

Resolution
REPORT

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF *the*

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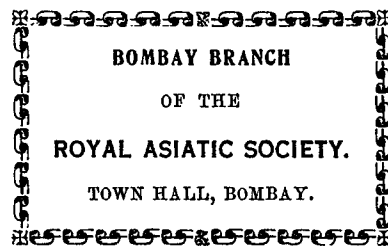
Central Provinces.

FOR THE YEAR

1905-06 to 1907-08



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ON THE

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OF THE

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CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1905-06.



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Review on the Revenue Administration Report for 1905-06.

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(Maximum limit of the Review—8 pages.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue and Scarcity Department.

No. 678-X-63-1.

Nagpur, dated the 23rd March 1907.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1906.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records on Land Records and Settlements.

RESOLUTION.

The year 1905-06 witnessed an important change in the constitution of the Chhattisgarh Division. On the 16th October 1905 almost the whole of the Sambalpur District was transferred to Bengal, and this transfer was, on 1st January 1906, followed by a re-distribution of the area remaining in the Division. The large districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, to which those parts of Sambalpur which remained in the Central Provinces were attached, were reduced in size by the formation of the new district of Drug. This district was divided into three tahsils—Drug, Sanjari and Bemetara; and in the other two districts the boundaries of existing tahsils were largely modified. In Raipur the Simga tahsil was abolished, and two new tahsils, with head-quarters at Baloda Bazar and Mahasamund, were formed. These changes have caused some trouble in preparing the statements attached to the Revenue reports.

2. The monsoon of 1905 was late in arriving and the rainfall of the autumn months was light. In the Northern districts it was especially in defect, but though great anxiety was caused by long breaks in August and September, fresh showers arrived most opportunely, and, in spite of a very scanty total rainfall, a very fair kharif harvest was secured. There were, however, certain localities, like the rice areas of Seoni and Central Bilaspur, in which the shortage was more serious. December and January were almost rainless, but most districts received showers in February and March. These showers arrived so late that in some cases, as in Seoni and Mandla, they did more harm than good to the rabi crops. In some places they were accompanied by hail, which in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions did considerable damage.

The crop which suffered most from the short and somewhat fitful rainfall was rice, which in Bilaspur gave less than half an average outturn; but other kharif crops, for instance, cotton, juar and til, did well, especially in the Jubbulpore Division. The rabi crops fared much better than might have been expected in view of the early cessation of the monsoon, and the almost entire absence of rain in December and January. There was a serious, but purely local failure, in the north-eastern corner of Saugor, and hailstorms did considerable damage in places. But generally the wheat harvest was up to the average. In Jubbulpore it was very good, and on the whole the agriculture of the Province could claim at least an average degree of success.

3. The total area occupied for cultivation has decreased, but this is due to the loss of Sambalpur and not to any contraction of cultivation. On the contrary the figures for the districts in which exact comparison can be made show that there has been a general and steady expansion, the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Nagpur Divisions each showing an increase of nearly one per cent over the figures of the previous year. Only in the Jubbulpore District is there a slight fall in the figures, owing, it is suggested, to abandonment of land in anticipation of the impending settlement. The areas held as *sir* and by absolute-occupancy tenants have, as usual, declined; the former on account of transfers with reservation of the right of occupancy, and the latter because absolute-occupancy rights can be lost but practically never created. The area held in occupancy right has contracted in the Jubbulpore Division, but has expanded in the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions. In these two divisions, the Nimar and Chanda Districts return larger areas held in occupancy right owing to the fact that in these districts all land taken up by new tenants is held in that right. The increase in the occupied area has been accompanied by a considerable increase in the area held by ordinary tenants. The Commissioners were asked to notice in their reports the extent to which ordinary tenants avail themselves of the provisions of Section 73 of the Tenancy Act, under which occupancy rights can be obtained by paying the landlord two and a half times the annual rent of the holding. Only 79 applications with this object were before the Revenue Courts, but the Commissioner of Nagpur thinks that in his Division the transaction is a fairly common one and is arranged privately between the landlord and tenant. He suggests that the Land Record staff need some instructions to guide them in recording occupancy rights acquired in this way, and more particularly regarding the documentary proof that they should require of the transaction. The matter is one which should be considered by the Director of Land Records. In other Divisions Section 73 of the Tenancy Act seems to be almost a dead letter. There can be no doubt that the ordinary tenant realizes that he is now almost as completely protected from ejectment and enhancement of rent as the occupancy tenant, and it is only in districts like Nagpur, where tenants are in specially prosperous circumstances, that they are willing to produce a considerable lump sum for the purchase of rights only slightly stronger than those which they already possess.

The figures for rental collection are incomplete owing to the employment of the Land Record staff of Mandla, Raipur and Bilaspur on settlement operations, but the statistics show that in all districts the collections of the unsuspended demand were good. In the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions the collections on current and arrear account exceeded a year's demand. Excluding the districts for which statistics are not available, an amount equal to 88 per cent of the current demand was recorded as collected.

4. Except in a few scattered parts of the Province the year was a prosperous one. The extreme north of the districts of Saugor and Damoh participated to some extent in the conditions which made it necessary to open famine relief in a large part of Central India, but beyond suspensions of rent and revenue, liberal fakavi advances and forest concessions no other special measures were required. But the greater part of these long suffering districts enjoyed a year of prosperity such as they had never known since the days of the calamities which led up to the famines; there was considerable mortality among cattle, but the produce of a good and, in the case of jwar, an exceptionally fine harvest sold at high rates owing to the distress in the adjacent tracts. Labour for the reaping of this harvest was supplied in plenty by a horde of immigrants from the distressed areas of Central India. The presence of these people at first caused some uneasiness, but they proved, as the Commissioner remarks, to be a blessing in disguise. The Saugor report contains a welcome account of recovery and of a much more cheerful demeanour of the people. In Chhattisgarh, in part of which there was a serious failure of the rice-crop, there was no real distress, and an extension of ordinary public works by Government failed signally to attract workers. In the Nerbudda Division the year, except for the presence of cattle-disease in epidemic form, was one of general prosperity, and in the Nagpur Division the condition of the cotton tracts was excellent. The main difficulty which the agriculture of the Provinces has now to face is lack of labour. The rapid growth of the manganese industry, the

extension of railway and irrigation schemes, and the expansion of cotton cultivation have created a greater demand for labour than can be supplied, and the high wages now obtainable more than compensate the labouring classes for the high prices of food-grains.

5. The efforts of the Agricultural Department are obtaining slow recognition, and there is little to record in the matter of enterprise or initiative among the people themselves. All the Commissioners speak well of the work done by the District Agricultural Associations, which have been useful in introducing the use of simple and inexpensive kinds of labour-saving appliances. A start has been made by the Co-operative Credit Societies established in Hoshangabad and Balaghat, and steps have been taken to establish the system in Sironcha. In Chhattisgarh, the progress of agriculture and especially of irrigation is hampered by the small size of the fields and the incompactness of the holdings, and an enquiry was made into the possibility of remedying this by a re-distribution of land. It was found impossible owing to the attitude of the tenants and the legal difficulties that were likely to arise over questions of title, and the idea has been abandoned. The number of sanads granted for agricultural improvements has risen from 225 to 367, no less than 79 being granted in Saugor, the result, it is believed, of the example set by the Irrigation Department in embanking wheat-land in that district. Steps are being taken to make the people understand better the exemption from rent and revenue enhancement, which these sanads confer.

6. The relations existing between malguzars and their tenants are, as a rule, good but the Chhattisgarh report refers to a tendency on the part of tenants, who have lost their holdings, to attempt recovery by violence. This has always been a prominent feature in Chhattisgarh, where a large proportion of the tenantry consists of unruly Chamars, but it is satisfactory to learn that there is less lawlessness than was formerly the case. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division gives an encouraging account of improvement in the way in which the Harda malguzars are now disposed to treat their tenants. This part of the Province suffered severely in the famines, and the cry in the Nerbudda valley, as the Commissioner remarks, is now for tenants rather than for land. The attitude of the people towards the Government gives no cause for dissatisfaction. The abolition of the patwari cess with effect from the 1st April 1906 has been a welcome measure of relief.

7. The total amount of ordinary loans outstanding under the Agriculturists Loans Act has risen from Rs. 3,31,000 to Rs. 4,25,000 owing to the advance of a lakh of rupees, which did not fall due for collection within the year, in the affected tracts of Bilaspur. Rupees 1,17,000 were advanced in Saugor and Damoh to aid the people to recover from the disastrous effects of the previous year's frost, and a good kharif harvest resulted in excellent collections. Collections were, in fact, very good throughout the Province except in Seoni and Bilaspur. The sums written off as irrecoverable were insignificant, and an amount equal to 95 per cent of the total principal demand, falling due on account of both ordinary loans and old famine loans, was collected. In Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha and Nagpur the demand on account of ordinary loans was realized in full. Collections of advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act were equally good. In eleven districts, including all districts of the Nerbudda Division, the whole of the current demand of ordinary loans was collected. Rupees 56,682 were realized on account of famine loans carrying no interest, and the amount outstanding has been reduced from Rs. 2,24,000 to Rs. 1,61,000. Outstandings are largest in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. The district reports contain little in the way of information regarding the manner in which these loans are spent by the people or regarding the extent to which the money is profitably used, and the Chief Commissioner would be glad to see more indications to show that the subject receives attention on the part of District Officers and their subordinates.

8. Increases in the revenue roll of a few districts were caused by revision of assessment and discontinuance of abatements, but the loss of the greater part of Sambalpur left the total amount of revenue on the roll almost a lakh less than the figure for 1904-05. It was

found possible to terminate abatements in 101 villages of Bhandara which had recovered from deterioration, and an increase of Rs. 9,000 in the demand of Balaghat is shown on the same account.

9. Collections of the net demand of land revenue on the roll, that is, the demand excluding suspensions and advance collections, Statements F and G. were very good. At the beginning of the year there was an arrear balance of more than Rs. 2,15,000. Of this sum Rs. 13,000 were remitted and Rs. 1,13,000, of which nearly a lakh were due in Saugor, remained under suspension. During the year suspensions were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,87,000, of which Rs. 1,29,000 were suspended in Bilaspur on account of the failure of the rice crop. The net demand, on both current and arrear account, was collected practically in full, and only Rs. 521 remained uncollected. In 15 districts, including the whole of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, the net demand was collected in full, and the Commissioner of Jubbulpore notices with satisfaction that for the first time for many years his Division shows a clean sheet. These excellent results were accompanied by a marked decline in the number of coercive processes issued, and the Chief Commissioner notices with much satisfaction the care and judgment which have been exercised by all classes of officers concerned with the collection of revenue. A comparison of the figures with those of last year, excluding Sambalpur, shows that the number of warrants of arrest fell from 263 to 172, and in only two cases was a defaulter sent to jail. Similarly attachments of moveable property ordered fell in number from 4,724 to 3,726, and those effected from 769 to 452. In only 20 cases, as against 47 in the previous year, was it necessary to resort to sale of the property attached. The number of notices of demand shows little change, and the use of these notices might be still more freely extended. Advance collections show a large increase, but amounted to only Rs. 14,000 in all. Part of the increase may be attributed to the more extensive use of money orders, the amounts so remitted often including a little extra so as to be on the safe side, but it is more probable that the increase is due as in the Jubbulpore Division to the fact that the abolition of the patwari cess was not fully understood.

10. A decrease in the number of private sales of mahals or shares in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions is almost exactly counterbalanced by an increase in Nagpur and Chhattisgarh, but the number of proprietary plots sold privately has fallen, as well as the total area thus transferred. There is also a fall in the number of transfers by compulsory sale. A comparison of the consideration money with the land revenue assessed on the area transferred shows that the prices obtained by private sale are nearly twice as high as those resulting from sale ordered by the Courts. On the whole agriculturists have held their own as purchasers, but in Nimar there is a large proportion of non-agriculturists among both buyers and sellers.

11. Partition work increased considerably during the year. The number of applications for partition rose from 173 to 240, and in the Nagpur Division was almost double that of the previous year. An increase in the number of applications in Seoni is ascribed to a rise in the value of land, and the same reason is given by the Commissioner of Nagpur who notices a very large rise in the number of cases instituted in Wardha. With so large an addition to the burden of work to be done in this direction, it was inevitable that the file of cases at the end of the year should be heavy, and the number of cases thus pending has risen from 114 to 165. At the same time a slight rise in the number of partitions effected indicates that this class of work has received proper attention, and the cases longest pending are awaiting decisions of the Civil Courts on questions of title.

12. Statement L contains statistics showing the extent to which applications under certain sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts came before the Revenue Courts. Out of 22 applications for protected status as thekadar under Section 65-A of the Land Revenue Act only 2 were successful. Petitions from lambardars for the recovery of revenue from defaulting co-sharers under Section

116 of the Land Revenue Act fell in number from 420 to 314. Cases in which tenants applied for the imposition of penalties on the landlords for the levy of more than the rent legally payable rose from 91 to 113. The sections of the Tenancy Act relating to the enhancement of rent in consequence of improvements effected by the landlord, or to reduction of rent on the cessation of the utility of such improvements, are still little used, and there are very few complaints against landlords for the illegal distraint of the tenant's produce. The number of applications for permission to transfer *sir* land without reservation of the right of occupancy shows little change, but the percentage of cases in which such applications were successful has fallen, and will probably continue to fall, as cases arising in consequence of mortgages effected before the imposition of restrictions by the Act of 1898 become fewer every year. There were only seven applications for the enhancement of an occupancy tenant's rent, and notices for the enhancement of an ordinary tenant's rent, and applications for ejectment in consequence of failure to accept the enhancement are common only in the Nagpur Division, where, owing to the rise in the price of cotton, there has been a large increase in the profits of land. Revenue officers are seldom asked by the Civil Courts to fix a fair rent under Section 78 of the Tenancy Act, and there were only three such cases in the year. All Divisions show a considerable decrease in the number of applications for execution of a decree by ejectment of the tenant, and this may be taken as another indication of the general prosperity which cultivators enjoyed during the year. Applications by tenants for reinstatement after illegal ejectment fell in number from 877 to 851, and few were successful. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni notices a tendency among Tahsildars to treat these applications as regular suits, whereas the object of the law is to grant a speedy and easy remedy without the cumbrous and expensive procedure of the Civil Courts. In many cases these applications fail because they are presented after the period of one year allowed by law.

13. Litigation between tenants and landlords under the Tenancy Act has decreased. The number of suits for arrears of rent fell from 10,054 to 7,805. There was a similar fall in the number of decrees transferred to Revenue officers for execution. This is ascribed to increased prosperity following on a generally satisfactory season. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division remarks that tenants have come to know that ejectment is only a penalty and does not satisfy the decretal claim.

14. There is little variation in the number of sale-cases in execution of Civil Court decrees transferred to the Collector for execution, but there is a considerable increase in the number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of the claim, and a corresponding decrease in the number of cases in which sale actually took place. The pending file shows 1,250 cases, or more than 100 below the figure of the previous year, so that the Courts have kept well abreast of their work. Not much can be deduced from the figures showing the number of years purchase of land revenue represented by the figures, but, as might be expected, it is highest in the prosperous districts of Nimar and Wardha, where owing to the largely increased profits of cotton-cultivation the competition for land is keen and the revenue by no means heavy.

15. The statement of general revenue business for the year shows that even after allowing for the transfer of Sambalpur, there was a small decrease in the number of cases for disposal. The total number disposed of was 67,525. The pending file is somewhat heavier than before, but there has been a satisfactory reduction in the number of long-pending cases which are, as usual, mostly those in which leases have been granted in execution proceedings, and which are shown as pending till the lease is at an end.

Land acquisition work was heavy in the Nagpur Division owing to work in connection with projects for irrigation, city improvements, and the Gondia-Chanda extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In this Division it has been found necessary to appoint a special officer for railway acquisition work.

16. The report on the Departments of Land Records and Settlements has been separately printed. In the Land Records Department by far the most important event of the year was the abolition, with effect from the 1st April 1906, of the patwari cess and the consequent payment of the entire patwari and supervising staff from Provincial revenues. The abolition of the cess has given some relief to the people, and the patwaris have generally welcomed a change which substitutes the certainty of a fixed income regularly paid from the treasury for one which, being partly collected from tenants by the patwaris themselves, was liable to considerable fluctuations and troublesome to realize. It is at present too early to say whether the change in the patwari's status, by which he entirely ceases to be a village-servant, has materially affected the view which he takes of his responsibility towards the cultivator, and District Officers should take care to check any tendency to overlook this responsibility. With the abolition of the cess the Patwari Fund, always bankrupt and annually restored to solvency by a contribution from general revenues, has ceased to exist.

17. The necessity of emphasizing the duties of Tahsildars, with regard to their administrative control over the Land Record staff, has received special attention. Of late there has been too great a tendency to leave inspection and discipline to the Superintendent of Land Records, and it is hoped that the revised instructions which were issued during the year will bring home to the Tahsildars that it is they who are primarily responsible for the efficiency of the patwaris and inspectors in their tahsils. The condition of village maps is said to show general improvement, but it seems, from the Director's remarks in paragraph 70 of his report, that the patwaris often fall far short of a proper standard of efficiency in this matter. One of the chief advantages claimed for an elaborate system of annual land records is that it saves enormous trouble and expense at revision of settlement, but so long as the village maps on which almost the whole of the land records are based are not kept properly up to date, there can be no relief from the cumbrous system of map correction and detailed attestation which at present precedes re-assessment. One of the first essentials for improvement in this matter is that the patwaris should receive an adequate training in survey, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to see that the subject of improving the present course of survey, which is said to be too short, is receiving the Director's attention, and that attempts are being made to improve the condition and durability of the trace-maps. In selected districts experiments are being made with a view to obtaining a more accurate record of traverse survey marks. Mention was made in last year's Resolution of a new procedure introduced in two districts where the wajib-ul-arz attaches the responsibility of maintaining traverse-marks on village boundaries to particular mukaddams. By this procedure a notice to repair these marks is served by the Revenue Inspector and no further action is taken unless the notice is disregarded. If it is disregarded, a report is made to the Tahsildar. It appears that in one of these districts contumacious mukaddams on being reported to the Tahsildar were given further time to repair the marks. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Settlements that a warning by the Revenue Inspector is likely to be more effective, if it became known that a report to the Tahsildar against the mukaddam brought with it an immediate fine instead of a further period of grace. The Chief Commissioner again draws the attention of all Deputy Commissioners to the very great importance of maintaining survey marks.

18. The check of the khasra by Revenue Inspectors showed that in matters of rent, right and possession in little more than one per cent were the entries made by patwaris incorrect. The Director, while satisfied with the quantity of work done by Inspectors, Superintendents and their Assistants in this respect, is inclined to think that these officers, in order to secure a high statistical return of work, are apt to neglect the other village records. In last year's Resolution stress was laid on the advantages to be gained by requiring Sub-Divisional Officers and especially junior assistants to check a minimum number of Land Records, and the Chief Commissioner regrets to find that the testing of village papers by them and also by Deputy Commissioners has been much neglected in many districts. For the Province as a whole, out of 33,516 villages, the records of only 2,044 were checked by the District Staff. The Chief

Commissioner trusts that this question will receive more attention from Deputy Commissioners in the coming year. The check of the jamabandi in Kanungos' offices has been satisfactorily performed. In recent years there has been marked improvement in the punctual filing of the annual village-records in the tahsil office, but it is reported that last year there was a considerable falling off in this respect. There are always abnormal circumstances in some parts of the Province, such as enquiries with a view to re-settlement, remission proceedings, special alatement work and the like, which divert the attention of the patwaris from their ordinary work, but the Chief Commissioner observes that during the last year these circumstances were not more common than usual, and there was no excuse for the unpunctuality in some districts. Village note-books are well maintained, but the Circle note-books kept at the tahsils appear to require more attention to secure that the statistics which they contain are accurate. There is no reason why the figures in these very useful compilations, which have only to be copied from the village records as passed by the Revenue Inspectors, should contain any considerable percentage of inaccuracies, and the Chief Commissioner again invites the attention of Commissioners to the necessity of securing greater care in their maintenance.

19. Owing to the general rise in wages, which has been so marked a feature of recent years, it has become very difficult to secure efficient patwaris for the pay offered, and it is suggested in the Director's report that a large decrease in the number of dismissals, which otherwise could only give cause for satisfaction, is due to the difficulty of replacing men dismissed. In districts where the manganese industry is being developed the keen competition among prospectors has given patwaris opportunities of selling information and copies of the village records at high prices. The punishment roll for Revenue Inspectors is again a light one, and in seven districts no punishments were inflicted. These men are the backbone of the Land Record staff, and the Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Montgomerie in thinking them a useful and efficient body.

20. In the Settlement Department operations continued in the districts of Chanda, Mandla, Raipur and Bilaspur, and in those parts of the Sambalpur District which were not transferred to Bengal. Map correction with a view to revision of the assessment was carried out in Seoni and Balaghat. A Settlement Officer was posted to the Bilaspur Zamindaris, which have been brought under re-settlement, and an Assistant Settlement Officer was appointed for the survey and assessment on ryotwari principles of an extensive area of B Class forest in Nimar where there is a keen demand for land. In Chanda, where settlement has been in progress for some years, the malguzari and zamindari assessments have been announced, and nothing remains to be done except the assessment of a few ryotwari villages. Work progressed satisfactorily in Mandla in spite of an outbreak of cholera and the presence of many other difficulties.

The control of the Department of Land Records and Settlements was held by Mr. Standen up to the 26th March, when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. Montgomerie. To both these officers the Chief Commissioner expresses his acknowledgments for their efficient management of this heavily worked Department.

21. The reports on lambardars, mukaddams and kotwars are to the usual effect, that they have, as a rule, performed their duties well or satisfactorily. In the Nagpur District the non-residence of the malguzars is a frequent source of bad village management, and in less than half of the villages are the duties of the mukaddam actually performed by the malguzar. This is also the only district in which dissatisfaction is felt with the way in which the kotwars perform their work. In this part of the Province the rapid rise in the scale of wages has made the post of kotwar, usually very poorly paid, less attractive than formerly, except when it carries with it a service holding and the increased profits of cultivation. In Chanda the increased value of hides, which are by custom the kotwar's perquisites, has given rise to numerous disputes as the owners object to surrendering them.

22. In ryotwari villages there was a large increase, in the area occupied for cultivation, from 761,000 to 8,35,000 acres, while the revenue demand rose by Rs. 8,000, and now stands at two and a half lakhs. The increase is noticeable in all Divisions except Chhattisgarh, where the ryotwari area has always been unimportant, and is largest in the districts of Nimar, Mandla and Balaghat where this system of tenure is commonest. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division remarks that in Seoni where there is considerable scope for expansion, and, so far as can be judged from the frequency of applications for land in Government forests, a real demand for land, the reasons for the comparatively slow progress in allotting available survey-numbers require investigation. In Nimar, land is being taken up rapidly, and no special inducement is needed for colonization, but there is ample room for improvement in the matters of water-supply and communications, and the Commissioner is drawing up a scheme to ensure the prompt utilization of allotments for this purpose. A good deal has been done in the way of improvement of the village sites by the sinking of wells, a measure which is specially necessary in tracts where it is difficult to get ryots to reside in the villages. In Mandla, where ryotwari villages have suffered much from neglect in past years, the appointment of a special Naib-Tahsildar has been sanctioned. A similar appointment exists in Balaghat, where the improvement of ryotwari villages has of late received most careful and sustained attention, and where there is very clear evidence of steady progress in spite of unfavourable seasons. A most interesting account of the development of this once backward and neglected ryotwari tract is given in the Balaghat report, where among the many improvements which have been initiated and fostered by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants, are colonization by good cultivating castes, communications, irrigation, agricultural improvements and experimental cultivation, the establishment of schools, village-libraries and bazars, and a more carefully worked and liberal forest policy. A thorough scheme for the management of ryotwari villages in Chanda has been drawn up, and in this district, as well as in Balaghat, the projects of the Irrigation Department are being largely devoted to the improvement of the ryotwari area. A special Naib-Tahsildar has also been sanctioned for Chanda, and it may be found necessary to increase further the staff required for the proper administration of the widely scattered Government villages in that district. Ryotwari patels have worked well, and have collected the revenue without difficulty. The Chief Commissioner is glad to see the increased amount of attention which is now devoted to ryotwari villages in almost every district, and he desires especially to acknowledge the excellent results achieved by Mr. Low in Balaghat.

23. The office of Chief Commissioner was held by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller till he took short leave on 21st July. From that date till the end of the year the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay officiated for him.

24. It has given Mr. Phillips great satisfaction to notice the general feeling of progress and prosperity which the revenue history of the year reveals, and he desires to congratulate all officers on the successful manner in which they have administered their charges.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records and Settlement Officers, and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Loans made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

I.—Account of Local Government with Government of India for Central Provinces during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1906 :—

Amount advanced to Local Government by Government of India.			Interest payable for the year by Local Government to Government of India at 3½ per cent on mean outstanding.
Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,76,675	9,44,600	10,60,638	37,122

II.—Account of Local Government with Agriculturist borrowers :—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at commencement of the year	5,04,943	4,76,990	10,71,933
	Advanced during the year	99,720	4,66,953	5,66,673
	Total advanced	6,94,663	9,43,943	16,38,606
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	1,35,494	4,83,733	6,19,227
	Remitted during the year	5,427	1,909	7,336
	Collected during the year	(a) 1,21,435	(d) 4,59,666	5,81,101
	Total remitted and collected	1,26,862	4,61,575	5,88,437
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year	(b) 5,64,274	(e) 4,82,617	10,46,891
	Amount suspended by competent authority	(c) 1,959	(f) 9,819	11,778
	Amount overdue	7,997	13,012	21,009
Interest	Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at commencement of the year.	3,782	3,445	7,227
	Interest falling due within the year	15,567	19,017	34,584
	Total interest for collection within the year	19,349	22,462	41,811
	Remitted during the year	—	46	46
	Collected during the year	14,819	19,587	34,406
	Total remitted and collected	14,819	19,633	34,452
	Suspended by competent authority	425	1,072	1,497
	Arrears of interest overdue at end of the year	4,105	1,757	5,862
Total Principal and Interest.	Remitted during the year	5,427	1,955	7,382
	Collected during the year	1,35,254	4,79,253	6,15,507
	Under suspension at the end of the year	2,384	10,891	13,275
	Overdue at the end of the year	12,102	14,769	26,871

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 2,239, vide Column 12 of Statement D.

(b) Exclusive of Rs. 3,527 as explained in Statement D.

(c) Exclusive of Rs. 915 as explained in Column 13 of Statement D and inclusive of Rs. 2,239, vide footnote (a).

(d) Inclusive of Rs. 673 as given in Column 12 of Statement C.

(e) Exclusive of Rs. 249 as explained in Statement C.

(f) Exclusive of Rs. 673 as explained above.

III.—Financial results of loan operations to Local Government for the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1906 :—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both, Acts.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India.		20,671	16,451	37,122
2. Interest collected during the year		23,244	23,449	46,693
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i.e., difference between (1) and (2).		2,573	6,998	9,571
4. Remissions of principal during the year		5,976	1,649	7,625
5. Net result (profit or loss) for the year		—	3,403	5,349
		1905-06	—	—
		1904-05	—	—
		1903-04	—	—
		1902-03	—	—
		1901-02	—	—
		1900-01	—	—
6. Net result for previous year		—	—	—
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the constructions of private protective works, or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with <i>takavi</i> transactions.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

NOTE.—The figures in part II, which are compiled from the departmental returns do not agree with those in parts I and III which have been received from the Comptroller. Instructions have been issued revising the system of the loans account, which it is hoped will secure greater accuracy in future.

ANNEXURES.

- A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1905-06.
 - B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1905-06.
 - C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1905-06.
 - D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1905-06.
 - E.—Statistical Tables.
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ANNEXURE A.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1905-06.
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1905-06.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The rainfall of 1905 was extraordinarily light in the two northern districts, and was below the normal everywhere. But the conditions of the year showed clearly how much more important, within very wide limits, is the distribution of the rainfall than its actual amount. The monsoon did not fairly set in until July, and the falls in that month were only just sufficient for the kharif sowings. A long break from about the 22nd July to the 6th August produced a plague of caterpillars, but good falls in August removed them before any general damage had been done. There was then another long break, which caused great anxiety, especially in the northern districts, but the situation was saved by showers in the last week in September, at the end of which month, however, the rain ceased abruptly. The next three months were practically rainless, and only Jubbulpore and Mandla received rain in January, while heavy and unseasonable rain in February and March did considerable damage in parts of Mandla and Seoni. The Saugor District received less than 25 inches during the monsoon months proper, yet has not enjoyed such a prosperous season for many years past.

2. The rice crop suffered considerably, both from the late commencement and early cessation of the rains, and from the attacks of caterpillars. In the Seoni Tahsil, where alone rice is the predominant crop, the transplantation was interfered with by the long break in August, and here the losses were sufficiently serious to necessitate suspensions. Elsewhere the loss on rice was more than compensated by the excellent outturns given by other kharif crops. In Saugor and Damoh particularly, the juar crop, especially on the heavier soils, was exceptionally good; kodon and kutki generally gave yields above the average, and the valuable til crop was estimated at 100 to 115. The rabi crops were damaged seriously in Mandla by rain and hailstorms in February and March, and similar storms caused local damage in other districts, but except in Mandla the wheat crop was everywhere at least up to the average, and the Jubbulpore District returned the high figure of 117. There was a serious, but purely local, failure in the Shahgarh Pargana (north-east corner) of the Saugor District, bordering on the Central Indian famine area. Some 30 or 40 villages here got no more than a half-crop on a rabi area reduced by drought in about one-quarter of the normal.

3. The suspensions of revenue granted in the rice tracts of the Seoni District amounted to Rs. 1,971. This tract has suffered frequently and seriously in recent years, and has to be treated with leniency. I am glad to say that the rice crop being reaped at this moment bids fair to be a bumper. In the Lakhnadon Tahsil of the same district, remissions, amounting to Rs. 155, were given on account of damage to the rabi crop by hailstorms. In the Shahgarh Pargana of Saugor suspensions granted on the rabi revenue, but on a consideration of both crops, amounted to Rs. 1,311. In Mandla the damage to the rabi was very widespread, but nowhere very severe, and although general enquiries were carried out, and took up a good deal of time and trouble, the ultimate result was a suspension of trifling sums in nine villages amounting to Rs. 225.

4. The total occupied area has risen by 8 per cent, but the Mandla figures are vitiated by a mistake in last year's return; if these be excluded the percentage is 1.1; it is highest (about 2 per cent) in Saugor; in Jubbulpore there has been a slight decrease, which is not explained; it may be due in part to the abandonment of land in anticipation of re-settlement. In the distribution of tenures the usual tendencies re-appear—a reduction in the area of *sir*, with an extension of *khudkasht*, a small reduction in

absolute-occupancy holdings, a substantial one in occupancy holdings, notwithstanding the inclusion of lands retained in occupancy right by ex-proprietors, and a large increase in the area held in ordinary right. The latter is most marked in Saugor and Seoni, and testifies to the recovery of agriculture in the former district and to the impetus given by the opening of the railway in the latter. In Mandla also there has been a large increase, though the error in last year's figures conceals it. The average size of ordinary holdings is 5 to 7 acres in the northern districts and 11 to 12 in the southern.

5. The total rent-roll shows an increase of 1·4 per cent. Rental collections were, as was to be expected, excellent in Saugor, where they amounted to 105 per cent of the annual demand, and good elsewhere, the lowest figure (90) being in Seoni, where the statistics are said to be incomplete. It may be taken that the figures generally understate the actual results. A great deal, however, was credited to arrears of former years, and for the Division as a whole (excluding Mandla, for which figures are not available) as much as 21½ per cent of the current demand remained uncollected. The present year, if the promise of the crops now on the ground is fulfilled, should see the greater part of this cleared off. The figures relating to tenancy litigation in Statement M show a general reduction both in suits for arrears and in decrees executed.

6. The year under report was the most prosperous one that the Division has experienced since the cycle of bad seasons began. Condition of the cultivating classes. There was at one time some anxiety about the two northern districts, which seemed likely to be involved in the calamity which afflicted so large a part of Central India. Some slight measures of relief, or rather of assistance, were indeed necessary in the north-west of Saugor, and north of Damoh. In addition to the suspensions of revenue already noticed liberal grants of takavi were made, various forest concessions were granted, employment was offered, with but little result, on ordinary public works, and small cash allowances were made to indigent Kotwars. But, except in these very limited areas, all anxiety with regard to the people of these districts themselves was removed by the September rain, and the hordes of immigrants from famine-stricken areas turned out to be a blessing in disguise, since without their help the exceptionally fine juar crop would never have been got in. The position of these districts, on the edge of the distressed area, enabled them to reap the full advantage of high prices and ready sale, not merely for their field crops but for grass and even chaff for export as fodder. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor writes:—

"Cultivators were able to recoup their losses of the previous year to a great extent and are in much better heart than they were eighteen months ago. On every side they were able to pay considerable sums towards the reduction of debt, and were engaged busily in re-building and repairing their houses. In the open season cultivators from Gwalior and other tracts affected by famine were employed on this work in considerable numbers. Cultivators were also ready to pay good prices for cattle, and the rise in the value of these was an indication of the general increase of prosperity."

As a set off to this it must be recorded that the cattle suffered considerably from the scarcity of water despite the energetic measures taken to conserve all possible sources of supply, and that the human mortality has been terribly high throughout the year in the Saugor District, doubtless from the same ultimate cause. The Jubbulpore District also benefited by the high prices, and the tenants as a class are reported to be well off, though many of the smaller malguzars are still struggling to keep their heads above water, and are handicapped by the inequality of the assessments, now to be corrected by re-settlement. In Mandla, though the crops were on the whole poorer than elsewhere, the condition of the cultivators is reported to be excellent. High export prices for til and *san* have brought much money into the district, and the abundance of land, and keen demand for tenants, form a more effective protection to the Gond cultivator than a tenancy law which he does not understand. The Seoni report again speaks (always excepting the unfortunate rice tract) of "exceeding prosperity," of high prices for export, of a keen demand for labour, and of rising

values for land. Loans can now be obtained on mortgages at 6 to 9 per cent instead of the old rate of 24. The extension of cotton cultivation continues, and a ginning factory has been erected at Chappara with locally raised capital, besides *san* presses in various parts of the district. The prosperity of agriculture is further illustrated by the numerous disputes between landlord and tenant over the breaking up of waste land, and by the very large number of applications received for permission to cultivate land in Government forest.

7. The improvement in the general condition of agriculture has been very apparent to officers on tour in the much more cheerful demeanour of the people. The abolition of the patwari cess was of course a very popular measure; with the exception of this, I do not know of any political or administrative question that has interested the villages; the *swadeshi* movement has hardly, I think, extended much beyond the large towns. The grazing and "nistar" rules are working more smoothly and becoming more popular year by year.

8. The number of sanads granted for land improvement rose from 51 to 120, and this is exclusive of the Mandla District, for which figures have not been given. Saugor heads the list with the large number of 79, mostly for field embankments, the result of liberal takavi advances in recent years and of the example set by the Government works in the Khurai Tahsil. In Mandla also it is said that the more intelligent cultivators are beginning to appreciate the advantages of embanking land for rabi crops. The efforts of the Agricultural Department have been in this Division mainly devoted to the introduction of improved seed. No great success has yet been attained in this direction, but at the meetings of the Agricultural Associations malguzars have begun to display an increasing interest in labour-saving appliances, and in the Damoh District four malguzars have taken bulls on loan from the Department. The establishment by Raja Gokuldas of a horse and cattle-breeding farm near Jubbulpore, under European supervision, is an enterprise that promises to be successful and is deserving of high praise. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department visited it lately with me and found it well managed, and it has created a good deal of interest among malguzars. The Veterinary dispensaries cannot yet, I am afraid, be said to be gaining much popularity among agricultural cattle-owners.

9. The total outstandings on account of agriculturists' loans at the beginning of the year were Rs. 83,604. The accounts of all districts having been cleared by remissions during the last four years, nothing more in this direction was necessary. Advances amounting to Rs. 1,29,714 were made during the year, mainly in the Saugor and Damoh Districts, where help was required by those villages which had suffered from the calamitous frost of the previous year. The total collections made during the year amounted to a lakh and a half, and were within $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total amount falling due for recovery. The undertaking given last year that practically the whole of the outstandings would be recovered with the first good crop was thus made good. More than half the small uncollected balance is due from the Seoni rice tract, where lenient treatment was necessary. The system of joint responsibility is now thoroughly understood, and is universally enforced; it has even been extended in some cases to land improvement loans, for which, however, I do not think it is suitable.

10. The outstandings under land improvement loans (excluding famine loans) were at the beginning of the year Rs. 1,03,443, and at the end of the year Rs. 1,03,592. About Rs. 40,000 were allotted for distribution, chiefly on account of the critical situation in Saugor and Damoh, but in Saugor there was not so much demand as had been anticipated, and some loans were found to have been taken under false pretences, and were promptly recovered. In Jubbulpore too the estimate was not worked up to. Thus the total amount of loans given out was only Rs. 23,049 against Rs. 66,534 last year. The reports are silent as to the efficiency and utility of the work done. I believe that the money has been generally well spent, but I have found at my inspections that there is not enough systematic inspection of the works by Tahsildars. Collections were

very good, the unsuspended balance at the end of the year amounting to less than 2 per cent of the sum falling due for recovery.

11. There is still a small balance outstanding on account of the old famine loans. The whole of the amount falling due for recovery during the year was collected, and a good deal on account of arrears, which have been reduced to Rs. 1,228.

12. The takavi accounts are now, I believe, generally in good order, but some serious mistakes were discovered, and corrected, in the Khurai tahsil accounts, where the work of the late Tahsildar, Wali Muhammad, was otherwise excellent.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

13. The arrears of ordinary Land Revenue at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,388, of which Rs. 1,69,871 were under suspension. Rupees 7,658 were remitted, nearly all in rice villages in Jubbulpore and Seoni which had suffered from successive failures. The whole of the unsuspended arrears, together with such part of the suspended arrears as was set down for collection, was collected during the year; the suspended balance now stands at Rs. 1,11,034, the greater part of which should be collected with the kist now about to fall due.

14. The demand as stated in column 2 of Statement E differs from that given in column 12 of last year's statement owing to the inclusion of Rs. 140 on account of muafi resumptions in Saugor. The changes during the year are mostly due to muafi resumptions and land acquisition. The death of the Raja of Hatri in Damoh led to the resumption of a large *ubari* grant, and valuable land was acquired by Government in Jubbulpore. Two abatements fell in in Saugor, and three more were continued beyond the period originally fixed in Damoh.

15. The total gross demand on account of the year was Rs. 20,78,120, but this was reduced by suspensions (Rs. 14,614), remissions (Rs. 3,541) and advance collections (Rs. 2,267) to Rs. 20,57,697, the whole of which was collected within the year. The whole Division thus, for the first time for many years, shows a clean sheet. This is, of course, mainly due to the good harvests of the year. But this should not deprive the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates of all credit for this satisfactory result of their labours. In the three northern districts the constant remissions and suspensions of the past decade had induced a habit of delaying payment in the hope of concessions, and the collection of revenue, especially in certain tahsils, *e. g.*, Sihora, had become a business requiring much patience and judgment. The statement of coercive processes shows that very little pressure was exercised. Warrants of arrest fell from 117 to 72, and warrants of attachment from 513 to 288. Only 20 of these attachments actually resulted in sale, 2 contumacious defaulters, in Jubbulpore, were sent to jail, and 1 village, also in Jubbulpore, was brought under direct management, but released before the end of the year. Notices of demand were more freely issued, especially in the Saugor Tahsil, where the consequent reduction in the severer processes was most marked. The money-order system of payment of revenue continues to grow in popularity, but the rate of commission is too high to suit remitters of large sums. One Deputy Commissioner recommends a reduction of rate on this account, but I hardly think it necessary to increase the facilities; the system gives a good deal of trouble to the tahsil accountant, since small mistakes in the amounts remitted are frequent.

16. The ryotwari revenue was all collected with the exception of trifling balances amounting to Rs. 46 (arrears) and Rs. 411 current of which Rs. 375 are under suspension.

17. Advance collections of land revenue have risen from Rs. 2,328 to Rs. 6,479, all districts, except Damoh, showing large increases. This is due largely to the abolition of the patwari cess not having been fully understood by all

malguzars. The money-order system, moreover, prevents the immediate adjustment of excess payments. Post-cards are duly sent out on the 1st October. But I have found in several cases that they do not give sufficiently full information, and in at least one tahsil I have found careless work on the part of the accountant. These advance collections are a fertile source of the discrepancies in accounts which from time to time cause so much trouble, and require constant attention.

PART III. - LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

18. The usual verifications of muafi grants were carried out by Tahsildars. In tahsils where the number of such grants is large the rule requiring personal verification by the Tahsildar every year sometimes results in careless and perfunctory work. Section 130 of the Land Revenue Act directs that there shall be an annual enquiry, but it does not seem necessary that the Tahsildar should himself inspect every half-acre grove. An annual certificate by the patwari, with an inspection once every two, three, or four years, according to the number, by the Tahsildar or Naib is, I think, sufficient, and I have issued instructions accordingly. The correction of the muafi register in the Jubbulpore District, which owing to the discovery of numerous errors and omissions had taken a very long time, was completed during the year.

19. Regular settlement operations were carried on in the Mandla District, and a meeting was held in August for the consideration of the Settlement Officer's proposals for the Dindori Tahsil. The assessment reports for the Mandla Tahsil have begun to come in. Map-correction preliminary to settlement was completed in the Seoni Tahsil, and in Jubbulpore a special enquiry into the incidence of the assessments was made by Mr. Crosthwaite as a preliminary to re-settlement.

The revision of assessments shown in Statement E against Damoh means merely the continuance of an abatement of revenue in three villages.

PART IV--REVENUE COURT WORK.

20. The number of sales of mahals by private contract increased in Damoh and Mandla, but fell greatly elsewhere. Sales of plots were generally more numerous, but the area transferred fell from 206,290 to 127,173 acres. The prices obtained, measured in terms of the revenue, averaged 10 in Saugor, 15 in Damoh, 23 in Jubbulpore, 33 in Seoni and 45 in Mandla. These prices perhaps indicate with fair correctness the comparative market value of land in each district, with the exception of Mandla, where the revenue is extraordinarily light. The price per acre varies from Rs. 2 in Mandla to Rs. 13 in Jubbulpore. The figure of 66 against mortgages and leases in Damoh includes a lease of 54 villages in the Mala Estate to a relative. No useful deduction can be drawn from the figures showing "consideration" either in these cases or in those of sales by order of the Courts.

21. There was a considerable increase in the number of applications for partition, particularly in Seoni, where it is probably another sign of the rising value of land. Notwithstanding this increase, the pending file was reduced, and there are very few very old cases. In Saugor especially there was a great improvement both in the punctuality and in the quality of the work, some of the cases sent up from this district being models of what such cases should be. Objections in my Court are not very frequent, and are seldom successful. In this Division the direction in Section 136-L, that each *patti* shall be as compact as possible, is practically a dead letter, since other considerations, *e. g.*, the objection to splitting up tenants' holdings, are of more weight. Few therefore, if any, of these imperfect partitions can be converted at settlement into perfect partitions.

22. As last year, the only sections of the Tenancy Act which are shown by Statement L to be at all freely used are those relating to transfers of *sur* land and to ejectments and reinstatements of tenants. The former class of cases shows a large

Cases under selected sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.

decrease, which is traceable to Seoni, where last year's figure was exceptionally high. The percentage of successful applications is 58, but in Seoni it was only 40. An enquiry into the subsequent history of some of these unsuccessful cases might perhaps throw some light on the question whether our interference does any real good. There are ways of evading the law. Applications for execution of decree by ejectment remain at much the same figure, while applications for reinstatement after illegal ejectment have fallen considerably. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni notices a tendency on the part of Tahsildars to treat these cases too much as regular suits, thus defeating the object of the law. There were 32 applications for enhancement of ordinary rents in Saugor, perhaps a sign of returning prosperity, and in the same district the penalty sections of the Act were used in 53 cases, arising out of the suspensions of revenue. Applications under Section 73 for occupancy rights rose from 4 to 10, of which 6 were in the Jubbulpore District. In Jubbulpore there have been 222 such applications during the last three years, half of them in the Murwara Tahsil, where rents are very light. The general neglect of this section is ascribed to ignorance of the law, as well as to the comparatively stronger position that ordinary tenants now occupy. One officer suggests that the majority of Tahsildars would be puzzled to say in what the position of an occupancy tenant is superior to that of an ordinary tenant, a remark with which recent experience as an examiner in Revenue Law enables me to concur. It may often be a question whether the difference is worth two and a half times the rent.

23. Suits for arrears of rents fell from 2,680 to 2,587. About 78 per cent
 Rent suits. were successful and apparently over 80 per cent of the
 decrees were satisfied out of Court; in Mandla only 2
 out of 66 were carried to execution.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

24. The Mandla report does not give figures showing the progress of allot-
 Ryotwari Estate. ment of ryotwari lands, probably because the statistics
 are under revision in the Settlement Department. In
 Seoni the occupied area has increased by 2,462 acres. There are still, however,
 nearly 17,000 acres available for cultivation, and considering that the Deputy Com-
 missioner has been inundated with applications for land in Government forests, the
 reasons for the comparatively slow progress in allotting land that has been set
 apart for cultivation require investigation. In Damoh, where the ryotwari estate
 is much smaller, the area has risen from 9,231 to 9,644 acres, but about half the
 survey numbers are still unoccupied. In the other two districts ryotwari cultiva-
 tion is quite trifling. The allotments made for improvements during the financial
 year 1905-06 were spent practically in full in Seoni and Damoh; in Mandla the
 Deputy Commissioner was handicapped by the want of any sort of skilled
 assistance. This has now been rectified by the appointment of a special
 ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar, who took charge at the end of the year, after receiving
 some slight training in irrigation work, and it may be hoped that substantial pro-
 gress will now be made. Ten wells and 2 tanks were constructed or repaired in
 Seoni, 6 wells in Mandla, and 4 wells and a part of a tank in Damoh. The
 Deputy Commissioner of Damoh again urges a more liberal allotment of funds
 for this purpose, and has schemes ready. But the expenditure already bears a
 high proportion to the total revenue, and we cannot spend unlimited sums on
 these comparatively poor villages.

25. The patels are reported to have done their work well. Ninety-eight
 per cent of the revenue was paid in by them in the Dindori Tahsil, and all or
 nearly all in Damoh and Seoni. Their zeal was stimulated in Mandla by an
 order refusing commission to those who did not send in with their payments
 complete lists of defaulters. It is noted in Damoh, and the same is, I think, the
 case in Mandla, that far too much land is cultivated by non-resident tenants.
 The work now being done in well and tank construction will encourage the
 establishment of permanent *bastis*.

26. The great majority of these ryotwari villages are mainly dependent on kharif crops, and there is very little demand for agricultural loans. Rupees 288 were given out for this purpose in Mandla, as well as Rs. 330, on the joint security of ryots, for small works of land improvement, mostly embankments of rabi land. The Deputy Commissioner draws attention to the need for an alteration in the loan rules, so as to provide for loans to patels, as well as to the desirability of a general revision of the ryotwari chapter of the Land Revenue Act.

27. The disposal of land acquisition work has been on the whole prompt and satisfactory, all districts except Saugor showing a reduction in the pending file. This is especially creditable in Jubbulpore, where the acquisition of land for the extension of cantonments entailed a good deal of troublesome work.

Land acquisition.

28. The statement showing the result of execution of Civil Court decrees through the Collector makes satisfactory reading. Sale was averted in one way or another in 81 per cent of cases, and the pending file was reduced from 403 to 269. In a large number of these cases the property has been leased by the Collector. In about half of the 63 cases of sales of villages or shares the ex-proprietors retained occupancy rights in their *sir* land. The figures in columns 11 to 15 of the statements show, so far as they go, that fair prices were obtained.

Collector's cases.

29. The amount of work for disposal, measured by the number of cases, has fallen substantially in Saugor (owing to the reduction in takavi cases) and risen in Mandla, where, however, it is still very far below that of any other district. The statement, however, is not a very fair criterion of the relative pressure of business. The pending files have generally increased to a small extent, but long pending cases are fewer, and many of these shown as pending over 12 months are cases in which land has been leased by the Collector. 129 revenue appeals were filed in my Court, of which 14 were wholly and 14 partially successful. 71 *sir* cases and 54 Collectors' cases were submitted through this office.

General revenue business.

30. The B Volumes of the *Central Provinces Gazette* were all brought up to date. The operations of the special survey for village famine works were completed during the year, and all districts are now in possession of useful programmes.

31. As usual the district reports say very little about the performance of their duties by lambardars and mukaddams, which is in itself a proof that the duties have been performed on the whole in a satisfactory manner. The multiplicity of lambardars in Jubbulpore continues to give some trouble in revenue collection, but this is not serious in prosperous years. In Mandla it is reported that the mukaddam-gumashtas are "a very poor lot" and that no less than 25 of them absconded while 6 were dismissed. Sustained attention is paid everywhere to the provision for mukaddam-gumashtas of adequate remuneration, generally in the form of rent-free land.

Lambardars and mukaddams.

32. The services of kotwars are as usual well spoken of. In Mandla 35 absconded and 52 resigned, but it is the Mandla custom to move on to a new village every few years, and with a constantly shifting population, and consequently fluctuating dues, the kotwar cannot be expected to be very permanent. The statistics of punishment of all kinds amount, in the three districts for which they are given, to about 1 in every 100 villages. In Jubbulpore it is said that the kotwars did specially good work in villages which were attacked by plague and cholera. Special cash doles had to be given, on account of poor crops and high prices, to kotwars in parts of the Saugor District, and they required much assistance in recovering their dues in Damoh. But generally they had a good year.

Kotwars.

33. The Deputy Commissioners were on tour for periods ranging from 87 days (Damoh) to 152 days (Seoni). The touring in Damoh was interfered with by Mr. Coxon's unfortunate accident. Sub-Divisional Officers' tours averaged 141 days in Saugor, 79 days in Jubbulpore, and 84 days in Mandla, and in the other districts also a full amount of touring was done by Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. All tahsil offices, with one exception, were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, many of them more than once, as well as by the Sub-Divisional Officers. I was on tour for 174 days and inspected all the district offices and 9 of the 13 tahsilis. Towards the end of the year serious irregularities came to light in the Hatta Tahsili, but with this exception I believe that the offices are in good order. The reorganization of the staff consequent on the separation of Executive and Judicial Establishments took effect at the end of the year.

34. All the Deputy Commissioners have done good work throughout the year, and I cannot single out any one officer for special mention. The reports speak of the excellent work done by Messrs. Crosthwaite and Trench among Assistant Commissioners and by Shams-ul-ulamama Muhammad Amin, Pandit Raghunath Rao Sheore, Rai Bahadur Rambhao Meghasham, and Messrs. B. Mancharji, Bambavaia, and Hazarilal among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and I can endorse the commendation in every case. Nearly all Tahsildars are reported to have done well, the most prominent being Imdad Husain (Sihora), Khan Sahib Ahfaz-ur-Rahim (Saugor), Ishtiaq Ali (Dindori) and Madho Singh (Banda). Of the Naib-Tahsildars Pancham Lal, Ramchandra Daji Tare, and Mohammed Ali Shah did well.

JUBBULPORE: }
The 23rd November 1906. }

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,
Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

ANNEXURE B.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1905-06.
NERBUDDA DIVISION.
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Maximum limit of the Report—to pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year 1905-06.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The rainfall of the year was practically confined within the 3 months of July, August and September. There were a few light showers during the month of June in Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul, but the monsoon did not reach Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur until July. The first week of October witnessed the cessation of the rains and there was no cold weather rain to speak of in any district until February, when Narsinghpur received $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The total rainfall approximated to the average in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Chhindwara, while owing to very heavy rain during September, Betul had 5 inches in excess of average. On the other hand there was a shortage of 10 inches in Narsinghpur. The distribution of the rainfall was not then altogether ideal, but the season may lay claim to having been a fairly average one and the percentage of normal yield of normal area on the produce of all crops taken together ranged between 91 and 108 in the five districts of this Division. The districts that fared best were Betul and Nimar. In Narsinghpur the rabi crops suffered most from the early cessation of the monsoon and the absence of cold weather showers. No crop, except perhaps tur, was in any district a conspicuous failure, but the yield of cotton was short in most tracts. Speaking generally the yield of most crops was 90 to 100 and in Betul and Nimar the standard was in several cases exceeded. Some slight damage was caused by hail and frost within restricted areas of three districts during February and March.

2. There has been an increase of 38,523 acres in the occupied area following an increase of 41,000 last year. Chhindwara takes the first place with an increase of 13,000 acres. Nimar follows close with 12,000, Betul is next with 10,000. In Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, where only 2,000 and 1,000 acres respectively have been added to the area included in holdings, the progress is less marked. The area held by proprietors and absolute-occupancy tenants has as usual declined. Most of the increase has accrued under the head of ordinary tenants, but owing to the working of Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act there is also an increase in the area held by occupancy tenants. The subjugation of waste land and the transfer of Patwaris' service holdings under this head in Nimar have also gone to swell the total area held in this right.

3. The total tenant area has expanded from 3,686,888 to 3,740,234 with an increase of Rs. 46,600 in the rental demand, but the all-round incidence remains stationary at Re. 0-13-6 per acre. In no district is there any appreciable variation except Betul where the rate has advanced from Re. 0-6-9 to Re. 0-7-0.

Rental collections contrast as follows with those of the three previous years :—

				1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	109	94	109	100
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	103	96	95	102
Nimar	...	...	...	...	95	99	96
Chhindwara	...	...	...	100	100	101	100
Betul	...	...	...	105	100	98	97

The results are on the whole satisfactory. Tenants were generally in funds to pay their dues as high prices recouped them for such shortages as occurred in crop outturns. The succession of relatively low percentages in Nimar is not explained. It is probably due to failure to take account of adjustment of accounts made by co-sharers annually at Diwali time.

4. The year has been one of general prosperity for the agricultural classes. There has been no severe scourge such as frost or locusts. The division has enjoyed immunity from plague. Prices have ruled high for agricultural produce, and crop outturns have been in most cases good. There has been a considerable fall in proprietary mutations, number of rent suits and applications for ejectment of tenants for non-payment of rent. The only drawback has been the prevalence of cattle-disease in epidemic form. In Hoshangabad and Betul the losses have been considerable and in Narsinghpur the number of cattle continues insufficient for effective cultivation. I have placed additional grants of takavi for the purchase of cattle at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners wherever required. Inoculation has been attempted to stem the ravages of rinderpest, but the staff of Veterinary Assistants is at present inadequate. Efforts are being made by District Councils to entertain more men.

5. The labouring classes have done well during the year in spite of the prevalence of high prices. Many of them are remunerated in kind. For the rest wages have ruled high. In Chhindwara the opening of the railway and the manganese and coal mining operations have afforded employment to a number of labourers. In Nimar wages tend to rise and there is full employment available for every one. Owing to the opening of fresh factories and the existence of large works in Indore the Hoshangabad labourers have experienced no difficulty in finding employment. Indeed almost throughout the Division with the possible exception of Betul and Narsinghpur malguzars and other agriculturists complain of the difficulty of securing labourers. The District Superintendent of Police, Chhindwara, recently explained a decrease of crime in the Sausar Tahsil as due to the introduction of a new system in accordance with which labour for field work is hired by the year instead of by daily wage. The wage of such a labourer is nowadays Rs. 96 per annum with some perquisites, emoluments almost equivalent to those of a tahsil Copyist. In the towns Government servants and others have great difficulty in securing servants and the wages that they now demand for their services are considerably in advance of what satisfied them 10 or 12 years ago.

6. No very sensational results have hitherto accrued from the opening of the Powarkhera Agricultural Farm, but some of the labour-saving appliances there exhibited, *e. g.*, the winnowing machines, are finding a market. The Chhindwara people are reported to appreciate the winnowing machines more than the threshing machines. Some members of the Betul Agricultural Association have purchased Smalley's fodder-cutters and Harder's winnowers which have given satisfaction in the saving of both time and labour. The karbi cutting machine is less popular in the northern districts of this division than in the south of the provinces. Fodder seems so plentiful in these districts that the agriculturists do not even take the trouble to cut and stack their juar stalks. At the last Jamania fair held in the Chhindwara District some fodder-choppers, corn-shellors, hand sieves and sickles were distributed as prizes. The District Agricultural Associations have met regularly and continue to do a useful work. The members carry off new seeds to their villages and try them on their home-farms. In this way the cultivation of Nagpur and Bilaspur tur is being extended, and a better class of juar is being introduced. The school gardens scattered over the Division also help materially in these respects. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar reports that the pickling of juar seed with sulphate of copper is being tried with satisfactory results and that there is a general willingness among the larger agriculturists to consider improved methods of cultivation.

7. The three agricultural banks of Betul have advanced Rs. 10,500 during the 12 months ending 31st March 1906. These societies have taken no loans this year and have received no help in effecting their recoveries. Principal and interest have been paid up in full. An additional bank has been opened at Sainkhera with a capital of Rs. 750, of which Rs. 250 was raised in the village and Rs. 500 was loaned by the Court of Wards. We now have three Co-operative Credit Societies in Harda and three in the Sohagpur Tahsil, and applications for the

- enlistment of further banks are being received. The Harda urban bank has also started operations with a capital of Rs. 9,000, of which Rs. 4,000 has been loaned to the poorer classes and Rs. 1,500 to a neighbouring rural bank.

8. There is nothing new to report on the subject of the relations of landlords and tenants which are generally quite satisfactory throughout the Division. The contrast between this state of affairs and what prevailed in the Harda Tahsil some 20 years ago is most marked. When the wheat boom prevailed, rents were enhanced to an excessive pitch and the malguzars' earth hunger led to many illegal ejectments and cruel oppression of the ryots. All this is now ancient history, and I have no reason to suppose that the Harda ryots are now worse off than in other tahsils. The relations between malguzars of the cultivating castes and their ryots are not infrequently of a most sympathetic order. During the last few days, while touring in the Sohagpur Tahsil, I came across a Gujar malguzar who had remitted over Rs. 2,000 of rental arrears and Rs. 1,200 of debt instalments under the conciliation scheme in favour of his tenants whose crops had suffered much in recent years from hail and frost. All such cases do not come to official notice. On the other hand it is not pretended that absentee landlords of the Bania class have emulated such an example. We must await the millennium for this consummation.

9. Section 73 of the Tenancy Act is practically a dead-letter in this Division, though malguzars readily grant occupancy rights when a tenant offers $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent. I reiterate the view that the position of the ordinary tenant is considered sufficiently favourable and secure under the existing law.

10. Nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations existing between the people and Government and its officers. Tenants have welcomed such relief as is afforded by the abolition of the additional rates and the Patwari cess, but the burthen was in each case so light that I do not think that either cess was ever regarded in the light of a grievance. Malguzars have doubtless benefited appreciably from these measures.

11. The number of sanads granted for improvements is 132 as compared with 84 and 62 in the two preceding years. In Nimar 83 sanads were issued for the construction of durable wells for agricultural purposes. Of the 20 sanads granted in Betul 9 were for irrigation wells and 9 for embankments and 2 jointly for embankments and wells. The 16 sanads granted in Narsinghpur and 5 in Chhindwara were all for embankment of land. In the former district 199 acres were thereby improved.

12. The amount paid out during the year is Rs. 64,618 as compared with Rs. 40,885 and Rs. 25,700 in the two preceding years. There has been a brisk demand in Narsinghpur where Rs. 20,000 more than in the previous year has been advanced mainly for the purchase of agricultural cattle. In Betul Rs. 10,597 were advanced as compared with Rs. 10,553 in 1904-05. The crops were so good in the latter district that the people were generally in funds to make good the losses occasioned by rinderpest which are estimated by the Deputy Commissioner to have amounted to 3 lakhs of rupees during the 18 months of its continuance.

Of the Rs. 41,869 due for recovery on arrear or current account Rs. 40,908 were collected and Rs. 651 written off as irrecoverable, leaving only a small balance Rs. 310 for recovery in the Betul and Chhindwara districts. The interest that has accrued is Rs. 2,722, falling at 4.3 per cent on the mean of loans outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar reports that the system of advancing money on joint responsibility continues to work well. Other reports are silent on this subject.

13. The amount paid out during the year is Rs. 18,905 which is practically the same figure as in the previous year. There is not much demand for these loans in this Division. Most of the money was advanced in Narsinghpur, where there is a slight awakening of interest in the matter of improvements, Nimar and Chhindwara.

The amount advanced in Nimar was only Rs. 5,770 as compared with Rs. 15,810 in the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner explains that the tenants did not apply for loans because their good crops provided them with sufficient funds. The sums advanced were expended on the construction of embankments, the sinking and deepening of wells and the clearing of lands.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

14. The land revenue on the roll has declined from Rs. 21,59,860 to Rs. 21,59,159. The increase in Nimar is due to resumption of muafis and the assessment of 4 Police abadi villages. The principal decreases occur in Hoshangabad Rs. 1,682 and Narsinghpur Rs. 350 and are due to abatements, but in the former district Rs. 276 has also been remitted in the course of land acquisition operations.

Statement E.

15. The sum of Rs. 4,924 which was suspended last year in the Narsinghpur District owing to the damage done by hail, was remitted during the year under report.

Statement F.
Part I (a).

16. After excluding advance collections and deducting Rs. 1,652 remitted in consequence of local damage done by hail in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Betul, also some abatements sanctioned in the case of the two former districts in view of the continuance of deterioration and some small sums that have been remitted in the course of land acquisition operations, the net demand is Rs. 21,54,804 which has been collected in full.

Statement F.
Part I (b).

Statement F.
Part II.

17. With the exception of Rs. 66 collected in advance the whole of the demand has been realized during the year under report.

18. The arrears at the close of the previous year were Rs. 133-9-0, which sum was outstanding in the Harda Tahsil. Of this Rs. 73-12-6 was remitted under Secretariat letter No. 8439, dated the 23rd December 1905, leaving Rs. 60 which has since been collected. The demand of the year 1905-06, amounting to Rs. 1,05,577, has been collected in full. In last year's report the demand is entered as Rs. 1,09,880, but in some districts cesses were erroneously included. The correct figure was Rs. 1,02,511. The increase of Rs. 3,000 odd in the demand of the year under report has accrued in Nimar. The small increases that have occurred in Betul and Chhindwara are counterbalanced by a decline of the demand in Hoshangabad.

Statement F.
Part III.

19. The balances that are shown against Narsinghpur on current and arrear account are on account of royalty assessed on the Mohpani coal mines which have recently been purchased by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. No orders have as yet been received as to whether the Company is to be exempted from the payment of royalty, vide correspondence ending with Public Works Department Secretariat endorsement No. 85-10894, dated the 24th November 1905.

Statement F.
Part IV.

The increase in the divisional demand is attributable mainly to the activity with which prospecting and mining operations for coal and manganese are being prosecuted in the Chhindwara District where the demand has risen from Rs. 3,181 to Rs. 7,830.

20. The satisfactory results detailed in the foregoing paragraphs have been secured simultaneously with a reduction in the number of coercive processes which has fallen from 1,078 to 653 in the course of the last two years. Attachment of moveables was ordered in

Coercive processes.

449 cases, but was only effected in 59 cases and no sales proved necessary. No defaulters were imprisoned in the Civil Jail, and only 32 were brought to head-quarters. The number of notices of demand is smaller than might have been expected having regard to the number of other processes issued. But I can find no evidence except in the Gadawara Tahsil that the old practice of issuing informal notices still survives in this Division as surmised in paragraph 9 of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's resolution No. 2133, dated the 29th March 1906, on the Land Revenue Administration reports of 1904-05. Most of our lambardars are now punctual payers. For those who are not, notices of demand would probably be inefficacious having regard to their previous history as revealed in the Register of processes prescribed in revised paragraph 17 of Revenue Book Circular I-1. Attention is paid to this important matter in the course of Tahsil inspections, and Tahsildars who display a want of discretion are instructed and warned by the Deputy Commissioners and myself.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

21. The increase of one grant in Hoshangabad is due to the fact that in the printed register one muafi was hitherto omitted. This mistake has now been rectified. The decrease in Nimar is due to the resumption of 5 grants. The figures reported last year from Chhindwara were incorrect which accounts for the marked divergences between the statistics of the two years. The revised figures have been arrived at by totalling the muafi register and deducting the figures relating to resumed muafis.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

22. In Chhindwara private sales have been more numerous, but apart from this there has been a marked decline throughout the Division in the number of sales and mortgages with possession whether private or forced. The marked fall in the transfers of proprietary right may be merely fortuitous, but I am disposed to agree with the Deputy Commissioner of Betul that it betokens increased prosperity of the malguzars. It is noticeable that of the private sales in Chhindwara 60 out of 74 were in favour of agriculturists. In Betul and Narsinghpur agriculturists have held their own well, but in Nimar 53 per cent of the transfers were in favour of the money-lending classes. Here, however, I observe that every 3 out of 7 transfers were made by non-agriculturists. Prices have not ranged in Chhindwara at so high a multiple as in the previous year when they seem to have been swollen by exceptional circumstances.

23. The number of partitions for disposal was 81 as compared with 74 in the previous year. But whereas 47 were disposed of in that year, the corresponding figure for the period under report is 34. Thus the pending file has increased from 27 to 47, but 10 of these cases have been settled since the year came to an end. In Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul the cases are all of recent institution. There are however some old cases for disposal in the Nimar and Chhindwara districts, and in the former district this class of work has not until recently received proper attention. I have had to return some old cases for further enquiry or amendment. These should soon be disposed of. In the one long pending case in Chhindwara shown as instituted on 23rd March 1901, we have been awaiting the decision of the Divisional Judge on an objection relating to sir. This has been received since the close of the year and the partition will now be proceeded with. The other four cases pending over 6 months have been kept for enquiry on the spot during the camping season. Chhindwara is the only district of this Division in which partition work is at all heavy.

24. Of section 116, Land Revenue Act, a freeruse has been made in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur with a view to assisting lambardars to collect arrears of revenue from inferior proprietors, malik-makbuzas or co-sharers. The stricter enforcement of the lambardars' responsibility for payment of land revenue has led to an increase of these applications in Narsinghpur. In 101 out of 139 cases the decision was in favour of the applicants.

25. Of applications to transfer cultivating rights in sir which were disposed of under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act, there were 117 as in the previous year. The bulk emanate from the Narsinghpur and Chhindwara districts. Of these 76 were successful. Most of the cases referred through this office, for the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, have been rejected. Apparently in cases in which the transferor is not wholly or mainly an agriculturist or the property is self-acquired, sanction has been usually accorded by the Deputy Commissioner.

26. The number of applications for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant has fallen, and only 359 were disposed of as compared with 575 in the preceding year. The fall is appreciable in Hoshangabad, but most marked in Narsinghpur, which affords further evidence that the season was a more prosperous one for agriculturists. Of the 359 cases 236 were decided wholly or partially in favour of the applicants.

27. Orders were passed during the year on 176 applications for re-instatement after illegal ejectment as compared with 156 in the previous year. But only 58 and 42 applications were successful in the two years. Many of such cases relate to disputes between two tenants and cannot be dealt with under this section which can only be utilized when the ryot has been ejected by his landlord.

28. There were only 28 applications for conferment of occupancy right and of those decided only 8 were successful. I have endeavoured in a previous paragraph to explain why so little advantage is taken of this section. Applications to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holdings or to set aside transfers made by occupancy or ordinary tenants are likewise very few in number.

29. This statement to quote the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, furnishes additional evidence that the tenants are recovering economically and morally from the demoralization caused by repeated famines. There were only 2,304 suits for arrears of rent as compared with 3,038 in the previous year. In Betul the number fell from 381 to the low figure of 188 and there are also remarkably few suits of this nature in Chhindwara and Nimar. The districts which furnish the bulk of this business are Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, in both of which litigation has perceptibly declined. In only 17 cases of the 141 transferred to the Collector under Section 84 was it necessary to effect sale. The reduction in the number of cases transferred to the Revenue Officer under Section 85 indicates that decrees for rental arrears were executed with greater facility. Tenants have likewise come to know that ejectment is only a penalty and does not satisfy the decretal claim. The very small number of suits for ejectment and suits by tenants for recovery of possession indicates in a measure the good relations existing between landlord and tenant, but it is also indisputable that since the famine years there has been a demand for tenants rather than for land. In this respect lost ground has not yet been altogether recovered.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

30. No cases are now pending in the Betul and Chhindwara districts. The work in the latter district has been fairly considerable and has been done promptly by Mr. Pardhi, Extra-Assistant Commissioner. In Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad there are a number of petty little cases pending relating to acquisition of land for gate-lodges at railway crossings, quarries and the extension of stations, but none are of long duration. In Nimar there has been regrettable delay in dealing with some railway cases, but the necessity of reconciling discrepancies between the areas reported by the Public Works Department and Patwaris has unavoidably postponed the settlement of several cases relating to land taken up for roads.

31. During the year 628 sales were ordered by the Civil Court as contrasted with 538 in 1904-05. But the number of cases for disposal 1,036 was practically the same as in the previous year. In 1902-03 the corresponding figure was 1,538.

Collector's sale cases.
Statement N.

Land acquisition.

A somewhat large number of cases has been struck off in default, and only 434 cases were pending at the close of the year. Sale took place in only 147 cases whereas there were 215 sales in 1904-05. The decline is most marked in Nimar and Narsinghpur. The ex-proprietors of 32 villages that were brought to auction retained their cultivating rights in sir in all but four cases.

The prices realized on sale in Hoshangabad as gauged in terms of a multiple of the revenue were fairly normal. In Narsinghpur the number of years' purchase is lower as the district is more heavily assessed. The price of land rules very high in the Sausar Tahsil of Chhindwara and malik-makbuza plots command a high value in Nimar.

32. The lambardari system has worked well in all districts. Lambardars as a body were prompt in recovering and paying in the Government revenue. During the year 85 lambardar-gumashtas were appointed.

33. Mukaddams have as a class discharged their duties satisfactorily. Complaints are heard occasionally of the inattention and inefficiency of the gumashtas appointed by absentee landlords of the Mahajan class. The majority of gumashtas are adequately remunerated and where possible, land has been given to them by way of remuneration. In Chhindwara dues were recovered for 32 mukaddams whose claims were neglected by the lambardars responsible for their maintenance. In Betul also a few mukaddams invoked assistance which was granted.

34. Kotwars value their appointments and have on the whole continued to render good service and to give much assistance in revenue and police work. Assistance has been freely given to kotwars who required it in recovering their dues. In Chhindwara there were 123 such applications, in Hoshangabad 56, in Nimar 99 and in Betul 67. The Deputy Commissioner of the last-mentioned district reports that "kotwars are not infrequently involved in disputes with the tenants about their dues. The main cause of the trouble was the epidemic of rinderpest. In many villages it was left optional to the tenants at last settlement to give the kotwars the hides of all cattle that died or to give a fixed grain substitute. Often no definite arrangement was made. Then came the heavy mortality among cattle coupled with a marked rise in the price of hides. The tenants have resented the kotwars' unexpected profits at their expense". Four kotwars applied successfully in Narsinghpur for restoration of possession of their holdings and two similar applications were pending at the close of the year. Kotwars sometimes part with their land on account of debt, but such cases should be speedily discovered by touring officers if the village note-books are duly scrutinized and proper enquiry made as to the sources of the kotwar's remuneration. The responsibility laid on the mukaddam by Section 141 (a) of the Land Revenue Act of maintaining kotwars in the possession of lands appertaining to their office should be duly enforced.

35. The number of cases for disposal was 20,136 against 21,987 in the previous year, and the number disposed of was 18,347 as compared with 20,349. The number pending at the close of the year increased from 1,638 to 1,789. In Chhindwara there has been an improvement in the despatch of business. In Betul and Hoshangabad the figures call for no comment. In Narsinghpur the staff of Executive Assistants was reduced from 3 to 2 during 4 months of the year, and there were somewhat numerous changes in the charges of Assistants and Tahsildars. In the Nimar District revenue work is always heavy and business has not been conducted with such despatch as in the previous year.

Most of the long pending cases are Collector's sale cases in which leases have been granted.

36. Volume B of the *Central Provinces Gazetteer* has been brought up to date as required by Secretariat letter No. 227, dated the 8th August 1906, in the districts of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul. In Nimar there has been

delay owing to a clerk having been attacked with plague. In Chhindwara the matter was lost sight of until a reminder was issued from this office. The work has now been taken in hand.

37. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants have toured sufficiently. The only Tahsildars who have done an inadequate amount of touring are Venkatesh Govind Daoo of Chhindwara whose takavi enquiries have suffered in consequence, Devidayal of Harda and Mohsin Husain of Betul. All tahsil offices have been regularly inspected by Deputy Commissioners and during my tours I have inspected four district offices and all tahsil offices except three.

38. In spite of a decrease in Hoshangabad, where 14 villages have been restored to the Forest Department, the total area included in survey numbers has increased by 22,749 acres. The assessment on ryots and patels has increased from Rs. 1,01,759 to Rs. 1,05,618. There has been a little development in Betul and Chhindwara, but most of the progress has occurred in Nimar. The area held as service grants has increased from 2,119 to 2,466 acres. Sub-letting of their holdings by ryots has not been encouraged and the area sub-let has fallen from 9,706 to 5,472 during the last two years.

A contrast of the incidence of the payments of sub-tenants, *viz.*, 12 annas with the assessment imposed on ryoti lands, *i. e.*, 5 annas, shows how lenient the assessment is. The pateli commission has been regularly paid.

39. Advances were made under the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts as follows:—

	Agriculturists' Loans.	Land Improvement Loans.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshangabad	... 2,464	...
Chhindwara	... 440	...
Nimar	... 8,150	2,500

40. The following sums have been expended on the improvement of the water-supply:—

	Rs.
Hoshangabad	... 536
Betul	... 1,421
Chhindwara	... 815
Nimar	... 2,004

The grant for the current financial year in Nimar is Rs. 9,000, of which Rs. 2,003 has hitherto been expended. It is hoped to complete 17 wells for water-supply before the 31st March 1907.

The Irrigation Department also spent some money on wells in the Harsud and Burhanpur tahsils, but the exact amount has not been reported by the Deputy Commissioner.

I am having a 5 years' programme drawn up for each district so that there may be no delay in selecting and carrying out projects as soon as the allotment of annual grants is communicated. Owing to the height of the water level it is in most districts difficult to sink wells unless work is started in March, so as to be completed before the break of the monsoon.

41. A school has been opened at Khalwa in the heart of the Harsud ryotwari tract and it is under contemplation to start a school in the ryotwari village of Suktawa on the Betul-Itarsi road. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, also hopes to select a village for the establishment of a Co-operative Credit Society. But the ryotwari estate of Hoshangabad is set in the jungle and he may find the denizens of these tracts too backward to appreciate the benefits of such an institution. Mr. Nunn is considering the feasibility of opening one or two post offices in the Burhanpur ryotwari tract.

42. Work on the Burhanpur-Dhertalai Road has been retarded for want of funds. It is most desirable that this road should be pushed to completion and that the programme of road construction in the Harsud Tahsil should be taken up without further delay.

43. All the Deputy Commissioners of this Division have worked well and have submitted reports indicative of the interest they take in their respective charges. Among Assistant Commissioners I would mention the names of Messrs. Nelson, Wilson, Beet and Cama. Mr. Nelson has done excellent work in the Gardwara Tahsil. The services of the following Extra-Assistant Commissioners have been conspicuous, *viz.*, Messrs. Mehdi Hasan, L. T. Sheore, Sundar Lal, B. Jagannath, W. Pasley and R. M. Pardhi. The Tahsildars who have done best are Mr. Nizam Ali (Sohagpur), Mr. B. N. Dube (Hoshangabad), Mr. Misbahul Osman (Narsinghpur), Mr. Mohamed Yakub (Burhanpur) and Mr. Prahlad Ambadas (Khandwa), and the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, brings to notice the services of Mr. Umrao Singh at Pachmarhi. Among Naib-Tahsildars I would commend in particular Messrs. Mohamad Hasan Khan, Sarda Parshad, Kesho Rao Chandorkar, Mukat Behari Lal and Deoshankar Ganga Shankar.

My acknowledgments are also due to Mr. U. Sen, the Superintendent of my office.

HOSHANGABAD: }
31st December 1906. }

L. S. CAREY,
Commissioner,
Nerbudda Division.

ANNEXURE C.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1905-06.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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Land Revenue Report of the Nagpur Division for the year 1905-06.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon of 1905 was generally somewhat late in arriving, but
Season. opened well. In July and August there were unseasonable breaks, and when heavy rain did come in September, it was in most places too heavy. The kharif rains terminated early and only in parts of Chanda was some rain received in the beginning of October. Early in 1906 hail-storms visited Chanda, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat districts, doing local damage to rabi crops and necessitating local suspensions and remissions of rent and revenue. Fortunately some of the severest hail-storms did not occur till too late to damage the rabi crops, though they caused much havoc to the mango crop.

2. The result of the season as a whole was fair crops except for rice.
Crops. Cotton did well in Wardha and Chanda and fairly in Nagpur. Juar suffered from excessive moisture at one time and early stoppage of rain later on. The wheat outturn was affected by the latter cause and the absence of seasonable winter rains, but was not bad except in Baihar and parts of Chanda. The worst results were shown by rice, which was a very unequal crop in different places. Shortage of outturn was largely compensated by the high prices obtained for produce. The large extension of the cropped area, especially of rice and wheat in Bhandara, was a satisfactory feature.

3. The total area included in holdings has risen by 41,000 acres, to which
Changes in occupied area and tenures. increase all districts contribute. The largest increase is seen in Chanda and is a favourable sign. In Nagpur and Wardha banjar continues to be brought under the plough by proprietors, often to the dissatisfaction of the villagers by reducing or extinguishing their grazing grounds. But the limit of such extension has been reached long ago in the greater part of these districts. This increase in occupied area in Balaghat is partly unreal and the result of improved records.

The detailed statistics of tenures show that the variations are in accordance with the usual tendency. The area held in privileged tenures continues to decrease with the exception of that held in occupancy tenure. The increase in the latter tenure is, as I shall note further on, largely the result of the purchase of occupancy rights by ordinary tenants and is also affected by the reservation of cultivating rights by proprietors in sir which they transfer.

4. The total rental demand of the division is shown as Rs. 36,05,812 as
Rent collections. against Rs. 35,31,474 in the preceding year. Settlement rent enhancements have affected the Chanda figures, while the increase of Rs. 20,000 in Balaghat has not been specially explained. Rental collections total Rs. 34,10,461 as against Rs. 31,79,966 in the preceding year, which is a very appreciable improvement. There has been a very marked improvement in the percentage of collection in Bhandara, *viz.*, from 69.6 per cent to 88.6 per cent. There has been some falling off in the efficiency of collection in Nagpur and Wardha.

Generally it may be said that landlords have had little to complain of and short collections are mostly due to inefficient or absentee management. In Balaghat, where the percentage of collection was 80 per cent, Mr. Low notes that the Court of Wards collected nearly cent per cent.

5. The district reports all speak of the continuous strengthening of the
Condition of the people. position of the labouring classes owing to the high wages they can obtain. In so far as this result is brought about by diminished supply owing to the ravages of plague, as in parts of Nagpur, or

owing to permanent emigration, as in parts of Bhandara, the result is an unmitigated evil which it will take a long period to remedy. But the position is generally the result of the increased demand for labour owing to the industrial and mineral development of the country and to labourers themselves rising in the world, and as such, though not without its drawbacks, is a sound one. Under such conditions, emigration to the tea districts must be a dead letter and the division might well be closed to the operations of the Indian Emigration Act.

The condition of the cultivating classes in the cotton tracts continues to be excellent. In Chanda and Balaghat they have been helped by the high prices of produce, but their condition is very varying. In Bhandara it was found possible to terminate temporary abatements previously granted in 101 villages and abatements have been continued in other villages where cropping is being carefully watched, as also in that of certain depressed villages which have not as yet received abatement. It is satisfactory to note that it is reported from Sironcha that ryots have commenced to sell their produce for cash instead of handing it over to their creditors, according to the hopeless practice in vogue in that landlocked area.

6. The relation of landlords with their tenants continues generally to be good. Instances of exceptions to this are quoted in the Chanda and Balaghat reports, in which, as I think is usual in the simple village life of these Provinces, the fault apparently lies with the landlords.

7. There is little new to note as regards the relations between the people and Government, which is generally excellent. Swadeshi rumours do not reach beyond the towns and large villages. In an important sugarcane-growing tract that I lately marched through, no reason for a recent marked rise in the price of gur could be assigned except an idea that the area under cane had decreased. The effect of abolition of patwari cess and additional rates is hardly yet appreciated; nor, I think, can we expect to see any demonstrable appreciation, even when the benefit is fully understood, judging from what followed such measures as the reduction of salt tax, abolition of pandhari and the raising of the income-tax limit. The grazing rules, which were not suited for Sironcha, have been modified apparently to the satisfaction of the people. Elsewhere the differential charge for the surplus cattle of agriculturists owning large herds is not appreciated, and I have heard some requests from sugarcane cultivators for the concession of favourable rates for bamboos and firewood. The time has no doubt come when we must adopt a definite policy as to what, if any, concessions are to be allowed to agriculturists from our forests, and among these the claims of special classes such as sugarcane and pan growers are particularly deserving of consideration. Co-operative credit banks have been opened in Balaghat and a much-needed start has been made in Sironcha. The District Agricultural Association meetings have done their best for the spread of agricultural knowledge. But the conservatism of the people is against the ready adoption of even simple measures like fodder-cutters and ensilage pits, so useful owing to the growing scarcity of fodder. The attitude of the people is described by one of the Nagpur Tahsildars as that of hearing with patience the lectures delivered "and the lectures themselves must continue to be delivered with patience." It is noted in the Chanda report that the introduction of the improved country-spirit made from gur in place of impure mahua spirit has not been favourably received in Brahmपुरi Tahsil. But when a matter of taste and not one of price, I believe this attitude to be very exceptional.

8. The number of sanads granted for improvements, viz., 59, is rather disappointing. Seventeen were distributed in Balaghat, some of these by Mr. Low at a public meeting at Baihar. I think it is very possible that, as suggested in the Wardha report, the scarcity of labour tends to limit the number of improvements, more particularly in a tract where the land is yielding well as it is. In the rice districts, where improvements are most directly useful, the material condition of the people must rise, as

remarked by Mr. Craddock last year, before we can expect much progress in agricultural methods. In the course of my recent tour in Bhandara I have been much struck with the activity in the matter of renewing and making rice field embankments noticeable in many villages.

9. As usual of late years loan transactions in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, under both the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and the Land Improvement Act, were unimportant. There is some scope for small land improvement loans in the rice tracts of Nagpur and Rs. 4,305 were given out in that district under that Act. In both districts recoveries were cent per cent of the demand.

10. In the rice districts fresh advances for seed and cattle amounted to Rs. 29,000 in Chanda, Rs. 25,801 in Bhandara and Rs. 43,108 in Balaghat. The following figures exhibit in a small compass the collections of the year in these districts:—

	Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.	
	Ordinary.	Consolidated.	Ordinary.	Consolidated.	Ordinary.	Consolidated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due on all accounts ...	18,684	10,075	52,993	57,337	69,989	5,578
Remitted ...	...	...	40	516	...	29
Net demand ...	18,684	10,075	52,953	56,821	69,989	5,549
Collected ...	17,890	9,031	52,943	56,438	65,953	5,515
Percentage of net demand collected	95.7	89.6	99.9	98.8	94.2	99.8

Collections in Bhandara were very good, and it is satisfactory to note that in every district the end of our troublesome consolidated loans accounts is in sight.

11. New advances under the Land Improvement Act in the three districts aggregated Rs. 29,486, of which Rs. 17,874 was paid out in Bhandara. No remissions were required except of Rs. 219 of consolidated loans in Chanda. In that district cent per cent of the net demand was collected. The percentages of collections in Bhandara and Balaghat were 95.6 and 83.8 respectively.

The amount outstanding in Bhandara, *viz.*, Rs. 98,577, is rather formidable, but, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, the bulk of it is due for loans for grant-in-aid tanks, the repayment of which is spread over a large number of years and which are works on which money is well spent in this district.

12. Mr. Danks has made a suggestion that the amount of takavi grants assigned to a district should be fixed at a regular annual amount which could be increased in case of great scarcity. But it is only a very large sum indeed that can have any appreciable effect in a large area, and takavi to be effective must be concentrated on limited and specially depressed tracts, which must vary from year to year and which can be considered when framing annual requirements. Mr. Low has made some pertinent remarks on the need of an improved form for the grant of Land Improvement Loans.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

13. Changes in the land revenue demand are not important. The total on the roll has increased from Rs. 27,28,809 to Rs. 27,49,212. The changes in Chanda are mainly the result of settlement operations and are explained in detail in the Deputy Commissioner's report. In Bhandara, Balaghat and Wardha some abatements have terminated; other fluctuations are chiefly the result of resumptions of assignments, of the acquisition of land for public purposes, and in Balaghat of the imposition of kamil-jama on the Bhanpur Zamindari.

14. After deducting remissions and suspensions of Rs. 1,996 and Rs. 29,993, respectively, the net demand for collection amounted to Rs. 14,165 arrear and Rs. 27,17,703 current. A clear sheet is shown by all districts except Chanda, where arrears are of trivial amount, *viz.*, Rs. 113 arrear and Rs. 500 current, mostly due by the malguzars of two villages under special instances explained in the Deputy Commissioner's report.

Actual collection. Revenue collections in rice districts. 15. Remissions and suspensions in rice districts, were of much smaller amount than in the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 29,993 as against Rs. 1,98,922. The discrimination with which the work of selection for concession has been done is shown by the ease and completeness with which the demand was collected. In some villages in Bhandara, as before mentioned, it is possible that some additional concession may be needed, and also in Balaghat it is possible that some abatements that have terminated may be resumed. The matter is receiving due attention.

Coercive processes. 16. The amount of coercion was again substantially less than in the preceding year, in which year much less coercion was used than in the good year of 1903-04. In Balaghat no defaulter was arrested and in Chanda only one was so dealt with. This process has been most largely used in Nagpur, where it is sometimes needed as a stringent reminder to the careless. No defaulter was actually imprisoned.

In all districts much fewer attachments were ordered, and it is notable that in not a single case had sale to be carried out. In Balaghat only 4 notices of demand were issued as against 155 orders of attachment. As attachment was actually effected in only three cases, it is evident that the less stringent process might have been used in preference to attachment in a good many cases. The point has been noted by the Deputy Commissioner.

Fluctuating land revenue. 17. The important items of land revenue not on the roll are the land revenue due by ryotwari villages in Chanda and Balaghat. In Balaghat the net demand was collected practically in full, Rs. 1,553 having been remitted and some necessary additional suspensions having been allowed in the second kist. In Chanda the arrears are not large and, as explained in the Deputy Commissioner's report, are mostly due from the villages of Kangara and Nawegaon in Garchiroli Tahsil purchased by Government, and will be recommended for remission. Apparently Rs. 299 of current arrears in Brahmapuri Tahsil which have since been collected were unnecessarily allowed to remain outstanding.

Miscellaneous land revenue. 18. Under Miscellaneous Land Revenue the demand for the Division has increased from Rs. 22,422 to Rs. 28,173, the result mainly of increased revenue from mining dues. A much larger increase may be expected next year, when royalty will be levied at an increased rate on an increased output. Some of the increased revenue might well be spent, as suggested by Mr. Low, on improved supervision.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Maufi resumptions. 19. The usual verification of maufi grants was conducted by Tahsildars. As commented in paragraph 25 of last year's Administration Report, the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda has again shown Statement I as blank on the ground that the revised maufi registers are not yet ready.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

Alienation of land. 20. Alienation of land, both voluntary and compulsory, continues on the whole to decrease. In Chanda the increase is probably generally attributable to the announcement of rents and jamas, sales having been retarded while these factors were uncertain. I do not think that many useful deductions can be drawn from most of the figures. The great majority of transfers, both of plots and of mahals, were as usual in favour of agriculturists.

21. The number of partition cases instituted during the year was nearly double that in the preceding year, being 122 as compared with 63. The heaviest institution was in Wardha, where it numbered 66. There were 48 disposals in that district resulting in the reduction of the pending file from 22 to 18, for which credit is due to Mr. Jageshwar Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner. The list still contains two cases of 1902-03 in which questions of title are being enquired into. The enhanced value of land and the consequent desire of sharers for the possession of a proportionate share of khudkasht land mainly occasion the increase, and as the sharers who have acquired the khudkasht frequently allege that they have improved it, questions of title constantly crop up.

22. The number of applications made under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act was 84 or exactly half of that in the preceding year. In 42 cases the applicant was successful. The applicability of the section is now generally understood, and looking to the immense number of mahals it is wonderfully little used.

23. Of applications under the Tenancy Act there has on the whole been a considerable decrease. Penalties are seldom applied for by tenants against their landlords, but I think the provisions of Section 10 against levy of anything in excess of legal rent are generally understood by the latter. In Balaghat it is noted that the Extra-Assistant Commissioner overlooked the necessity of such cases being decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Applications to be placed in possession of a surrendered holding and to set aside transfers made by occupancy and ordinary tenants (Sections 47 and 71) have decreased. Still less use may be expected to be made of the latter sections, as it is realized that they are inapplicable to void transactions in which a transfer has been merely attempted. There were many fewer applications for ejectment of tenants in execution of a decree for rent, and it would seem that the working of the section has improved the rent-paying conscience of the tenantry. Applications for reinstatement of a tenant after illegal ejectment have also fallen. It is observed by the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, that there is none of the tyranny and forcible ejectment that used to be known elsewhere.

24. The number of applications for permission to transfer *sir* without reservation of occupancy rights has very slightly increased. The increase is chiefly in Bhandara and in the bulk of cases successful. The *sir* was already mortgaged. Until we work off or distinguish transactions previous to 1898, these statistics admit of little deduction being drawn from them. The provisions for enhancing the rent of ordinary tenants have been fairly freely used, but those regarding occupancy tenants are neglected. It is probable, as observed by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, that landlords are unwilling to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act on account of a popular idea that occupancy rents can be raised only at settlement, and it is also possible that lump sums may be privately paid in lieu of attempting to enhance occupancy rents.

25. In accordance with Revenue Department letter No. 3563, dated the 24th May 1906, the working of Section 73 of the Tenancy Act has to be specially noticed in this report. Statement L shows that only a very few applications by ordinary tenants for the conferral of occupancy rights were made to the Revenue Courts. But the district reports, although full statistics are not given, all indicate that the transaction is one which is very commonly arranged by the tenants and landlords themselves, without coming to a Revenue Court. This is as it should be. Thus in the Nagpur District, where there were only 9 applications to the Revenue Courts, the Revenue Inspectors report that 317 tenants bought occupancy rights. The transaction is a popular one and quite in accordance with traditional ideas. Disputes are most likely to arise when land formerly held in occupancy rights has lapsed to the landlord and is again given out by him. The acceptance of a premium by the landlord then is

no evidence of the right in which he may again give out the land and the transactions mentioned in Balaghat by Mr. Low probably include some doubtful cases of this sort. I am inclined to think that the Land Revenue staff requires some general instructions for their guidance in making entries of occupancy rights and more particularly regarding the documentary proof that they should require of such conveyances. It would be well also in future years to collect statistics on the subject from the Registration offices.

26. Civil litigation between landlords and tenants (nearly all suits for rent) shows a very marked decrease which is particularly noticeable in Bhandara. The less recourse that landlords have had to the Courts in the rice districts coupled with improved collections seems *prima facie* an indication of the season having been a better one.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

27. Land acquisition work continues to be very heavy in Nagpur and Chanda owing to acquisition for railway, irrigation works and city improvements in Nagpur. In Nagpur Rs. 1,31,578 were paid out on account of compensation. The awards made have generally stood. Three appeals were made to the Court of Judicial Commissioner. One was made by a dissatisfied owner, who got his award slightly increased. Two were made on behalf of Government in one of which a retrial was ordered, while in the other the award appealed against was reduced by Rs. 1,865. In some cases technical questions of the valuation of buildings were involved. In Chanda the oldest case is that of the large Asola-Mendha tank project where seven villages are concerned and some exchange of land is involved. The recent appointment of a special officer with powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act will enable railway acquisition work and the acquisition of land for the Ramtek project to be pushed on.

28. The statistics given in Statement L regarding Collectors' cases call for little remarks. The Courts have kept fairly abreast of their work, the pending files being 462 as against 454 with institutions of 471 as compared with 437. Sale actually took place of only 39 shares and malik-makbuza plots and of 24 absolute-occupancy holdings as compared with 46 and 43 respectively in the preceding year. The high deduced price (95 years' purchase) returned from Wardha contrasts rather markedly with that returned from Nagpur—19. But it is explained that the bulk of the land sold in Nagpur happened to be poor land situated in the Umrer Tahsil. The fall in sale price returned in Bhandara and Balaghat has not been explained in the district reports.

29. General revenue business decreased except in Chanda, the total number of cases for disposal being 18,671 as compared with 20,088; but, as noted by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, a diminished number of cases does not involve a proportionately lighter task for Revenue officers, as cases tend to increase in difficulty and to be more earnestly contested. The pending files show a slight increase, which is not noticeable except in Balaghat, where it is due to the powers of two officers having been delayed till near the close of the year and to a large batch of mutation cases being instituted at that time. Cases pending over 12 months have decreased in number. Most of the old pending cases are only nominally so, being cases of leases granted in Collectors' cases.

30. There is little new of note to record regarding village officers and servants. The subject is not touched upon at all in the Bhandara report. Lambardars generally found their task an easy one. The weak point in the Mukaddam system is generally the mukaddam-gumashta and in more than half the villages in the Nagpur District the mukaddam is not a resident sharer. In the cotton districts the office of kotwar tends to become insufficiently attractive to secure good work,

except when there are service holdings the value of which has increased with the general prosperity. Kotwars have been assisted, when necessary, in recovery of their dues, and the responsibility of mukaddams in the matter has been insisted on. The right of kotwars to hides recognized in the district *wajib-ul-arzs* is not quite suited to modern conditions and the increased value of hides gives rise to numerous disputes. In the Balaghat report a case is mentioned where a kotwar asked the Deputy Commissioner to recover the value of the hide of a jail well-bullock from the Superintendent. Section 149 of the Land Revenue Act is of course inapplicable to such a case.

31. Under the head of ryotwari estates only three districts have to be considered, and in Nagpur the seven settled villages and two under settlement have been prosperous. Six hundred rupees has been spent on a well in one village and others are being provided. In Chanda the large ryotwari estate was in immediate charge of the Superintendent of Land Records, and that already hardworked official has done his best, but the arrangement was an obviously imperfect one. The appointment of a ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar recently sanctioned is a step in the right direction, though the extent of the charge seems to necessitate the services of two such officers. No new villages were formed during the year, but the number of survey numbers allotted after deducting relinquishments increased by 305. It is satisfactory to note that the occupied and the cropped area both increased by 7 per cent. A few villages now under ryotwari management will probably be ultimately restored to the Forest Department.

On improvements the total amount spent was Rs. 3,620, which is some Rs. 700 less than in the preceding year.

Difficulty in getting labour is partly responsible for this, but special efforts to progress with the programme of improvements, particularly on the provision of water-supply, will be made in the current year.

Collections have been referred to in paragraph 18 above. Rs. 500 were remitted.

32. Mr. Low has submitted a very full and interesting report on the ryotwari estate in his charge. Baihar had an especially unfavourable season with a deficient total rainfall and numerous prolonged breaks. But in spite of this there has been progress in the introduction of good cultivating castes, the construction of wells and tanks, agricultural improvements and the opening of ryotwari village schools with the addition of village libraries in connection with schools. Tanks under Civil officers were constructed in eleven different villages. Fourteen wells were similarly made and in addition six wells were built by private enterprise by ryotwari patels. The exceptionally heavy rainfall of 1906 has prevented water being much used from Irrigation Department tanks, but there is no doubt there will be plenty of demand in ordinary years. The readiness of Baihar cultivators to take up improved agricultural methods (which has been encouraged by the Gond temperance movement) is noted by Mr. Low, and I would support his suggestion that an agricultural assistant be posted to Baihar.

Takavi was liberally given out in June and the statistics of allotment show that in spite of the bad seasons there has been a small gain. Villages granted a *pagras* terms are doing well and this system is evidently a much better incentive to progress than the old "Rice Land Rules."

Map-correction is approaching completion and the revised records, which have been well prepared with an inferior staff by Mr. Lancaster, will be a great boon. Mr. Low has worked for the good of the tract with his usual interest and energy. The good work of the ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar (now Tahsildar) Mr. Baji Rao and of the late Tahsildar Mr. Abdus Subhan Khan may also be noted.

33. Mr. Craddock, before he left, submitted a draft form of rules or prescriptions for ryotwari villages or *Gaon Kaida*. These will be of much use in the management of the ryotwari estate. It will be necessary to bring the sanads

and acceptances of existing patels and ryots into a shape which will validate the *Gaon Kaida* and this will involve some changes, *e. g.*, in the matter of clearing forest lines, which is at present entirely done by the Forest Department under paragraph 87 of the Central Provinces Forest Manual.

34. B volumes of the District Gazetteer have been written up and submitted to this office from the districts of Chanda, Balaghat and Bhandara. They have not yet been completed in the other two districts, but are expected to be shortly.

35. The amount of touring done by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants was well up to the average except in Chanda, where the relief of Mr. Maw in the middle of the camping season and another transfer of charge before its end interfered with this. Mr. Low heads the list with 175 days on tour. Amongst assistants the numerous changes of staff obscure the amount done in individual charges, but it seems to have been generally adequate. An ample amount of touring was done by Tahsildars and their Naibs.

Tahsil offices have been duly inspected, but in three districts the Headquarters Tahsil office does not appear to have been inspected by the Deputy Commissioner himself during the year. If not done previously it should always be possible for the Deputy Commissioner to arrange to do this in the rains. Mr. Craddock spent 127 days on tour during the year and inspected the District offices of the Division, except Nagpur, and the Tahsil offices of Warora, Sironcha, Baihar, Arvi and Hinganghat.

36. I assumed charge of the Division after the close of the year and do not find it easy to select any officers for special commendation. Except for some avoidable delays in Wardha, all Deputy Commissioners of the Division seem to have done much good work for the improvement of the revenue administration. Among assistants Mr. Khan in Bhandara, Messrs. Kiernandar and Thakur and Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao in Nagpur, Mr. Jageshwar Rao in Wardha, Rai Bahadur Anantlal in Balaghat and Messrs. Deshpande and Gadgil in Chanda seem to merit mention.

Among Tahsildars many are reported to have done well, of whom Messrs. K. A. Sarma in Sironcha and B. R. Bakle in Katol may be singled out. Several officers amongst the Naibs show considerable promise. The Indore candidate, Mr. Barwe, attached to Balaghat for training, worked well and is likely to prove useful to his State.

J. WALKER,

Offg. Commissioner,

Nagpur Division.

ANNEXURE D.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1905-06.
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Chhattisgarh Division for the year ended the 30th September 1906.

PREFACE.

In the period, to which this report relates, considerable changes were made in the constitution of the Chhattisgarh Division; and it seems advisable at the outset to give a brief account of them. On the 16th October 1905 the Sambalpur District—one of the three districts of which the Division was composed—was, with the exception of certain outlying tracts, severed from the Central Provinces and added to Bengal. The excepted portion consisted of the Phuljhar Zamindari, which was included in the Raipur District, and the Malkharoda and Chandrapur-Padampur estates, which were included in the Bilaspur District. On the 1st January 1906, these two districts were broken up into three, a new district, called the Drug District, having three tahsils—namely, Bemetara, Drug and Sanjari—being formed in the west with 316 malguzari villages of the Bilaspur District and with 1,399 malguzari and 10 ryoti villages and 9 zamindaris of the Raipur District. That portion of the Bilaspur District which lay to the south of the Sheonath and Mahanadi rivers, partly in the Bilaspur Tahsil and partly in the Janjgir Tahsil, was transferred to the Raipur District, and the area of the Bilaspur Tahsil was further diminished by the transfer of some of its villages to the Mungeli Tahsil and of others to the Janjgir Tahsil. In the Raipur District the whole of the Drug Tahsil was merged in the new district, the Raipur and Dhamtari Tahsils were reduced in size, the Simga Tahsil was abolished, and two new tahsils were constituted, namely, Baloda Bazar and Mahasamund. Owing to these changes the statistics of revenue administration, dealt with in the following pages, necessarily refer to different areas at different periods of the year, and in consequence comment and comparison are in many instances rendered difficult, in some impossible.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

a. In Drug and Raipur the monsoon of 1905 began propitiously at the end of June and gave promise of a favourable season. This promise was maintained in July and in the first half of August, during which period throughout both districts, except in certain villages which lie near the border of Bilaspur, the rain was sufficient and well-distributed. But from the middle of August till nearly the end of September the rainfall was scanty and fitful with the result that thinning operations (*biāsi*) were carried out with difficulty and the rice crop began to wither. The disappointment, which naturally ensued, was aggravated in parts of Raipur by a plague of caterpillars. However at the end of September heavy rain fell and hope revived. Eventually, though the early promise was not fulfilled, a moderately good *kharif* harvest was obtained. In Bilaspur, on the other hand, the rainfall was deficient or irregular from the beginning in almost all parts of the district. Sowings were much delayed in consequence. Germination was, however, good; and, if the rainfall of the latter part of the season had been abundant, a plenteous harvest might have been secured. But in the middle of September the rain ceased, and in the greater part of the district the rice crop failed, the failure being most marked in the central portion. Kodo and til fared much better. These, however, compensated only very partially for the loss of the rice, which is by far the most important crop. For the sowing of *rabi* crops conditions were fairly favourable in all three districts, and germination was good. But again the early promise was unfulfilled owing to the development of adverse conditions as the season advanced. December and January were characterized by cloudy weather and an absence of dew, but no rain fell till towards the end of the latter month. Heavy rain fell in February and March, too late in the year to be of much benefit; and it was unhappily accompanied by hail which in many places caused considerable damage. Still despite these misfortunes the wheat harvest was, on the whole, fair. With the varied conditions prevailing the yield of the various crops naturally differed considerably in the different districts. In Raipur the average outturn of rice and of kodo was 90; in Drug it was 70 and 75 respectively, and that of til and of cotton was also 75. In Bilaspur the average outturn of rice was only 45, while that of kodo was 90 and that of til 97. In Drug the outturn of wheat, of gram, and of linseed was 82, 60 and 79 respectively. In Bilaspur it was 75, 45 and 55.

3. Owing to the changes referred to above, in the constitution of the division, it would be unprofitable to discuss the changes, which occurred during the year, in the area held by landlords and by the different classes of tenants. Nor is it possible to say much about rental collections, as, apart from the redistribution of territory between the three districts, settlement operations were going on in all of them and proper statistics of the rent collected are not available. I will only remark that the district reports indicate that collections were good everywhere and particularly satisfactory in Raipur and Drug.

4. In these two districts, although the harvests were only moderately good, the condition of the agricultural classes showed no deterioration; on the contrary, in places, it improved. In the villages in which the rice crop failed and in which the failure was not in appreciable measure compensated by the kodo or wheat harvest, sufficient relief was afforded to the tenants by the suspension of land revenue which involved consequential suspension of rents. Elsewhere agriculturists were benefited by the prevailing high prices which enabled them to dispose of their produce at a greater profit than usual. Many tenants supplemented their income by plying their carts for hire. Indeed complaint is not seldom heard that in some of the villages near Raipur town tenants follow the business of carriers to the great detriment of their cultivation. In Bilaspur where the failure of the rice crop was considerable, the condition of the tenants naturally tended to a change for the worse. But there was nothing of a permanent character in the deterioration, and their temporary depression was adequately met in various ways partly by their own action, partly by the action of Government. Government granted relief by suspending a considerable proportion of the land revenue demand, by showing leniency in the recovery of *takavi*, by giving advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the improvement of fields, by opening three public works which were managed on ordinary contract terms, not in any way as famine-relief works, but which would not have been opened so soon, if it had not seemed expedient to provide labour in case an urgent demand for it should arise, and by advancing large sums under the Agriculturists Loans Act, when the time for the *kharif* sowings was approaching, for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle. Relief was obtained by the action of the agriculturists themselves in emigration to Assam, and in more temporary migration to places outside the district where work was procurable either in connection with the railway or on tank-construction or in harvesting or in other ways. Labourers also had no difficulty in getting employment. The Deputy Commissioner of Drug reports that in his district farm-servants were retained in service and received in full their customary share of the produce: and probably they fared no differently in Raipur. In Bilaspur it is clear that, if they were dismissed, they could find labour elsewhere.

5. In last year's report my predecessor referred to the minute sub-division of tenant's land—the legacy of the old lakhabata system—as the main obstacle in the way of all agricultural improvement, and he was sanguine that the attempt then being made by the Settlement Officers of Raipur and Bilaspur to effect some consolidation of holdings would be successful, and that before long a formidable barrier in the way of agricultural improvement would be swept away by the united efforts of officers of Government and the people. But since then after prolonged and patient experiment it has been found necessary to abandon the attempt for the present owing to the numerous difficulties of various kinds by which the question of the consolidation of holdings is beset. However there is no reason to despair of the progress of agriculture. The room for it is vast, and the advance being made is undoubtedly neither rapid nor extensive. Nevertheless I believe that some improvement in agriculture is gradually being effected. Each of the three districts has an Agricultural Association, and there seems to be no doubt that these Associations are earnestly endeavouring to introduce and popularize improved methods of cultivation and that their endeavours are not wholly in vain. The Government demonstration farm at Labhanidih near Raipur also appears to create a certain amount of genuine interest among cultivators, from which it is not unreasonable to expect some practical result. Nor are signs wanting that the benefits of irrigation are becoming more and more understood and that it will soon be much more widely resorted to.

6. Only 23 sanads for improvements were granted during the year in the whole division, namely, 16 in Raipur, 6 in Bilaspur and one in Drug. In explanation of the smallness of the number it seems unnecessary to repeat what has been stated in the reports for previous years.

7. The relations between landlords and tenants did not apparently undergo any material change during the year. The Deputy Commissioners of Drug and Raipur refer to certain doubtful practices followed by malguzars in connection with their home-farm. They extend the area of the home-farm by adding to it tenant's holdings which have been surrendered, and they improve its quality by exchanging portions of it, having inferior soil, for tenant's holdings having superior soil. So far as the surrenders and exchanges are really voluntary, not much exception can perhaps be taken. But it is improbable that the exchanges, at any rate, are effected without the exercise of some kind of compulsion on the part of the malguzars. Often the extended area is too large for the malguzar himself to cultivate the whole of it. So he lets portions of it to tenants, preferably residents of other villages, for a year only and at the end of the term ejects them and lets the land to others for the next year. This practice is apparently sanctioned by custom, but it is certainly opposed to the law and it could not exist without the connivance of the patwari. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Bilaspur both refer to the unduly prevalent tendency on the part of tenants, who have lost their holdings, to resort to violence for the purpose of recovering them instead of adopting lawful methods. But there is reason to believe that this lawlessness is considerably less prevalent than it was. Section 73 of the Tenancy Act, whereby an ordinary tenant can purchase occupancy rights in his holding, is practically a dead letter in the division. The section was not used at all in Raipur or Bilaspur during the year, and only two applications were made under it in Drug, both of which were rejected. In neither case did the section really apply. I think the reason given by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur for the small use made of the section, namely, that the difference between the rights and privileges of an occupancy tenant and those of an ordinary tenant is now so slight that the latter does not care to pay a considerable sum of money to acquire occupancy rights, is probably the right one.

8. The advances made under the Agriculturists Loans Act during the year were in Drug Rs. 17,331, in Raipur Rs. 54,275, and in Bilaspur Rs. 1,00,918. In the last-named district, where the failure of the rice crop was most marked, the amount advanced as loans was naturally the largest. In Raipur probably a smaller sum, than that actually disbursed, would ordinarily have sufficed: but the advances made in previous years have been so enormous that the curtailing of loan transactions there must necessarily be done gradually. Collections were good in Raipur and very good in Drug. In the former district of the demand on account of consolidated loans (Rs. 9,880), more than two-thirds, and of the demand on account of ordinary loans, the whole, with the exception of less than Rs. 600, was collected. In the latter district the demand on account of ordinary loans was collected in full, and of the demand on account of consolidated loans only some Rs. 700 were left uncollected, nearly the whole of this sum being due from certain muafidars, part of whose property is to be sold under the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, received after the close of the year, for the realization of the debt. In Bilaspur the collections were not nearly so good, special leniency having been shown to the debtors, as has been stated above, in consequence of the poor harvests. Of the demand on account of consolidated loans (Rs. 5,435) only about Rs. 600 were collected, and of the demand on account of ordinary loans (Rs. 4,555) nearly Rs. 2,500 were collected. It should be added that of the sum of nearly Rs. 600 left uncollected on account of ordinary loans in Raipur Rs. 475 are said to have been collected already in Bilaspur.

9. Collections on account of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were particularly good in Drug, where the whole of the demand both on account of consolidated loans and on account of ordinary loans was collected, while on account of famine loans Rs. 3,307

were collected out of a demand of Rs. 4,167, the whole of the balance of Rs. 860 (excepting Rs. 10) being due from the muafidars referred to above and from one Rambharosa. The amount due from the latter has been remitted after the close of the year. In Raipur the whole of the demand on account of ordinary loans was collected, more than two-thirds of the demand on account of consolidated loans, and more than half the demand on account of famine loans. In Bilaspur about seven-eighths of the demand on account of famine loans, and nearly the whole of the demand on account of ordinary loans, was collected, but no part of the demand on account of consolidated loans. This last demand, however, was only Rs. 412. On the whole the collections in the division were in the circumstances of the year distinctly good. In Raipur advances to the extent of Rs. 3,502 were made during the year, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,000 was given to one man for the repair of a masonry wall built across a river. This sum appears to have been properly applied, for it is reported that the wall stood firm and undamaged throughout last rainy season. In Drug Rs. 3,010 were advanced to 8 persons, and it was subsequently found by inspection that the money had been utilized properly in the improvements for which it was borrowed. In Bilaspur, where it was considered advisable to encourage the opening of private works in order to relieve the pressure caused by the failure of the rice crop, a considerably larger sum was given out in loans. Rupees 17,480 were thus advanced, but nothing has been said in the district report as to the manner in which the money was actually spent.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

10. The reconstitution of the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts naturally brought about a material reduction in both districts in the land revenue on the roll. In the former it fell from Rs. 9,03,780 to Rs. 5,67,704 from this cause, in the latter from Rs. 5,25,755 to Rs. 4,08,415. In Raipur there was a further diminution during the year of Rs. 454 from remission of land revenue on land acquired for public purposes, while on the other hand revision of assessment in the zamindaris gave a net increase of Rs. 343 and lapses of revenue-free grants and escheats of malik makbuza plots a further increase of Rs. 378. Thus at the end of the year the land revenue on the roll stood at Rs. 5,67,971. In Bilaspur the only other changes during the year were an increase of Rs. 132 from lapses and escheats and a decrease of one rupee on account of acquisition of land. Thus at the end of the year the land revenue on the roll was Rs. 4,08,546. In Drug the land revenue on the roll at the formation of the district was Rs. 4,72,064. An increase of Rs. 1,500 was obtained from revision of assessment in the Dondi-Lohara Zamindari and of Rs. 7 from an escheated malik makbuza plot, while remissions on account of land acquired caused a decrease of Rs. 580, the net result being an increase of Rs. 927.

11. The whole of the arrear demand on account of land revenue on the roll was collected in all three districts. It was trifling in Raipur (Rs. 19) and in Drug (Rs. 20) and was not very large in Bilaspur (Rs. 3,698). The whole of the net current demand was also collected in all three districts with the exception of Rs. 20 in Raipur. This demand amounted in Raipur to Rs. 5,45,608 after deducting (1) Rs. 4,300 on account of abatements sanctioned for three years in 62 villages in 1904, (2) Rs. 16,592 on account of suspensions in the villages in which there was failure of crops, and (3) Rs. 749 on account of advance collections. In Bilaspur suspensions amounting to no less than Rs. 1,29,300 and advance collections to the extent of Rs. 338 reduced the net current demand to Rs. 2,78,777. In Drug it was Rs. 4,50,412, Rs. 580 having been remitted, Rs. 20,658 suspended and Rs. 413 collected in advance. It is noticeable that advance collections tend to increase in every district. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur attributes this increase to the action of malguzars who pay their revenue by means of money orders and who transmit small sums in excess of the amount really due, presumably for the sake of being on the safe side in cases in which there is any doubt as to the exact demand. The Drug District report is the only one which states the total amount received by money orders. Rupees 35,838 were so received in that district.

Anyhow the collections of the whole division on account of land revenue on the roll must be regarded as very satisfactory. They were equally satisfactory in the case of cesses and of other kinds of land revenue, the whole demand having been collected in Bilaspur and in Drug and only a very small amount remaining uncollected in Raipur.

12. Moreover these satisfactory results were attained without any undue resort to coercion as the following statistics clearly show.
Coercive processes. The notices of demand issued were in Raipur 68, in Bilaspur 76, and in Drug 34. The attachments of moveable property ordered were in Raipur 309, in Bilaspur 173, and in Drug 144; and the attachments effected were only 17, 8 and 6 respectively. The defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters on arrest were in Raipur 18, in Bilaspur 13, and in Drug none. Not a single defaulter was imprisoned and no property was sold.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

13. The prescribed annual verification of revenue-free grants was duly made in all three districts. Some of these grants lapsed, some were resumed, and some malik makbuza plots were escheated. None of these occurrences, however, calls for particular comment.
Lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants and escheats of malik makbuza plots.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

14. In the division as a whole private sales both of mahals (or shares of mahals) and of plots were considerably more numerous than in the previous year, the former rising from 195 to 272 and the latter from 147 to 162. In compulsory sales the difference was not great, those of mahals falling from 87 to 85 and those of plots rising from 11 to 17. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur attributes the increase of private sales to the fact that the evil effects of the famines and short harvests of recent years have not yet been effaced and that agriculturists are driven to sell property in order to reduce their debts. Probably he is right. It is noteworthy, however, that both in Raipur and in Bilaspur better prices were obtained at such sales than in the previous year, and that in Drug also the prices obtained were very nearly as good. In all three districts, as usual, private sales realized better prices than compulsory sales, the disparity between the two being greatest in Drug and least in Bilaspur. In Bilaspur 63 per cent of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists. In Drug out of 121 transfers 81 were in favour of agriculturists, 38 in favour of persons combining agriculture with money-lending, and only two in favour of money-lenders. The statistics for Raipur have not been given.
Transfers of proprietary rights.

15. In Raipur and Bilaspur no partition work was done as settlement operation were in progress. In Drug there were 9 partition cases for disposal and 5 were disposed of. The oldest of the pending cases was instituted in October 1904, but it cannot be disposed of till a civil appeal, now pending in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, has been decided.
Partitions.

16. The total number of applications under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts for disposal in the division was appreciably smaller than in the previous year. The provisions of section 116 of the former Act for recovery of arrears of land revenue were much more sparingly used, but a very much greater proportion of success was attained by applicants under the section. It may be inferred therefore that these provisions are at last becoming better understood. Considerable use was made of them by the Court of Wards in the Bilaspur District. Applications to deposit rent were 271 against 188, but only 184 were successful against 178. These figures do not altogether bear out the suggestion made by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, that such applications are usually made by tenants who find, after paying their rent, that the land-lord has appropriated it towards some other debt. Applications for permission to transfer sir land without reservation of the cultivating rights
Work under certain heads of revenue business.

therein rose from 149 to 175 of which 105 were successful (against 98). Of 39 applications to set aside transfers of occupancy holdings 14 were successful. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 145 and 33. Probably the better results of the year under report indicate a better comprehension of the relevant section. A much larger proportion of success was achieved by applicants for execution of decrees by ejectment of tenants, 85 being successful out of 129 against 110 out of 190. These results may be due to a recognition that as a rule such cases do not call for the exercise of any clemency towards the defaulting tenants. Applications by tenants for re-instatement after illegal ejectment rose from 281 to 311, of which 87 were successful. This increase is probably due to the pendency of settlement operations though it must be noted that applicants were least successful in Drug District, only a very small portion of which is under settlement.

17. The litigation between landlord and tenant was of much the same character as usual, suits by landlords for arrears of rent being far more numerous than suits by landlords for ejectment of tenants or suits by tenants for recovery of possession of holdings. Of the 922 suits for arrears of rent 63 were compromised while plaintiffs were successful in 622. On the other hand in 106 of the 142 suits by tenants for recovery of possession plaintiffs were unsuccessful. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur notes that in his district suits of both kinds have increased, despite the reduced area of the district. The increase in the former he attributes to the difficulty experienced in recovering rents owing to the scarcity, and the increase in the latter to the existence of settlement operations.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

18. The land acquisition work of the division was not so heavy as it has been in some recent years. In Bilaspur there were only 2 cases for disposal, and both were disposed of. In Raipur there were 10 cases, of which 6 were disposed of. Of the 4 remaining cases the oldest dates only from March 1906. In Drug the work was heavier, but even here some of the cases were comparatively unimportant. There were 17 cases for disposal, of which 8 were disposed of. The pending cases relate to land required for the following purposes—one for channels for an irrigation tank, four for inspection huts, two for new roads, and two for the town and civil station of Drug.

19. Apparently there were 226 cases of decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Deputy Commissioner for execution. Sale was averted in 81 by payment of the claims, in 20 by temporary alienations, and in 4 by the refusal of the decree-holder to take a lease on reasonable conditions. In only 19 cases did sale take place, and in 7 of these the property sold consisted of absolute-occupancy holdings. The prices obtained by the sale of revenue-paying property amounted to 22 times the annual land revenue in Bilaspur, to nearly 18 times in Drug, and to 13 times in Raipur. It may be claimed that the results achieved were worth the time and trouble involved by these cases.

20. The disposal of revenue business continues to be satisfactory throughout the Division. There were more cases for disposal than in the previous year even if the cases of the Sambalpur District be included in the previous year's figures. For this increase Bilaspur was mainly responsible, the cases for disposal there having risen by more than 60 per cent. Naturally, as more than a lakh of rupees was advanced for seed and plough-cattle, *takavi* cases contributed chiefly to the increase. Mukaddam cases came next, the question of appointing mukaddam-gumashtas in the whole of the Pandaria zamindari having been systematically taken up. At the end of the year the pending cases were appreciably fewer than at the end of the previous year, having fallen from 578 (exclusive of the Sambalpur figures) to 400. The cases pending more than 12 months were 41 against 48, more than 9 months 4 against 6, more than 6 months 43 against 23, and more than 3 months 39 against 96. Of the 41 cases pending more than 12 months no less than 35 were execution-of-decree cases in which leases had been granted for a term of years.

21. Mukaddams are reported to have performed their duties satisfactorily on the whole. But the district reports all refer to their remissness in the matter of seeing that kotwars get their dues; and it appears that mukaddams themselves are often found to be the greatest defaulters when Revenue officers intervene to realize for kotwars the remuneration to which they are entitled. In 9 cases in the Raipur District it was even necessary to re-instate kotwars in the possession of service-holdings from which they had been wrongfully ejected.

22. Nevertheless kotwars are said to have worked well as a body. In comparatively few cases was it found necessary to punish them, and in only very rare instances were the offences which drew down punishment on them really serious.

23. The ryotwari estate in the division as a whole is not very important. Raipur has the most villages of this kind, and some improvements were effected in them. In Baloda Bazar, the most important of all these villages, Rs. 500 were spent in clearing silt out of a tank and in constructing a channel to increase the water-supply. In three villages wells were begun or completed, in a fourth a tank was made, and in two others tanks were repaired. Management of these villages is somewhat handicapped by their scattered situation. It is in contemplation to take steps to concentrate them by means of exchanges of land, where such exchanges may become possible. In Bilaspur there are only 5 ryotwari villages and in Drug only 10. In the latter District they are mostly lands disforested for the simplification of forest boundaries, and hitherto their condition has been somewhat languishing.

24. In Raipur and Bilaspur the District Gazetteers have been brought up to date except in one particular in the former district. For Drug no Gazetteer has yet been published, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that considerable progress has been made in compiling the necessary tables.

25. The district reports show that the amount of touring by Revenue Officers of all kinds was adequate. The charge of the Chhattisgarh Division was held by Mr. H. M. Laurie from 1st October to 23rd November 1905 and again from 3rd June to 13th August 1906; by Mr. H. A. Crump from 24th November 1905 to 2nd June 1906, and by Mr. B. Robertson from 14th August 1906 to the end of the year. They were on tour for 177 days altogether. The Dhamtari tahsil was inspected by Mr. Crump and the Bilaspur and Raipur tahsils by Mr. Robertson during the year.

26. I was away on leave during the whole of the year under report. But the work of two of the Deputy Commissioners is well known to me, as they had both been serving in the Division for a long time before I went on leave; and since my return to the Division I have seen enough of the work of all three Deputy Commissioners to feel no hesitation in appraising it. Mr. Chitnavis has maintained and even enhanced his reputation as a District Officer. He is an excellent Deputy Commissioner, strong but sympathetic with sound judgment and an abundance of common sense which make him thoroughly reliable. Mr. Napier is also a very good Deputy Commissioner, capable and energetic, taking a keen personal interest in every department of district administration, and being in complete sympathy with the people. Mr. Turner lacks the experience of the other two, but his work is also decidedly good being characterized by thoroughness and sound common sense. Among Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Nunn and Ley have been selected by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur for special mention, while among Extra-Assistant Commissioners Sayid Zakir Ali and Khan Sahib Elijah Jacob in Raipur, Mr. Anketell in Bilaspur, and Pandit M. D. Ratnaparkhi, Pandit N. B. Gadgil, and Pandit Durga Prasad Pande in Drug have been similarly selected by their respective Deputy Commissioners. Of Tahsildars Munshi Bhagwandas of

Baloda Bazar, Munshi Kunjbihari Lal of Raipur, Pandit Raghunath Prasad of Janjgir and Munshi Lakshmi Prasad of Bemetara and of Naib Tahsildars Babu Jiwan Chandra Gupta of Janjgir and Munshi Krishna Sewak of Drug have been particularly brought to notice by their Deputy Commissioners for their good work.

RAIPUR:

The 26th January 1907.

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,

Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

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APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 3 & 4.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

(1).—DETAILS OF

District.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.			Land held by
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Saugor	1,131,361	126,483	85,926	18'77	3,225
Damoh	710,365	87,227	48,105	19'05	3,020
Jubbulpore	1,403,625	144,445	106,014	18'00	7,582
Mandla	767,678	36,124	39,277	9'82	281
Seoni	936,090	133,732	88,652	24'00	362
Total Jubbulpore Division	4,949,119	528,011	368,014	18'10	14,470
Narsinghpur	720,484	84,803	47,294	18'00	277
Hoshangabad { Khalsa	1,158,456	187,476	75,204	22'68	952
{ Jagir	7,978	775	50	10'34	...
Nimar	775,111	51,947	27,780	10'29	13,562
Betul	1,042,365	64,357	49,659	10'94	357
Chhindwara { Khalsa	957,583	113,990	91,799	22'00	395
{ Jagir	235,488	13,563	10,420	10'00	...
Total Nerbudda Division	4,897,455	516,911	302,206	16'72	16,143
Wardha	1,168,687	130,461	102,443	19'93	4,139
Nagpur	1,632,794	180,410	87,524	16'41	8,817
Chanda { Khalsa	925,097	81,147	38,818	13'00	5,060
{ Zamindari	248,837	23,143	16,892	16'00	143
Bhandara { Khalsa	757,339	118,973	43,883	21'00	4,572
{ Zamindari	329,086	46,820	18,764	20'00	433
Balaghat { Khalsa	351,767	54,185	20,170	21'00	620
{ Zamindari	123,023	20,064	5,493	21'00	49
Total Nagpur Division	5,536,630	655,203	333,987	17'6	23,833
Raipur { Khalsa	1,560,688	192,252	198,332	25'00	1,680
{ Zamindari	784,261	94,332	58,423	19'00	12
Bilaspur { Khalsa	1,266,474	154,753	138,209	23'00	3,285
{ Zamindari	521,189	75,976	32,676	21'00	2
Durg { Khalsa	1,291,353	234,064	140,240	29'00	1,347
{ Zamindari	262,724	37,996	19,520	22'00	109
Total Chhattisgarh Division	5,686,689	789,373	587,400	24'21	6,435
GRAND TOTAL	21,069,903	2,489,498	1,591,607	19'36	60,881
For preceding year	22,103,925	2,701,110	1,597,062	19'39	61,187

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending the 31st May 1906.

PROPRIETORS.

Malik-makbuzas.		Land held completely or partially Revenue-free.				Total area held by proprietors, i. e., total of Columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).		
7	8	9	10	11	11 (a)	12	13
Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
37,350	25,282	818	8,492	4,573	120	258,251	
29,285	15,180	395	2,671	2,197	3	167,288	
50,671	46,914	3,690	9,498	7,720	293	310,628	
2,897	866	24	42	...	...	78,340	
7,813	4,029	5	138	110	54	230,375	
128,016	92,271	4,937	20,841	14,600	471	1,044,882	
16,314	19,638	118	1,940	1,937	611	150,351	
24,886	20,011	120	1,304	1,111	9	288,870	
...	...	...	...	...	...	825	
177,326	1,73,365	1,157	21,869	26,513	1,795	278,922	
6,857	5,635	86	2,775	600	1,127	123,648	
5,374	2,864	206	2,152	1,267	532	213,315	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,983	
230,757	2,21,513	1,687	30,040	31,428	4,074	1,079,914	
52,616	51,492	416	6,145	5,498	503	291,665	
104,520	1,40,150	759	11,548	14,021	724	384,002	
75,824	76,603	485	7,572	3,701	957	203,361	
9,196	2,413	...	...	...	...	49,231	
56,655	55,049	90	706	433	218	220,217	
7,629	5,597	8	124	...	111	73,337	
10,433	7,735	...	...	...	...	84,788	
1,306	976	...	...	...	...	26,863	
318,179	3,40,015	1,758	26,095	23,653	2,513	1,333,464	
5,605	2,309	21	654	411	...	396,843	
75	...	...	...	...	...	152,830	
28,209	13,112	8	212	...	...	321,383	
30	20	...	...	...	...	108,682	
7,248	2,993	12	101	9	1	381,653	
682	323	...	...	...	...	58,198	
41,849	18,757	41	967	420	1	1,419,589	
718,801	6,72,556	8,418	77,943	70,101	7,058	4,877,849	
720,140	6,32,214	8,720	80,588	68,722	6,978	5,098,950	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 3 & 4.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants,
31st May

(2) DETAILS OF

District.	Land held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary Tenant right by Tenants of other classes.			
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Saugor ...	17,444	158,869	1,60,171	1 0 2	29,626	226,458	2,00,141	0 14 2	136,908	94,713	0 11 1	
Damoh ...	16,448	115,907	1,12,732	0 15 7	21,093	126,231	1,16,244	0 14 9	86,439	74,030	0 14 9	
Jubbulpore ...	23,967	203,651	2,71,078	1 5 3	42,329	275,578	3,28,605	1 3 0	181,068	1,60,632	0 14 2	
Mandla ...	1,149	11,431	7,817	0 10 11	4,532	66,985	31,734	0 7 7	69,687	22,731	0 5 3	
Seoni ...	2,496	42,696	33,430	0 12 6	9,706	160,564	1,13,979	0 11 4	98,504	54,913	0 8 11	
Total Jubbulpore Division	61,504	532,554	5,85,228	1 1 7	107,286	856,816	7,90,703	0 14 9	566,606	4,07,019	0 11 6	
Narsinghpur ...	10,243	142,485	2,40,811	1 11 0	20,824	171,524	2,80,430	1 10 2	55,952	99,813	1 12 7	
Hoshangabad ...	{ Khalsa	15,289	282,812	3,63,825	1 4 7	24,353	284,756	3,43,577	1 3 4	70,276	80,129	1 2 3
	{ Jagir	...	...	...	...	199	2,280	1,431	0 10 0	235	196	0 13 4
Nimar ...	411	5,812	3,949	0 10 10	29,233	415,349	2,37,972	0 9 2	4,542	3,644	0 12 10	
Betul ...	8,417	160,744	1,02,840	0 10 3	22,251	333,292	1,41,747	0 6 10	91,655	31,444	0 5 6	
Chhindwara ...	{ Khalsa	8,373	103,751	1,06,742	1 0 6	26,009	267,836	1,62,235	0 9 8	128,447	43,030	0 5 4
	{ Jagir	...	...	...	...	2,509	71,235	16,962	0 3 10	14,045	3,496	0 4 0
Total Nerbudda Division	42,733	695,604	8,18,167	1 2 10	125,378	1,546,272	11,84,354	0 12 3	365,152	2,61,752	0 11 6	
Wardha ...	9,923	160,972	1,68,155	1 0 8	23,882	411,320	3,87,982	0 15 1	59,505	52,996	0 14 3	
Nagpur ...	18,967	258,356	3,24,748	1 4 1	34,478	544,145	5,49,223	1 0 2	81,009	69,987	0 13 10	
Chanda ...	{ Khalsa	8,615	115,918	71,192	0 9 10	54,216	586,102	3,50,997	0 9 8	29	23	0 12 7
	{ Zamindari	272	4,272	1,834	0 6 10	15,325	188,784	50,495	0 4 3	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	{ Khalsa	8,422	88,475	92,336	1 0 8	23,312	218,878	2,18,810	0 15 11	56,488	48,430	0 13 8
	{ Zamindari	1,660	25,185	23,321	0 14 9	8,105	78,731	74,765	0 15 2	27,771	21,962	0 12 7
Balaghat ...	{ Khalsa	3,138	30,362	31,722	1 0 9	9,426	77,739	75,535	0 15 7	28,360	23,908	0 13 6
	{ Zamindari	665	8,152	8,044	0 15 9	3,420	33,146	48,849	1 7 4	10,900	10,886	1 0 0
Total Nagpur Division	51,662	691,692	7,21,352	1 0 8	172,164	2,139,145	17,56,656	0 13 2	264,062	2,28,192	0 13 9	
Raipur ...	{ Khalsa	14,440	147,521	96,755	0 10 6	38,163	380,952	2,56,998	0 10 10	154,582	89,553	0 9 3
	{ Zamindari	...	...	...	...	13,474	217,865	44,821	0 5 3	19,128	5,294	0 4 5
Bilaspur ...	{ Khalsa	14,380	84,005	52,118	0 9 11	54,384	365,651	1,71,016	0 7 6	138,785	76,187	0 8 9
	{ Zamindari	...	...	...	...	8,129	93,281	42,532	0 7 4	31,585	8,901	0 4 6
Drug ...	{ Khalsa	14,269	157,681	95,107	0 9 8	28,077	329,186	2,14,308	0 10 5	110,101	70,453	0 10 3
	{ Zamindari	8	110	75	0 10 11	2,529	43,932	27,545	0 10 0	17,911	11,074	0 9 11
Total Chhattisgarh Division	43,097	389,317	2,44,055	0 10 0	144,856	1,430,867	7,57,220	0 8 5	472,092	2,61,462	0 8 10	
GRAND TOTAL	198,996	2,309,167	23,68,802	1 0 5	549,684	5,973,100	44,88,933	0 12 0	1,667,912	11,58,425	0 11 1	
For preceding year	201,678	2,322,508	23,74,644	1 4 3	620,596	6,865,493	46,40,663	0 10 9	1,630,839	11,45,976	0 11 3	

and also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending the 1906.—(Concl'd.)

TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, i. e., total of Columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total rental i. e., Columns, 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held Rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir Land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
44,596	324,111	3,02,643	0 14 11	846,346	7,57,668	0 14 4	6,64,335	1,32,463	12,764	14,000	6,255	26,946	42,878
33,067	208,725	2,12,847	1 0 4	531,302	5,15,853	0 15 6	4,38,656	49,607	4,122	7,653	4,441	16,980	30,826
70,165	408,083	4,44,387	1 1 5	1,069,380	12,04,702	1 2 0	9,91,922	2,09,703	12,565	11,052	6,841	22,777	64,577
46,359	528,766	1,68,968	0 5 1	676,869	2,31,250	0 5 6	...	...	4,828	7,641	1,509	4,450	3,095
33,513	395,404	2,57,228	0 10 5	697,168	4,59,550	0 10 7	3,91,356	21,855	5,687	2,860	5,640	37,656	29,474
227,700	1,865,089	13,86,073	0 11 11	3,821,065	31,69,023	0 13 3	24,86,269	4,13,628	39,966	43,206	24,685	108,809	1,70,850
21,661	182,050	3,31,283	1 13 1	552,011	9,52,337	1 11 7	7,70,209	1,98,590	8,707	9,415	2,884	34,118	1,06,786
22,673	213,919	2,45,668	1 2 4	851,763	10,32,599	1 3 5	8,77,719	1,53,849	10,870	6,953	4,622	49,780	1,10,679
673	4,270	2,472	0 9 3	6,785	4,099	0 9 8	4,034	45	286	82	42	295	341
3,743	57,261	49,517	0 13 10	482,964	2,95,082	0 9 9	2,58,948	25,371	3,884	9,341	1,274	11,518	34,334
31,114	318,720	1,19,974	0 6 0	904,411	3,96,005	0 7 0	3,54,386	30,595	2,798	11,508	1,136	11,116	17,443
32,659	238,139	1,07,621	0 7 2	738,173	4,19,628	0 9 1	3,93,199	29,283	5,107	988	2,759	17,724	23,881
9,013	118,847	39,682	0 5 4	204,127	60,140	0 4 9	55,686	2,823	6,123	1,255	367	2,622	1,108
121,536	1,133,206	8,95,617	0 12 8	3,740,234	31,59,890	0 13 6	27,14,181	4,46,557	37,775	39,542	13,084	127,173	3,00,572
14,705	240,269	2,16,269	0 14 5	872,066	8,25,402	0 15 2	7,96,317	59,158	3,846	1,110	1,895	33,668	1,42,149
23,292	341,191	2,90,772	0 13 8	1,224,701	12,34,730	1 0 2	12,46,699	1,15,447	2,816	21,275	2,082	39,101	1,91,555
92	444	808	1 13 2	702,493	4,23,020	0 9 8	4,05,541	43,597	11,749	7,494	2,470	14,551	23,780
...	...	...	...	193,056	52,329	0 4 4	54,103	868	3,087	3,463	1,091	3,174	911
21,535	168,960	1,60,578	0 15 2	532,801	5,20,154	0 15 7	4,94,316	39,285	3,261	1,060	3,005	25,142	1,13,842
14,075	121,276	87,098	0 11 6	252,963	2,07,146	0 13 1	1,49,714	16,810	1,884	902	1,371	9,990	16,541
19,034	129,099	1,03,284	0 12 10	265,560	2,34,449	0 14 1	1,96,903	6,766	1,099	320	2,709	13,149	22,800
6,204	42,585	40,802	0 15 4	95,083	1,08,581	1 2 3	66,868	1,783	955	122	1,189	5,174	15,762
98,937	1,043,824	8,99,611	0 13 9	4,138,723	36,05,811	0 13 11	34,10,461	2,83,714	28,697	35,746	15,813	143,049	5,27,940
56,344	453,225	3,00,357	0 10 7	1,136,280	7,43,663	0 10 6	...	...	21,484	6,681	9,803	19,262	15,985
30,249	363,692	1,22,438	0 5 5	600,685	1,72,553	0 4 7	1,71,537	1,174	12,505	18,241	4,028	12,503	6,770
81,132	326,444	1,96,428	0 9 8	914,885	4,95,749	0 8 8	...	...	22,784	7,422	12,545	29,892	16,216
36,098	273,157	1,03,652	0 6 1	398,023	1,55,085	0 6 2	...	...	10,985	3,499	6,217	14,320	6,677
32,881	294,013	2,04,130	0 11 1	890,981	5,83,998	0 10 6	4,08,483	14,944	14,022	4,697	7,708	21,775	20,632
9,755	137,443	71,708	0 8 4	199,596	1,10,402	0 8 10	1,02,150	1,487	4,140	990	1,362	7,429	5,487
246,459	1,847,974	9,98,713	0 8 7	4,140,250	22,61,450	0 8 9	6,82,170	17,605	85,920	40,930	41,663	105,181	71,766
694,632	5,890,093	41,80,014	0 11 4	15,840,272	1,21,96,174	0 12 4	92,93,081	11,55,504	192,358	159,424	95,246	485,112	10,71,128
662,376	5,762,077	40,71,156	0 11 4	16,580,917	1,22,32,439	0 11 10	95,28,834	10,85,959	199,099	229,959	93,959	482,591	9,50,693

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by Patels.			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	Acres. 2,032	5	Acres. 281	Rs. 169	Rs. a. p. 0 9 7
	Damoh	9,644	44	1,555	768	0 7 11
	Jubbulpore	1,606	4	181	72	0 6 4
	Mandla	247,337	517	25,898	9,087	0 5 7
	Seoni	68,306	180	10,091	3,379	0 5 4
	Total	328,925	750	38,006	13,475	0 5 8
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14,032	19	1,093	617	0 9 0
	Nimar	247,738	200	13,623	5,625	0 6 7
	Betul	48,313	82	3,835	698	0 2 11
	Chhindwara	27,207	56	2,534	564	0 3 7
NAGPUR.	Total	337,290	357	21,085	7,504	0 5 8
	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	1,985	4	328	298	0 14 6
	Chanda	54,978	248	4,814	1,578	0 5 3
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH.	Balaghat	103,226	217	10,603	3,004	0 4 6
	Total	160,189	469	15,750	4,880	0 4 11
	Raipur	7,062	21	1,167	298	0 4 1
	Bilaspur	992	4	118	47	0 6 5
CHHATTISGARH.	Drug	457	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,511	25	1,285	345	0 4 4
GRAND TOTAL		834,915	1,601	76,126	26,204	0 5 6

Classes of Holders in Ryotwari villages and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sublet by Patels.		Sublet by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
140	1,739	857	0 7 11	4	12	2	12	...	524	493
571	7,937	3,703	0 7 6	24	152	94	...	...	...	...
164	1,400	710	0 8 1	8	25	15	...	...	232	532
12,829	219,400	62,815	0 4 7	147	2,039	640	172	66	947	503
3,043	58,061	17,548	0 4 10	13	154	45	322	81	1,471	422
16,747	288,537	85,633	0 4 9	196	2,382	796	506	147	3,174	1,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
526	12,888	4,474	0 5 7	3	51	13	49	23	546	357
8,608	232,325	81,744	0 5 8	90	1,790	575	276	280	3,718	3,223
1,809	43,967	7,073	0 2 7	33	511	94	22	13	538	475
1,035	24,559	4,823	0 3 2	7	114	15	349	116	670	57
11,978	313,739	98,114	0 5 0	133	2,466	697	696	432	5,472	4,112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	1,657	1,072	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	169	116
4,657	49,644	19,702	0 6 4	45	520	65	112	48	2,642	2,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,100	91,646	18,328	0 3 2	87	972	205	653	184	2,690	471
8,841	142,947	39,102	0 4 4	132	1,492	270	765	232	5,501	2,792
416	5,891	1,381	0 3 9	2	4	...	15	14	84	25
74	874	354	0 6 6	...	...	...	19	11	25	6
45	457	123	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	14	5
535	7,222	1,858	0 4 1	2	4	...	34	25	123	36
38,101	752,445	2,24,707	0 4 9	463	6,344	1,763	2,001	836	14,270	8,890

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the ending 30th

(I) LOANS

Division.	District.	State of loans Accounts (Principal).						Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	Rs. 50,253	Rs. 1,15,731	Rs. 82,215	Rs. 1,07,307	Rs. 25,161	Rs. 91,872	Rs. 16,877	Rs. 1,08,749
	Damoh	14,857	37,007	34,977	18,828	31,006	17,740	1,294	19,034
	Jubbulpore	6,806	12,392	8,120	14,089	837	11,415	2,783	14,198
	Mandla	2,663	756	411	2,087	987	1,923	178	2,101
	Seoni	9,025	3,991	3,991	6,216	6,800	6,298	3,148	9,446
	Total	83,604	1,69,877	1,29,714	1,48,527	64,791	1,29,248	24,280	1,53,528
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	10,191	31,669	29,279	10,383	29,087	10,383	...	10,383
	Hoshangabad	6,134	6,581	6,581	4,680	8,035	4,605	75	4,680
	Nimar	12,596	12,337	12,312	8,531	16,377	8,518	...	8,518
	Betul	12,178	10,864	10,597	8,319	14,456	8,370	...	8,270
	Chhindwara	7,287	6,000	5,849	4,570	8,566	4,304	454	4,758
	Total	48,386	67,451	64,618	36,483	76,521	36,180	529	36,709
NAGPUR	Wardha	3,449	288	288	2,246	1,491	2,246	...	2,246
	Nagpur	3,602	6,123	1,895	2,542	2,955	2,512	30	2,542
	Chanda	29,876	29,000	29,000	17,993	40,973	17,935	749	18,684
	Bhandara	52,182	25,806	25,806	52,983	25,005	51,015	1,978	52,993
	Balaghat	67,192	40,000	43,108	65,939	44,561	44,026	25,963	69,989
	Total	1,56,301	1,01,217	1,00,097	1,41,613	1,14,785	1,17,734	28,720	1,46,454
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	22,543	53,500	54,275	25,988	50,830	Details not given	(b) 26,552	
	Bilaspur	2,269	1,01,000	1,00,918	2,491	1,00,696	3,257	1,297	4,554
	Drug	18,479	23,500	17,331	18,463	17,347	1,050	17,413	18,463
	Total	43,291	1,78,000	1,72,524	46,942	1,68,873	...	...	49,569
GRAND TOTAL		3,31,582	5,16,545	4,66,953	3,73,565	4,24,970	...	...	3,86,260

Agriculturists' Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year September 1906.

WITH INTEREST.

Recovery of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,07,307	...	...	1,442	5,226	...	13'86	
18,828	...	...	206	2,095	...	9'00	
14,089	...	...	109	911	...	23'83	
1,974	3	110	17	188	11	10'30	
6,216	...	...	3,230	402	...	5'08	
1,48,414	3	110	5,004	8,812	11	11'88	
10,383	...	...	...	643	...	3'30	
4,612	...	68	...	369	18	5'20	
8,518	13	...	...	588	...	4'05	
8,319	...	...	51	656	...	4'93	
4,506	...	64	188	466	17	5'88	
36,338	13	132	239	2,722	35	4'36	
2,246	...	...	...	214	...	8'60	
2,542	...	...	...	184	...	5'61	
17,890	13	...	794	1,402	...	3'95	
52,943	...	40	10	2,131	...	6'00	
65,935	4	...	4,054	2,122	...	3'80	
1,41,556	17	40	4,858	6,053	...	4'46	
25,973	15	...	579	1,164	...	3'17	
2,495	...	...	2,059	100	...	1'19	
18,463	6	...	...	736	...	4'0	
46,931	21	...	2,638	2,000	...	1'88	
3,73,239	54	282	12,739	19,587	46	5'17	

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.		Rs.
(a) As per closing balance for 1904-05	...	38,190
Add—		
(1) Amount transferred from Bilaspur to Raipur	...	2,868
(2) Amount which was first remitted and deducted from the balance but was afterwards ordered to be recovered	...	...
(3) Amount recovered and taken into account but was refunded as the recovery was in excess of the demand due	...	...
Total	...	40,988
Deduct—		
Amount transferred from Raipur to Drug District	...	18,445
Balance	...	22,543
(b) As per closing balance for 1904-05	...	41,097
Add—		
(1) Amount transferred from Bilaspur to Raipur	...	2,868
(2) Amount remitted but afterwards ordered to be recovered.	...	...
Total	...	43,965
Deduct—		
Amount transferred from Raipur to Drug	...	17,413
Balance	...	26,552

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the ending 30th

2.—LOANS

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	525	...	...	378	147	...	525	525
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	423	...	...	424	...	...	423	423
	Seoni	977	...	...	798	179	...	977	977
	Total	1,925	...	...	1,600	326	...	1,925	1,925
NARSINGPUR	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	3,734	...	...	2,203	1,531	1,633	570	2,203
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	1,942	...	...	1,909	33	1,816	126	1,942
	Chhindwara	1,015	...	...	977	38	412	603	1,015
	Total	6,691	...	...	5,089	1,602	3,861	1,299	5,160
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	23	...	...	6	17	...	23	23
	Chanda	11,986	...	...	9,114	2,872	9,141	934	10,075
	Bhandara	98,899	...	...	57,097	41,802	38,402	18,935	57,337
	Balaghat	5,578	...	...	5,552	26	...	5,578	5,578
	Total	1,16,486	...	...	71,769	44,717	47,543	25,470	73,013
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	(a) 9,798	...	...	7,360	2,438	Details not given.	...	(b) 81
	Bilaspur	7,844	...	...	581	7,263	...	5,434	5,434
	Durg	2,664	...	...	1,363	1,301	513	1,547	2,060
	Total	20,306	...	...	9,304	11,002	...	...	17,375
GRAND TOTAL		1,45,408	...	...	87,762	57,647	...	...	97,473

Agriculturists' Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year September 1906.—(Concl'd.)

WITHOUT INTEREST.

of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
378	...	...	147	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	1	393	(c) ...	...	...	...	
798	...	...	179	...	...	...	
1,206	1	393	326	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,810	...	393	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,886	...	23	33	...	...	...	
874	...	103	38	...	...	...	
4,570	...	519	71	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	17	...	...	...	
9,031	83	...	1,044	...	...	...	
56,438	143	516	383	...	...	...	
5,515	8	29	34	...	...	...	
70,990	234	545	1,478	...	...	...	
7,188	168	4	2,689	...	...	...	
603	...	...	4,831	...	...	...	
1,197	216	165	697	...	...	...	
8,988	384	170	8,217	...	...	...	
85,754	619	1,627	10,092	...	...	...	

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.		Rs.
(a) Closing balance for 1904-05	...	3,675
Add—		
(1) Amount transferred from Bilaspur to Raipur	...	3,615
(2) Amount which was first remitted and deducted from the balance but was afterwards ordered to be recovered	...	2,582
(3) Amount recovered and taken into account but was refunded as the recovery was in excess of the demand	...	...
Total	...	11,872
Deduct—		
Amount transferred from Raipur to Drug	...	1,084
Balance	...	9,788
(b) Closing balance for 1904-05	...	4,010
Add—		
(1) Amount transferred from Bilaspur to Raipur	...	3,466
(2) Amount remitted but afterwards ordered to be recovered	...	2,584
Total	...	11,110
Deduct—		
Amount transferred from Raipur to Drug	...	1,329
Balance	...	9,781

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	58,072	19,614	8,168	7,012	59,228	5,992	859	6,851
	Damoh	22,810	8,922	8,147	6,144	24,813	5,528	1,097	6,535
	Jubbulpore	13,586	6,500	2,537	7,267	8,856	1,808	(a) 5,583	7,391
	Mandla	2,710	3,872	3,882	121	6,471	110	...	110
	Seoni	6,264	315	315	2,355	4,224	2,337	148	2,485
	Total	1,03,442	39,223	23,049	22,899	1,03,592	15,775	7,597	23,372
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	7,955	6,940	6,940	2,572	12,323	2,572	...	2,572
	Hoshangabad	4,538	...	...	706	3,832	706	...	706
	Nimar	35,027	6,133	5,770	7,703	33,094	7,457	...	7,457
	Betul	3,423	1,865	1,865	777	4,511	777	...	777
	Chhindwara	1,741	5,000	4,330	326	5,745	326	...	326
	Total	52,684	19,938	18,905	12,084	59,505	11,838	...	11,838
NAGPUR	Wardha	4,948	200	200	1,363	3,785	1,363	...	1,363
	Nagpur	22,386	3,885	4,305	6,116	20,575	6,116	...	6,116
	Chanda	(a) 30,265	11,000	5,387	4,490	31,162	4,278	112	4,390
	Bhandara	89,482	23,028	17,874	(b) 8,779	98,577	4,553	480	5,033
	Balaghat	(c) 39,936	10,000	6,225	5,045	41,116	4,671	444	5,115
	Total	1,87,017	48,113	33,991	(a) 25,793	1,95,215	20,981	1,036	22,017
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	9,116	4,000	3,285	1,399	11,002	1,383	...	1,383
	Bilaspur	14,174	6,000	17,480	4,092	2,7562	4,353	478	4,831
	Drug	3,943	5,000	3,010	1,093	5,860	1,093	...	1,093
	Total	27,233	15,000	23,775	6,584	44,424	6,829	478	7,307
GRAND TOTAL		3,70,376	1,22,274	99,720	67,360	4,02,736	55,423	9,111	64,534

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1906.

INTEREST.

of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans out-standing at commencement and close of the year (i.e., column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,851	161	...	...	301	...	51	
6,144	...	...	391	1,796	...	750	
7,267	...	...	124	1,427	...	1271	
110	11	...	...	11	...	0'2	
2,328	...	27	130	343	...	6'50	
22,700	172	27	645	3,878	...	374	
2,572	...	...	...	505	...	4'90	
706	...	...	...	311	...	7'40	
7,457	246	...	...	2,002	...	5'87	
777	...	...	...	271	...	6'83	
326	...	...	...	173	...	4'62	
11,838	246	...	...	3,262	...	5'81	
1,363	...	...	...	321	...	7'30	
6,116	...	...	...	1,449	...	6'74	
4,390	100	...	...	728	...	2'37	
4,811	...	...	222	2,335	...	2'00	
5,045	...	...	70	1,354	...	3'34	
21,725	100	...	292	6,187	...	3'24	
1,383	16	...	...	511	...	5'08	
3,775	317	...	1,056	764	...	3'66	
1,093	...	...	...	217	...	4'40	
6,251	333	...	1,056	1,492	...	4'16	
62,514	851	27	1,993	14,819	...	3'85	

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Out of Rs. 1,230 remitted under Secretariat letter No. 4106, dated the 21st June 1905, Rs. 626 had only fallen due for recovery during the last year but in giving effect to the remission Rs. 1,230 were taken out from the realizable demand. This reduced the balance outstanding to Rs. 5,117 although the correct balance at the close of the last year was Rs. 5,722. The mistake has now been corrected and the balance of Rs. 5,722 has further been reduced by Rs. 138, which has been suspended during the year 1905-06 for recovery in 1907 and therefore Rs. 5,584 appears in column 9 of this statement.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Amount shown in column 7 of last year's printed Statement ... Rs. 31,782 0 0
Deduct — ...
Amount of adjustment of unexpended items allotted to Saoli, Chikli and Saimara tanks in the Comptroller's account (vide his letters Nos. T. B.-10932, dated the 23rd November 1905, and T. B.-12154, dated the 2nd January 1906). Rs. 1,517 0 0
Balance .. 30,265 0 0

(b) Includes the refund of Rs. 3,968 in the accounts of Mahaswani, Baghoi, Mohari and Khapa tanks (vide Comptroller's Nos. T. B. 1800, dated the 26th May 1906; 15657, dated the 12th March 1906; and 3510, dated the 26th May 1906 respectively).

(c) Outstanding as per column 7 of last year's printed statement 37,701
Add—
Amount wrongly remitted in 1903 ... 3,612
Untraceable item ... 23
Total ... 40,337

Deduct—
Advance collections omitted from Tauri for September 1903 ... 401
Net outstanding ... 39,936

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans

(2) LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of Loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JABALPUR	Saugor	2,001	...	...	975	813	445	875	3,320
	Damoh	2,327	...	...	1,231	2,096	...	2,327	2,327
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	690	...	...	345	345	345	...	345
	Seoni	265	...	...	70	195	70	...	70
	Total	5,283	...	...	2,621	(a) 2,449	860	3,402	4,062
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	2,330	...	...	2,330	...	2,330	...	2,330
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	272	...	...	188	84	188	...	188
	Chhindwara	362	...	...	362	...	...	362	362
	Total	2,964	...	...	2,880	84	2,518	362	2,880
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	1,116	...	...	696	420	674	22	696
	Chanda	39,351	...	...	5,877	33,474	5,943	85	6,028
	Bhandara	75,689	...	...	14,862	60,827	10,406	4,633	15,039
	Balaghat	41,520	...	...	10,970	30,550	9,736	1,289	11,025
	Total	1,57,676	...	...	32,405	1,25,271	26,759	6,029	32,788
ONNATTISGARH	Raipur	20,683	...	...	(a) 12,425	8,258	Details not given.		15,722
	Bilaspur	24,604	...	...	(b) 7,684	16,920	8,224	2,133	10,357
	Drug	13,357	...	...	4,801	8,556	4,197	954	5,151
	Total	58,644	...	...	24,910	33,734	...	...	31,230
GRAND TOTAL		2,24,567	...	...	62,816	1,61,538	...	...	70,960

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1906.

INTEREST.

of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest-recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (if #, column 3 + column 7)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
975	...	...	(a) 132	...	...	...	
1,231	...	...	1,096	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
345	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,621	...	...	(a) 1,228	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	...	2,281	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
188	...	...	...	...	...	...	
345	...	17	...	...	...	...	
582	...	2,298	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
606	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,816	61	...	212	...	...	...	
14,582	61	219	238	...	...	...	
10,956	14	...	69	...	...	...	
32,050	136	219	519	...	...	...	
9,466	665	2,883	2,671	...	...	...	
(c) 7,672	77	...	2,685	...	...	...	
4,291	510	...	860	...	...	...	
21,429	1,252	2,883	(c) 6,216	...	...	...	
56,682	1,328	5,400	7,963	...	...	...	

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 589 which is made up as follows:—
 (1) Rs. 283 were remitted in Secretariat letter No. 5277, dated the 9th August 1905, but were not deducted from the current account of the last year under the misapprehension that they are on account of instalments which had not then fallen due.
 (2) Rs. 306 remitted in Secretariat letter No. 43-XIII-6-1, dated the 2nd June 1906, on account of instalments which did not fall due to recovery up to 30th September 1906.

(b) Exclusive of Rs. 65 on account of advance collections of last year taken into account during the year under report.

(c) Inclusive of Rs. 65 do. do.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the Demand of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

Division.	District.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1905.	Increase during the year.				Decrease during the year.			Net result.		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1906.
			By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	From any other cause.	Total of Columns 4 to 6.	By revision of assessment.	From other cause.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Increase Column 7 minus Column 10.	Decrease Column 10 minus Column 7.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	Rs. 4,93,730	Rs. 61	...	Rs. 20	Rs. 81	...	Rs. 155	Rs. 155	...	Rs. 74	Rs. 4,93,656
	Damoh ...	3,48,309	...	...	768	768	239	20	259	509	...	3,48,818
	Jubbulpore ...	8,65,807	...	...	265	265	...	645	645	...	380	8,65,427
	Mandla ...	1,06,020	...	...	25	25	...	35	35	...	10	1,06,010
	Seoni ...	2,64,323	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	43	2,64,280
	Total ...	20,78,189	61	...	1,078	1,139	239	898	1,137	2	...	20,78,191
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	6,27,841	...	...	115	115	350	8	358	...	243	6,27,598
	Hoshangabad ...	6,79,406	...	25	...	25	1,682	276	1,958	...	1,933	6,77,473
	Nimar ...	2,87,257 (a)	835	...	714	1,549	...	14	14	1,535	...	2,88,792
	Betul ...	2,70,976	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	11	2,70,965
	Chhindwara ...	2,94,380	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	49	2,94,331
	Total ...	21,59,860	835	25	829	1,689	2,032	358	2,390	...	701	21,59,159
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	6,44,137	...	...	119	119	...	...	...	119	...	6,44,256
	Nagpur ...	9,87,799 (a)	...	...	203	203	...	225	225	...	22	9,87,777
	Chanda ...	3,24,110	2,332	...	44	2,376	...	35	35	2,341	...	3,26,451
	Bhandara ...	5,64,629 (b)	4,970	...	...	4,970	18	6	24	4,946	...	5,69,575
	Balaghat ...	2,28,537	9,202	515	...	9,717	34	205	239	9,478	...	2,38,015
	Total ...	27,49,212	16,504	515	366	17,385	52	471	523	16,862	...	27,66,074
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	(a) 5,67,704	3,783	...	378	4,161	3,440	454	3,894	267	...	5,67,971
	Bilaspur ...	5,25,775	...	...	33,818	33,818	...	1,51,047	1,51,047	...	1,17,229	4,08,546
	Drug ...	4,72,064	1,500	...	7	1,507	...	580	580	927	...	4,72,991
	Total ...	15,65,543	5,283	...	34,203	39,486	3,440	1,52,081	1,55,521	...	1,16,035	14,49,508
GRAND TOTAL ..		85,52,804	22,683	540	36,476	59,699	5,763	1,53,808	1,59,571	...	99,872	84,52,932

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Figures in Column 13 of the last year's printed statement.	Rs. 2,58,375
Add—Increase owing to expiry of abatement	12,601
Total	2,70,976

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) The difference is due to the changes on account of the re-constitution of the Raipur District.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The increase of Rs. 15,537 is due to the revision of settlement of certain groups.	Rs.
(b) As per last year's printed statement	2,28,249
Add—	
(1) On account of temporary remission, the period of three years having expired	115
(2) On account of assessment of revenue for the garden made over to the malguzar	2
(3) On account of kamil-jama of Bhanpar Main Zamin-dari	1,78,295
Total	2,28,544

Deduct—

On account of remission in consequence of land acquisition	7
Net amount	2,28,537

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 9.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collection during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

PART I (a).—Land Revenue on the Roll—Arrears.

Division.	District.	Demand.					Collections.	Balance.			Explanations.
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during year.	Balance for collection.				Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total.	
				Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	1,38,534	730	99,536	38,268	1,37,804	38,268	99,536	...	99,536	
	Damoh	5,918	...	4,656	1,262	5,918	1,308	4,610	...	4,610	
	Jubbulpore	38,505	3,438	3,398	31,669	35,067	31,669	3,398	...	3,398	
	Mandla	452	1	397	54	451	451	...	...	...	
	Seoni	6,978	3,489	3,489	...	3,489	...	3,489	...	3,489	
	Total	1,90,387	7,658	1,11,476	71,253	1,82,729	71,696	1,11,033	...	1,11,033	
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	4,924	4,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	4,924	4,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	15,306	...	1,665	13,641	15,306	13,641	1,665	...	1,665	
	Chanda	854	331	...	523	523	411	...	112	112	
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	16,160	331	1,665	14,164	15,829	14,052	1,665	112	1,777	
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	19	...	...	19	19	19	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	3,698	...	...	3,698	3,698	3,698	...	...	...	
	Drug	20	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	
	Total	3,737	...	...	3,737	3,737	3,737	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	2,15,268	12,913	1,13,141	89,154	2,02,295	89,485	1,12,698	112	1,12,810	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

PART I (b).—Land Revenue on the Roll—Current.

Divi- sion.	District.	Demand.							Balance.			Collections in advance remaining to be ad- justed at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.	Total col- lections in advance remaining to be adjusted.
		Demand ac- cording to Kistbandi.	Abatement or remis- sions granted during the year.	Suspen- sions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total de- ductions to be made (Total of Columns 4, 5 and 6).	Net demand for collec- tion.	Collections.	Suspen- ded.	Unre- sented.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	Rs. 4,93,648	(a) 1,775	Rs. 1,311	Rs. 347	Rs. 3,433	Rs. 4,90,215	4,90,215	1,311	...	1,311	39	1,652	1,691
	Damoh ...	3,48,309	(a) 239	6,120	83	6,442	3,41,867	3,41,867	6,120	...	6,120	...	109	109
	Jubbulpore ...	8,65,807	(a) 1,131	5,174	1,384	7,639	8,58,118	8,58,118	5,174	...	5,174	...	1,922	1,922
	Mandla ...	1,06,020	(a) 9	37	99	145	1,05,875	1,05,875	37	...	37	...	1,102	1,102
	Seoni ...	2,64,323	(a) 387	1,972	353	2,712	2,61,611	2,61,611	1,972	...	1,972	...	1,655	1,655
	Total ...	20,78,107	3,341	14,614	2,266	20,421	20,57,686	20,57,686	14,614	...	14,614	39	6,440	6,479
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur...	6,27,841	(a) 1,002	...	...	1,002	6,26,839	6,26,839	...	...	...	...	242	242
	Hoshangabad...	6,79,431	(a) 2,905	...	1,062	3,967	6,75,464	6,75,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	2,87,257	...	...	1	1	2,87,256	2,87,256	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Betul ...	2,70,976	(b) 60	...	...	60	2,70,916	2,70,916	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	2,94,380	(b) 49	...	2	51	2,94,329	2,94,329	...	...	...	...	508	508
	Total ...	21,59,885	4,016	...	1,065	5,081	21,54,804	21,54,804	...	...	...	...	755	755
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	6,44,137	...	...	35	35	6,44,102	6,44,102	...	...	...	...	375	375
	Nagpur ...	9,87,799	(a) 15	1,557	718	2,290	9,85,509	9,85,509	1,557	...	1,557	19	85	104
	Chanda ...	3,24,110	(a) 16,165	...	345	16,510	3,07,600	3,07,126	...	474	474	13	2,549	2,562
	Bhandara ...	5,64,629	(a) 7,020	...	61	7,081	5,57,548	5,57,521	...	27	27	19	384	403
	Balaghat ...	2,28,537	(b) 1,285	3,951	356	5,392	2,22,945	2,22,945	3,951	...	3,951	29	556	585
	Total ...	27,49,212	24,485	5,508	1,515	31,508	27,17,704	27,17,203	5,508	501	6,009	80	3,949	4,029
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	5,67,249	(a) 4,300	16,592	749	21,641	5,45,608	5,45,588	16,592	20	16,612	102	1,543	1,645
	Bilaspur ...	1,44,08,415	...	1,29,300	338	1,29,638	2,78,777	2,78,777	1,29,300	...	1,29,300	510	749	1,259
	Drug ...	4,72,064	(c) 580	20,659	413	21,652	4,50,412	4,50,412	20,659	...	20,659	...	1,052	1,052
	Total ...	14,47,728	4,880	1,66,551	1,500	1,72,931	12,74,797	12,74,777	1,66,551	20	1,66,571	612	3,344	3,956
GRAND TOTAL.		84,34,932	36,922	1,86,673	6,346	2,29,941	82,04,991	82,04,470	1,86,673	521	1,87,194	731	14,488	15,219

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) Remitted.

(a) Of this Rs. 350 are abated and Rs. 652 remitted.

(b) Remitted.

(c) Remitted Rs.

Abated 1,223

Total 2,805

(a) Remitted.

(b) On account of remission

Do. refund of reduction of takoli

Total 1,285

(a) Abated.

(b) The difference of Rs. 1,23,360 between this column and that of Statement E is due to the changes on account of reconstitution of the district.

(c) Remitted.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 9.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

PART II.—Cesses, other than Patwari Cess, assessed on the Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	8,065	28,542	60	36,547	2,493	28,302	5,872	180	130
	Damoh	282	20,306	...	20,588	21	19,910	261	396	18
	Jubbulpore	1,499	51,643	65	53,077	1,309	51,250	190	328	105
	Mandla	25	16,001	33	5,993	25	5,965	...	3	7
	Seoni	...	15,312	83	15,229	...	15,229	...	...	82
	Total	9,871	1,21,804	241	1,31,434	3,548	1,20,656	6,323	907	342
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	(a) ...	35,239	4	35,235	...	35,235	...	...	46
	Hoshangabad	...	39,471	62	39,409	...	39,409	...	...	32
	Nimar	...	25,852	...	25,852	...	25,852	...	...	...
	Betul	...	15,058	...	15,058	...	15,058	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	17,561	...	17,561	...	17,561	...	...	5
	Total	...	1,33,181	66	1,33,115	...	1,33,115	...	...	83
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	36,981	8	36,973	...	36,973	...	...	89
	Nagpur	520	59,847	(a) 132	60,235	242	59,745	151	97	67
	Chanda	97	21,176	69	21,204	84	21,100	13	7	154
	Bhandara	...	31,461	12	31,449	...	31,449	...	...	36
	Balaghat	1	13,738	19	13,720	1	13,497	...	222	38
	Total	618	1,63,203	240	1,63,581	327	1,62,764	164	326	384
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	1	36,831	44	36,788	1	35,778	...	1,009	94
	Bilaspur	...	26,627	118	26,509	...	18,480	...	8,029	52
	Drug	...	29,072	10	29,062	...	27,925	...	1,137	38
	Total	1	92,530	172	92,359	1	82,183	...	10,175	184
GRAND TOTAL		10,490	5,10,718	719	5,20,489	3,876	4,98,718	6,487	11,408	993

NERBUDDA DIVISION

(a) The last year's balance Rs. 271 has been remitted, vide Secretariat letter No. 2755, dated the 23rd April, 1906.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) (1) Of this Rs. 127 relate to the suspended arrears for the last year.

(2) Of Rs. 132 Rs. 5 have been refunded.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

PART III.—Land Revenue not on the Roll.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of Columns 3 and 4 minus Column 5).	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (Column 3 minus Column 7).	On account of year under report (Column 4 minus total of Columns 5 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	Rs. 135	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 6	Rs. 1,179	Rs. 90	Rs. 1,044	Rs. 45	...	...
	Damoh	Rs. 545	Rs. 5,282	...	Rs. 5,827	Rs. 441	Rs. 5,071	Rs. 104	Rs. 211	Rs. 1
	Jubbulpore	...	Rs. 1,065	...	Rs. 1,065	...	Rs. 1,059	...	Rs. 6	Rs. 11
	Mandla	Rs. 274	Rs. 74,533	Rs. 22	Rs. 74,785	Rs. 269	Rs. 74,272	Rs. 5	Rs. 239	Rs. 1,808
	Seoni	...	Rs. 21,515	Rs. 55	Rs. 21,460	...	Rs. 21,460	...	...	Rs. 205
	Total	Rs. 954	Rs. 1,03,445	Rs. 83	Rs. 1,04,316	Rs. 800	Rs. 1,02,906	Rs. 154	Rs. 456	Rs. 2,025
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	Rs. 391	...	Rs. 391	...	Rs. 391	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	Rs. 60	Rs. 5,533	...	Rs. 5,593	Rs. 60	Rs. 5,533	...	...	...
	Nimar	...	Rs. 86,400	...	Rs. 86,400	...	Rs. 86,400	...	...	...
	Betul	...	Rs. 7,889	...	Rs. 7,889	...	Rs. 7,889	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	Rs. 5,657	...	Rs. 5,657	...	Rs. 5,657	...	...	...
	Total	Rs. 60	Rs. 1,05,870	...	Rs. 1,05,930	Rs. 60	Rs. 1,05,870	...	...	...
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	Rs. 571	...	Rs. 571	...	Rs. 571	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	Rs. 1,879	...	Rs. 1,879	...	Rs. 1,867	...	Rs. 12	...
	Chanda	Rs. 351	Rs. 26,487	Rs. 26	Rs. 26,812	Rs. 104	Rs. 25,133	Rs. 247	Rs. 1,328	Rs. 121
	Bhandara	...	Rs. 323	...	Rs. 323	...	Rs. 323	...	...	...
	Balaghat	Rs. 5	Rs. 19,725	Rs. 21	Rs. 19,709	Rs. 5	Rs. 14,388	...	Rs. 5,316	Rs. 6
	Total	Rs. 356	Rs. 48,985	Rs. 47	Rs. 49,294	Rs. 109	Rs. 42,282	Rs. 247	Rs. 6,656	Rs. 127
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	Rs. 109	Rs. 2,937	Rs. 1	Rs. 3,045	Rs. 42	Rs. 2,799	Rs. 67	Rs. 137	Rs. 49
	Bilaspur	...	Rs. 422	Rs. 9	Rs. 413	...	Rs. 94	...	Rs. 319	Rs. 10
	Durg	...	Rs. 165	...	Rs. 165	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...
	Total	Rs. 109	Rs. 3,524	Rs. 10	Rs. 3,623	Rs. 42	Rs. 3,058	Rs. 67	Rs. 456	Rs. 59
GRAND TOTAL		Rs. 1,479	Rs. 2,61,824	Rs. 140	Rs. 2,63,163	Rs. 1,011	Rs. 2,54,116	Rs. 468	Rs. 7,568	Rs. 2,211

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

PART IV.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net Demand (total of Columns 3 and 4 minus Column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (Column 3 minus Column 7).	On account of year under report (Column 4 minus total of Columns 5 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	...	2,468	...	2,468	...	2,468	...	...	...
	Damoh	...	956	...	956	...	956	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	72	13,403	700	12,775	72	11,495	...	(a) 1,208	...
	Mandla	14	4,511	6	4,519	14	4,505	...	...	30
	Seoni	...	703	...	703	...	703	...	...	...
	Total	86	22,041	705	21,421	86	20,127	...	1,208	30
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	3,897	3,905	...	7,802	...	681	3,897	3,224	...
	Hoshangabad	...	3,408	49	3,359	...	3,359	...	...	128
	Nimar	...	2,849	...	2,849	...	2,849	...	...	...
	Betul	3	248	...	251	3	248	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	7,830	...	7,830	...	7,830	...	...	...
	Total	3,900	18,240	49	22,091	3	14,967	3,897	3,224	128
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	1,886	...	1,886	...	1,886	...	...	129
	Nagpur	2	13,844	...	13,846	2	13,780	...	64	...
	Chanda	(b) 108	3,335	...	3,443	1	3,338	107	7	...
	Bhandara	...	4,663	225	4,438	...	4,438	...	...	...
	Balaghat	150	4,891	...	5,041	150	4,741	...	150	...
	Total	260	28,619	225	28,654	153	28,173	107	221	129
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	116	3,275	57	3,334	116	3,170	...	48	92
	Bilaspur	12	1,039	...	1,051	12	1,039	...	...	...
	Drug	...	456	...	456	...	456	...	...	1
	Total	128	4,770	57	4,841	128	4,665	...	48	93
GRAND TOTAL		4,374	73,670	1,037	77,007	703	67,932	4,004	4,701	380

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Of this Rs. 1,200 have been remitted, vide Deputy Commissioner's order, dated the 17th January 1906, and Rs. 8 written off, vide Commissioner's No. 7247, dated the 6th August 1906.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 9.

STATEMENT G.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and

Division.	District.	Notice of demand under Section 93.			Arrest under Section 94 (a).		
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Amount of revenue involved.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.			Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor ...	2,145	215	67,345	48	..	16,406
	Damoh ...	1,465	163	31,327	10	...	7,768
	Jubbulpore ...	2,570	154	23,540	12	2	7,180
	Mandla ...	2,002	54	1,381	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	1,725	41	5,237	...	...	...
	Total	9,907	627	1,28,830	70	2	31,354
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur ...	1,309	28	20,386	1	...	215
	Hoshangabad ...	1,455	57	14,392	10	...	4,291
	Nimar ...	829	8	786	2	...	170
	Betul ...	1,191	7	642	1	...	490
	Chhindwara ...	1,431	13	1,474	18	...	1,858
	Total	6,215	113	37,680	32	...	7,024
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	1,897	71	14,429	8	...	1,539
	Nagpur ...	2,762	208	48,750	18	...	4,546
	Chanda ...	1,737	40	3,147	1	...	1,780
	Bhandara ...	1,600	193	23,170	12	...	948
	Balaghat ...	1,442	4	6,497	...	...	...
	Total	9,438	516	95,993	39	...	8,813
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	2,164	63	52,293	18	...	3,790
	Bilaspur ...	3,240	76	11,048	13	...	1,947
	Drug ...	1,663	34	8,037	...	...	...
	Total	7,067	178	71,378	31	...	5,737
	GRAND TOTAL	32,627	1,434	3,33,881	172	2	52,928

94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

Attachment and Sales of property under Section 94 (b).				Attachment, Transfer, or Sale of Estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).					Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of estates attached and held under management [Clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [Clause (d)].	Number of estates the settle- ment of which was annulled [Clause (e)].	Number of estates or properties sold [Clauses (f) and (g)].	Amount of revenue involved.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.					Rs.	
314	29	...	36,669	...	...	...	...	...	
373	68	1	71,736	...	...	...	...	...	
547	185	17	82,945	1	...	...	...	36	
112	2	1	3,155	...	...	...	...	...	
277	4	1	32,153	...	...	...	...	...	
1,623	288	20	2,26,658	1	...	...	...	36	
134	36	...	30,985	...	...	...	...	...	
70	11	...	11,504	...	...	...	...	...	
19	1	...	1,515	...	...	...	...	...	
78	4	...	6,729	...	...	...	...	...	
148	7	...	11,072	...	...	...	...	...	
449	59	...	61,806	...	...	...	...	...	
72	7	...	18,110	...	...	...	...	...	
270	12	...	67,968	...	...	...	...	...	
226	21	...	23,526	...	...	...	...	...	
305	31	...	32,277	...	...	...	...	...	
155	3	...	24,258	...	...	...	...	...	
1,028	74	...	1,66,139	...	...	...	...	...	
309	17	...	57,726	1	...	...	...	225	
173	8	...	15,930	...	...	...	...	...	
144	6	...	20,954	...	...	...	...	...	
626	31	...	94,610	1	...	...	...	225	
3,726	452	20	5,49,213	2	...	...	...	261	

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments

Division.	District.				For maintenance of Public			
					Number.	Area.	Revenue	
							Assessable.	Realizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	...	...	...	15	80	31	4
	Damoh	...	...	...	24	152	94	...
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	8	48	56	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	147	2,038	640	...
	Seoni	...	...	...	13	154	45	...
	Total	...	...	...	207	2,472	866	4
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	3	51	13	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	89	1,549	473	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	92	1,600	486	...
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	...	...	...	87	972	205	...
	Total	...	...	...	87	972	205	...
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL					386	5,044	1,557	4

existing at the end of Revenue year ending the 30th September 1906.

Servants.	On other grounds.				
Dec.			Revenue.		
Assigned.	Number.	Area.	Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27	606	75,142	34,020	1,254	32,766
94	306	105,833	21,219	3,591	17,628
56	3,284	318,138	84,090	22,473	61,617
640	33	9,802	1,269	199	1,070
45	112	151,944	29,258	1,480	27,778
862	4,341	660,859	1,69,856	28,997	1,40,859
...	151	31,672	13,375	4,139	9,236
13	142	65,860	40,458	3,436	37,022
473	1,220	208,731	64,518	6,722	57,796
...	81	20,367	3,745	2,015	1,730
...	262	98,931	28,037	18,642	9,395
486	1,856	425,561	1,50,133	34,954	1,15,179
...	303	77,416	44,679	18,283	26,396
...	800	242,437	1,24,312	36,925	87,387
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	141	60,854	21,331	8,472	12,859
205	...	...	...	...	...
205	1,244	380,707	1,90,322	63,680	1,26,642
...	44	53,983	10,088	70	10,018
...	41	35,511	8,907	82	8,820
...	25	19,353	5,403	275	5,128
...	110	108,847	24,398	432	23,966
1,553	7,551	1,575,974	5,34,709	1,28,063	4,06,646

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

STATEMENT J.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or year ending the

Division.	District.	Private sales.				
		Number of		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	133	77	42,870	13,175	1,34,820
	Damoh	80	45	18,117	5,791	83,230
	Jubbulpore	127	173	25,413	14,629	3,29,677
	Mandla	41	2	15,955	722	32,444
	Seoni	90	6	24,819	4,282	1,41,798
	Total	471	304	127,174	38,599	7,21,969
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	35	22	15,030	7,777	99,264
	Hoshangabad	20	18	12,611	3,577	73,146
	Nimar	31	550	13,971	7,176	2,39,785
	Betul	36	7	12,579	1,818	34,415
	Chhindwara	64	10	21,353	2,833	99,049
	Total	185	607	75,546	23,181	5,45,659
NAGPUR	Wardha	65	147	8,949	4,790	1,14,917
	Nagpur	66	190	28,776	13,410	2,76,746
	Chanda	67	107	25,347	4,702	60,727
	Bhandara	109	209	22,200	5,145	75,641
	Balaghat	44	24	20,742	4,335	69,372
	Total	351	677	106,014	31,982	5,97,403
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	94	41	48,671	10,682	2,32,626
	Bilaspur	99	107	34,484	6,183	1,43,744
	Drug	79	14	27,221	7,750	1,65,036
	Total	272	162	110,376	24,615	5,42,006
GRAND TOTAL		1,280	1,750	419,110	1,18,377	24,07,937

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 11.

STATEMENT K.—Showing Progress made in disposal of Partition Cases

Division.	District.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Number instituted during year.	Total.	Number adjusted, withdrawn, or struck off in d fault, &c.	Number disposed of by actual partition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	10	15	25	7	8
	Damoh	4	11	15	6	5
	Jubbulpore	2	9	11	7	3
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	11	18	29	16	4
	Total	27	53	80	36	20
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	5	10	15	9	2
	Hoshangabad	2	9	11	4	...
	Nimar	5	3	8	3	...
	Betul	1	3	4	...	1
	Chhindwara	14	29	43	5	10
	Total	27	54	81	21	13
NAGPUR	Wardha	22	44	66	10	38
	Nagpur	17	28	45	13	6
	Chanda	1	...	1	...	...
	Bhandara	5	32	37	8	4
	Balaghat	11	18	29	8	1
	Total	55	122	178	39	49
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	4	8	12	12	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...
	Drug	6	3	9	5	...
	Total	10	11	21	17	...
GRAND TOTAL		120	240	360	113	82

* Already sent to

Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue 30th September 1906.

Sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.					Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.				
Number of		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plot.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
33	16	7,953	3,297	29,374	17	10	9,145	2,294	10,016
23	6	5,471	1,881	35,425	66	15	72,047	8,124	21,932
38	25	6,850	4,194	44,486	26	61	15,302	6,335	50,888
9	...	4,683	175	3,395	1	...	850	115	350
12	...	3,148	582	18,978	8	...	6,597	863	6,750
115	47	28,105	10,129	1,31,658	118	86	1,03,942	17,731	89,936
20	3	5,821	3,572	41,321	16	22	3,607	4,332	22,796
31	16	18,434	6,389	92,400	14	40	6,260	2,031	22,236
...	44	370	356	16,371	21	100	7,377	2,582	51,334
1	...	2,437	685	10,000	5	...	1,600	354	2,830
14	1	4,749	536	14,567	8	...	3,527	341	2,973
66	64	31,811	13,548	1,74,659	64	162	22,380	9,650	1,02,069
17	16	7,776	2,808	41,630	3	7	1,318	108	6,928
15	24	9,153	5,432	8,261	4	22	2,874	489	4,975
20	4	11,711	2,356	23,051	11	4	7,371	2,299	22,382
33	51	5,713	2,695	25,896	11	...	8,534	488	4,775
12	4	3,062	1,249	14,227	3	...	4,229	1,995	5,113
97	99	37,415	14,540	1,13,668	32	33	24,326	5,379	44,173
22	4	18,062	4,812	64,916	5	1	2,209	440	...
39	9	8,117	2,133	45,978	3	...	1,455	186	4,966
24	4	14,982	4,190	33,155	4	...	1,033	243	2,000
85	17	41,161	11,140	1,44,039	12	1	4,697	883	6,966
363	227	138,492	49,357	5,63,424	226	282	1,55,345	33,643	2,43,144

under the Land Revenue Act during the year ending the 30th September 1906.

Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Number pending at close of year.	Date of institution of oldest case pending.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
			Number of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
8	9	10	11	12	13
15	10	6-1-06	15	25	4,810
11	4	13-11-05	5	14	2,466
10	1	20-3-06	12	13	660
...	...	...	...	...	...
20	9	5-1-05	4	10	3,582
56	24	...	36	62	11,518
11	4	2-4-06	2	2	742
4	7	30-3-05	...	...	...
3	5	21-7-03	...	...	...
1	3	12-5-05	1	1	2,078
15	28	23-3-01	10	10	10,473
34	47	...	13	13	13,293
48	18	12-5-03	6	16	4,350
19	26	17-8-04	6	13	4,196
...	1	29-6-05	...	...	...
12	25	1-12-05	4	...	5,250
9	20	19-8-04	1	2	756
88	90	...	17	31	14,562
12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	25-10-04	...	...	...
17	4	...	...	...	...
195	165	...	66	106	39,373

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 12.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending September 1906.

Heads of Business.	Division.	NUMBER OF CASES.			PARTICULARS OF DISPOSAL.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>							
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekaders to protected status under Section 65 (a) [Section 132 (i).]	Jubbulpore	...	9	4	1	3	...
	Nerbudda	...	2	2	1	1	...
	Nagpur	1	7	3	...	1	2
	Chhattisgarh	2	11	13	...	13	...
	Total	3	29	22	2	18	2
II.—Application by lambar-dar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116).	Jubbulpore	3	45	43	7	13	23
	Nerbudda	10	144	139	9	29	101
	Nagpur	16	84	79	12	25	42
	Chhattisgarh	2	41	39	4	10	25
	Total	31	314	300	32	77	191
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8).	Jubbulpore	2	48	50	1	9	40
	Nerbudda	1	105	100	3	13	84
	Nagpur	3	53	53	...	14	39
	Chhattisgarh	1	270	271	3	84	184
	Total	7	476	474	7	120	347
IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Jubbulpore	4	47	45	1	11	33
	Nerbudda	1	20	18	2	4	12
	Nagpur	18	30	45	5	20	20
	Chhattisgarh	1	16	16	3	6	7
	Total	24	113	124	11	41	72
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Jubbulpore	3	25	25	10	12	3
	Nerbudda	3	21	20	5	8	7
	Nagpur	7	16	20	6	8	6
	Chhattisgarh	...	9	9	2	4	3
	Total	13	71	74	23	32	19
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	1	4	4	...	...	4
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	4	4	...	...	4
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 14).	Jubbulpore	4	2	6	5	1	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	2	6	5	1	...

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 12.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending September 1906.—(Contd.)

Heads of Business.	Division.	NUMBER OF CASES.			PARTICULARS OF DISPOSAL.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Jubbulpore	5	24	27	10	10	7
	Nerbudda	1	82	62	1	17	44
	Nagpur	1	16	15	...	7	8
	Chhattisgarh	9	41	43	5	12	26
	Total	16	163	147	16	46	85
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	3	3	...	2	1
	Total	...	4	4	...	3	1
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	2	...	2	...
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Jubbulpore	2	3	3	...	...	3
	Nerbudda	11	52	49	6	22	21
	Nagpur	(a) 7	21	15	3	9	3
	Chhattisgarh	1	1	2	1	1	...
	Total	21	77	69	10	32	27
XII.—Application to transfer sir land [Section 45 (2)].	Jubbulpore	29	192	202	20	65	117
	Nerbudda	(a) 30	127	117	7	34	76
	Nagpur	34	175	151	12	49	90
	Chhattisgarh	41	141	170	3	62	105
	Total	134	635	640	42	210	388
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Jubbulpore	2	12	12	6	5	1
	Nerbudda	10	22	23	5	15	3
	Nagpur	(a) 16	65	61	12	39	10
	Chhattisgarh	7	33	37	4	19	14
	Total	35	132	133	27	78	28
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	...	2
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	5	5	1	4	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	7	7	1	4	2
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Jubbulpore	...	6	6	...	5	1
	Nerbudda	1	17	13	1	12	...
	Nagpur	1	1	1	...	1	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	24	20	1	18	1

(a) Last year's figure was incorrect.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending September 1906.—(Concl'd.)

Heads of Business.	Division.	NUMBER OF CASES.			PARTICULARS OF DISPOSAL.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Jubbulpore	...	47	47	3	34	10
	Nerbudda	...	55	51	5	31	15
	Nagpur	...	467	468	46	213	209
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Total	...	570	567	54	279	234
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejectment of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement [Section 65 (2)].	Jubbulpore	...	8	8	...	8	...
	Nerbudda	...	7	7	...	7	...
	Nagpur	...	102	94	57	24	13
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	117	109	57	39	13
XVIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71).	Jubbulpore	...	12	10	2	7	1
	Nerbudda	...	8	7	...	3	4
	Nagpur	...	26	26	11	11	4
	Chhattisgarh	...	37	39	4	24	11
	Total	...	83	82	17	45	20
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of (Section 73).	Jubbulpore	...	9	10	2	1	7
	Nerbudda	...	(b) 1	27	1	15	8
	Nagpur	...	35	43	3	16	24
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Total	...	73	79	6	34	39
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 78).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	1	2	...	1	1
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	4	...	2	2
XXI.—Application for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant (Sections 82 and 85).	Jubbulpore	...	404	456	9	143	304
	Nerbudda	...	(b) 88	345	78	45	236
	Nagpur	...	231	239	38	69	132
	Chhattisgarh	...	116	126	9	32	85
	Total	...	1,096	1,180	134	289	757
XXII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (Section 92).	Jubbulpore	...	329	320	27	198	95
	Nerbudda	...	152	176	37	81	58
	Nagpur	...	84	123	37	45	41
	Chhattisgarh	...	286	301	33	181	87
	Total	...	851	920	134	505	281

(b) Last year's figure was incorrect.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 13.

STATEMENT M.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Suits for arrears			
		Number disposed of during year.			Executed by sale of distrained produce.
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Saugor	42	467	59	...
	Damoh	19	256	134	...
	Jubbulpore	94	897	268	...
	Mandla	9	66	32	5
	Seoni	26	143	47	...
	Total	190	1,829	568	5
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	71	644	179	...
	Hoshangabad	95	608	100	4
	Nimar	30	136	51	...
	Betul	22	127	37	...
	Chhindwara	23	137	43	...
	Total	241	1,652	409	4
Nagpur	Wardha	51	448	120	3
	Nagpur	58	398	180	10
	Chanda	17	162	71	...
	Bhandara	37	220	96	...
	Balaghat	1	89	37	...
	Total	164	1,317	513	15
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	29	398	70	...
	Bilaspur	28	118	79	...
	Durg	6	106	88	...
	Total	63	622	237	...
	GRAND TOTAL	658	5,420	1,727	22

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 14.

STATEMENT N.—Giving Details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts

Division.	District.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			Villages, shares of villages and small k-mak-buza plots.	Absolute-occupancy holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore	Saugor	131	85	216	57	5	13	21
	Damoh	70	77	147	46	...	22	17
	Jubbulpore	165	178	343	97	26	20	33
	Mandla	(a) 10	5	15	2	1	...	...
	Seoni	27	32	59	11	...	8	8
	Total	403	377	780	213	32	63	79
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	102	142	244	64	1	9	23
	Hoshangabad	143	208	351	61	26	21	29
	Nimar	89	176	265	32	5	37	8
	Betul	24	51	75	16	...	...	13
	Chhindwara	50	51	101	29	8	2	15
	Total	408	628	1,036	202	40	69	78
Nagpur	Wardha	89	92	181	63	4	2	2
	Nagpur	141	120	270	63	14	9	(b) 8
	Chanda	75	74	149	39	24	10	1
	Bhandara	59	125	170	44	8	8	12
	Balaghat	90	56	146	42	...	10	1
	Total	454	471	925	251	50	39	24
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	78	103	181	48	8	5	6
	Bilaspur	23	43	66	14	...	4	1
	Durg	52	17	69	19	12	2	1
	Total	153	163	316	81	20	11	8
	GRAND TOTAL	1,418	1,639	3,057	747	142	182	189

Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue year September 1906.

of rent.			Suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land or under Section 53 (b).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
Number of decrees.			Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
Transferred to Collector under Section 84.		Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 85.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Total number transferred.	Number in which sale held by Collector during year.							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	1	65	...	...	...	3	27	34
15	1	54	...	...	...	5	11	25
30	33	108	...	...	...	8	20	60
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	45	...	8	10	5	35	28
52	35	359	...	8	10	26	95	148
62	6	175	...	...	...	...	2	...
67	11	129	...	4	1	30	2	2
4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	1	...	5	10
141	17	355	...	4	2	3	9	12
10	2	25	16	1	...	1	6	12
32	5	69	...	...	...	3	7	22
4	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	5
6	1	101	2	4	...	3	9	7
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...
52	8	219	18	5	...	7	25	46
7	1	64	...	...	...	2	4	14
3	...	35	...	1	1	3	20	61
5	...	10	...	...	...	1	6	31
15	1	109	...	1	1	6	30	106
260	61	1,042	18	18	13	42	159	312

during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1906.

Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Result of Sales of Revenue-paying Property.				Number of years' purchase (Column 16 on Column 13).	Remarks.
			Amount of Land Revenue assessed on property transferred. (Column 8 only).	Price realized.	Add amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Theoretical deduced price (total of Columns 14 and 15).		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	38	80	1,799	15,577	13,667	29,244	16'00	Jubbulpore Division. (a) Includes two cases shown in column 6 of the last year's printed statement.
...	38	24	1,425	11,560	2,013	13,573	9'52	
2	34	131	6,385	84,077	3,698	87,775	14'00	
...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	24	1,641	23,298	...	23,298	14'01	NAGPUR Division. (a) Cases shown in column 12 include 24 cases shown in column 7. (b) Includes two sale cases in which an occupancy and an ordinary field was sold.
4	120	269	11,250	1,34,512	19,378	1,53,890	13'68	
1	36	110	2,726	27,722	14,524	42,246	15'49	
...	77	137	6,932	63,827	93,141	1,56,968	23'00	
...	58	125	469	15,839	19,887	35,726	70'00	
...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13	34	1,142	31,535	375	31,910	28'00	
1	212	434	11,269	1,38,923	1,27,927	2,66,850	23'68	
...	16	94	257	14,020	10,439	24,459	95'00	
...	31	145	445	7,924	534	8,458	19'00	
...	35	(a) 61	979	9,425	5,353	14,778	15'00	
...	19	88	340	2,730	200	2,930	9'00	
...	19	74	495	5,531	698	6,229	12'58	
3	120	(a) 462	2,516	39,630	17,224	56,854	22'60	
...	67	45	138	1,817	...	1,817	13'16	
...	26	21	136	2,862	130	2,992	22'00	
...	14	19	314	2,656	2,881	5,537	17'63	
4	107	85	388	7,335	3,011	10,346	17'60	
12	559	1,250	25,623	3,20,400	1,67,540	4,87,940	19'04	

STATEMENT O.—Showing General Revenue Business transacti

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue, excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sq. Miles.			Rs.			
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	1,388	469,571	2,077	4,93,648	457	4,788	5,245
	Damoh	905	285,326	1,396	3,48,309	325	4,179	4,504
	Jubbulpore	1,988	680,585	2,537	8,65,807	345	5,962	6,307
	Mandla	1,353	318,400	2,054	1,06,020	57	2,029	2,086
	Seoni	1,353	327,709	1,640	2,64,323	241	3,376	3,617
	Total	6,987	2,081,591	9,704	20,78,107	1,425	20,334	21,759
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	991	315,518	1,104	6,27,841	279	3,974	4,253
	Hoshangabad	1,490	446,585	1,395	6,79,406	311	3,002	3,313
	Nimar	1,280	329,615	1,082	(a) 3,73,657	548	7,748	8,296
	Betul	1,368	285,363	1,246	2,70,976	109	1,555	1,664
	Chhindwara	1,728	407,927	1,875	2,94,380	390	2,220	2,610
	Total	6,857	1,785,008	6,702	22,46,260	1,637	18,499	20,136
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,677	385,103	1,372	6,44,137	260	2,803	3,063
	Nagpur	2,271	751,844	2,218	9,87,799	511	4,818	5,329
	Chanda	1,588	601,533	(a) 3,353	3,24,110	261	2,816	3,077
	Bhandara	1,496	663,062	1,815	5,64,629	242	3,894	4,136
	Balaghat	794	325,345	1,191	2,28,537	272	2,794	3,066
	Total	7,826	2,726,887	9,949	27,49,212	1,546	17,125	18,671
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	3,494	1,258,392	2,095	6,07,012	295	5,171	5,466
	Bilaspur	2,653	833,308	3,204	4,08,415	283	4,105	4,388
	Drug	2,299	628,885	2,271	4,72,064	92	2,674	2,766
	Total	8,446	2,720,585	7,570	14,87,491	670	11,950	12,620
GRAND TOTAL		30,116	9,314,071	33,925	85,61,070	5,278	67,908	73,186

NERBUDDA
(a) Includes Rs. 86,400 on account of
The increase is due to the formation

during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1906.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.		Remarks.
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4,884	361	39	26	1	30	2,250	2,812	
4,122	382	65	7	2	13	2,241	3,164	
5,919	388	31	1	...	21	2,940	3,703	
1,965	121	3	...	2	7	2,418	2,772	
3,304	313	5	4	1	5	2,624	2,684	
20,194	1,565	143	38	6	76	12,473	15,135	
3,893	360	55	7	3	45	3,290	3,556	
2,974	339	31	11	21	35	4,301	4,813	
7,593	703	107	56	21	28	3,671	4,124	
1,533	131	...	11	...	12	2,240	2,974	
2,354	256	41	12	7	16	2,949	3,406	
18,347	1,789	234	97	52	136	16,451	18,873	
2,690	373	99	28	20	57	3,843	5,217	
4,749	580	121	35	26	64	5,773	7,602	
2,869	208	32	25	4	28	3,604	3,862	
3,842	294	40	28	3	24	3,800	4,043	
2,614	452	24	17	8	57	3,637	4,209	
16,764	1,907	316	133	61	230	20,657	24,933	
5,317	149	22	13	2	18	5,777	7,427	
4,206	182	12	17	2	8	3,296	4,954	
2,697	69	5	13	...	15	3,669	3,337	
12,220	400	39	43	4	41	12,742	15,718	
67,525	5,661	732	311	123	483	62,323	74,659	

DIVISION.
land revenue not on the roll.
of new villages in Zamindari and Ryotwari tracts during 1905-06.



REPORT
ON THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
FOR THE YEAR
1906-07.

133972

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REVIEW ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR

1906-07.

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[Maximum limit of the Review—8 pages.]

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue Department.

Nagpur, the 29th May 1908.

READ —

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records on Land Records and Settlements.

RESOLUTION.

1. The monsoon of 1906 set in early, and gave well distributed and unusually heavy rain over the whole Provinces. The conditions were exceptionally favourable for rice and kodo and for crops such as til and san hemp, and their outturn was very high, that of rice running up to 150 per cent in the Raipur district and exceeding 100 per cent everywhere. The heavy and continuous rain was less favourable to the jvari and cotton tracts of the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions, but no serious damage was done and the outturn of these crops averaged about 90 per cent of a normal outturn. In the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions, in the Balaghat and Bhandara districts, and in the eastern parts of the Nagpur district the kharif harvest is said to have been one of the best that has been known for a long time. The conditions for the rabi crops were not quite so favourable. There was seasonable rainfall in September, which was favourable for the sowing of winter crops, but the latter part of the year was comparatively rainless, except in Chhattisgarh, and the young crops were damaged by cloudy weather. In January some timely showers fell and the prospects of the rabi harvest were much improved by them, but they were succeeded in February by unusually heavy rains which caused rust, and by a number of hailstorms. In spite of these misfortunes the rabi harvest was on the whole a fair one. Taking the kharif and rabi harvests together, the Provinces may be said to have had a good year, and in view of the subsequent failure of the monsoon of 1907 it is very fortunate for the people that it was so. The close of the year was rendered gloomy by the shadow of impending scarcity, and it is in a great part due to the excellence of the last year's harvests that the whole Province is not now engaged in combating a severe and widespread famine.

2. There has for some years been a steady expansion of the area under occupation, and this expansion continued during the year under report, the occupied area increasing by 189,000 acres or one per cent in malguzari villages and by 21,000 acres or 2.5 per cent in ryotwari villages. The increase was greatest in the Jubbulpore Division, amounting to 89,000 acres, and it was also large in the Chanda, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The area held as *sir* increased by 4,000 acres, districts under settlement accounting for the increase, while in other districts there was a decrease due to the transfer of proprietary rights without cultivating rights in the *sir*. The area other than *sir* cultivated by proprietors increased by 3,000 acres only. The area held in malik-makbuza right decreased by 5,500 acres, nearly the whole of this decrease occurring in the Nimar district where malik-makbuzas are numerous, owing to action taken to record as their khudkasht malik-makbuza holdings purchased by malguzars. It is reported that the interpretation of the law under which a malik-makbuza holding purchased by a malguzar ceases to carry malik-makbuza rights and merges in the khudkasht of the proprietor was not known to the people; and

that in giving effect to this interpretation considerable dissatisfaction has been caused. A ruling of the Additional Judicial Commissioner has since been published holding this interpretation to be incorrect, and declaring that the purchase of a malik-makbuza holding by a malguzar will not destroy the malik-makbuza status; steps are being taken to give effect to this ruling. There was an increase of 24,000 acres in the area held in occupancy right, due to the conversion of *sir* into occupancy holdings and to the acquisition in a few districts of occupancy rights by ordinary tenants. The area held in ordinary right has expanded by 172,000 acres. Holdings held in this right averaged about 8 acres in area, and it is only in a few special tracts that the population is beginning to press on land. Such is the case in the districts of Nagpur and Wardha, where there is but little room left for expansion without undue encroachment on grazing lands. Some difficulty is already felt in these districts, in common with those of Berar, in respect of grazing and fodder, and it is satisfactory to learn that the people are themselves becoming alive to the necessity of reserving some proportion of their cultivation for fodder crops—a necessity which they are apt to forget at times when the boom in cotton is encouraging them to expand their cotton cultivation at the expense of food and fodder-producing crops.

3. The total rental demand increased by a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and amounted to 123.59 lakhs. Statistics of the collections are not available for the districts under settlement, except Mandla. Excluding these districts, the collections on account of current demand amounted to about 91 per cent, while collections of arrears brought the total up to the full year's demand. The poorest collections are reported from Mandla, Damoh, Nimar, Wardha and Chanda. In Mandla and Damoh hail and rust account for the short collections; in Nimar and Wardha disputes between co-sharers and mortgagees always entail a considerable number of uncollected rents.

4. All the reports bear testimony to a material improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes all over the Provinces. High prices enabled the cultivators to dispose of their excellent crops to the best advantage, while the labouring classes received the benefit of a keen demand for labour and high wages. In the north of the Provinces the Saugor and Damoh districts, which have suffered from many misfortunes in the past, now show a steady advance in cultivation, a rise in wages and in the value of land. In Jubbulpore the only exceptions to the general prosperity were the small landlords of Murwara where rents are low, and the ordinary tenants in the haveli where rents are high and cattle expensive to keep. These two classes will, it is hoped, derive some improvement from the approaching re-settlement of the district. In the south of the Province the most marked improvement was in the condition of the rice tracts of the Wainganga and of Chhattisgarh, which have had bad fortune in recent years. In the Wainganga country the extension of manganese mining and of lac cultivation has opened out profitable subsidiary employment to the cultivating classes, and this, coupled with the increased demand for labour, is reported to have resulted in a decrease in the cropped area, while the occupied area has increased. That this general improvement in the prosperity of the agricultural classes is real and not merely temporary, is borne out by the events of the current year, when a widespread and serious failure of the monsoon and loss of crops have so far been unaccompanied by widespread distress such as might have been expected.

5. Little new is said in the reports about the relations between landlords and tenants, but these are reported to have been generally satisfactory. From Mandla some cases of oppression are reported, including the collection from the tenants of the abolished patwari cess. The migratory habits of the Mandla tenant have stood him in good stead for avoiding oppression, but as he has become more settled, and his cultivation more stable, the oppressive landlord has better opportunities. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Deputy Commissioner has been able to obtain some success in checking oppression in cases which have come to his notice. In the more advanced tracts the tendency is for the position of the tenant to become stronger, and comparatively little use is made of the provisions of the Tenancy Act under which an ordinary tenant can acquire occupancy rights, as the ordinary tenure is found to be sufficiently secure. The attitude of the people towards Government and Government measures is reported to have shown no change for the worse, and the villagers

generally are found to be unaffected by political movements, the interest in such movements being still confined to the towns; such discontent as exists among the agricultural classes can always be traced to definite grievances. There has been a very distinct advance in the direction of agricultural improvement, although progress in permeating the great mass of cultivators with new ideas on agriculture is necessarily a very slow matter. District Agricultural Associations, though still in their infancy, have begun to arouse an increasing interest, an interest which is naturally more marked in the more advanced cotton and wheat districts than in the less prosperous rice country. There is now a small but growing demand for agricultural machines and improved implements, and the selection of seed is gaining more importance among some of the better cultivators. Co-operative Credit Societies have made a fair start in several districts, and the work of the Irrigation Department is more appreciated. The results of the year in the case of the Government field embankment work in the Khurai tahsil of Saugor were somewhat disappointing, but the Commissioner doubts the correctness of the reports made. In other years these embankments have given good results, and the fact that many private works of this kind have been constructed shows that the practice of embanking land in this area is profitable, as many as 89 improvements of this kind having qualified for *sanads* in the Saugor district. Elsewhere the number of *sanads* for improvements of various kinds shows some diminution, except in the Nagpur and Balaghat districts. Dearthness of labour has in some cases delayed construction of private works, while in others the Land Records Staff appear to have been remiss in bringing cases to light. Many cultivators spread an improvement work over a number of years, and it is difficult to say when exactly the work was completed. The actual statistics of a single year are not always a reliable index of what is going on, but the reports bear a very general testimony to the steady growth of a desire among the cultivating classes to improve their land. A movement of this kind once started is bound to grow, and the current year's crop failure will give a great impetus to it.

6. The loan transactions of the year under both Acts were small, a little over 2½ lakhs having been advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and only Rs. 72,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The advances under the former Act were distributed chiefly in Saugor and in the Nerbudda Division for the purchase of cattle in place of animals which had been lost during the previous year by rinderpest, while considerable amounts were also distributed in Bhandara and Raipur for the purchase of seed grain. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act were considerable only in Bhandara. In some reports it is stated that action was taken to compel borrowers to spend their loans properly, but the reports of other districts are silent on the point. There is no reason why in every case in which a loan is taken, action should not be taken to see that the loans are properly utilized on the work for which they are given; if this is not done in ordinary years when the advances are small, there is a risk that in years of distress, when the advances are large, a considerable proportion of them will be improperly utilized. In future years all reports should give full information on this point which was referred to in last year's review. The outstanding balance of ordinary agriculturists' loans was reduced from Rs. 4,27,000 to Rs. 2,85,000, while the old balance on account of loans free of interest which were given in past years has almost disappeared. The outstanding balance of ordinary land improvement loans rose from Rs. 4,03,000 to Rs. 4,10,000 and there is a balance still left of Rs. 1,17,000 on account of old loans given free of interest. Collections under both Acts were almost full.

7. Changes in the demand of revenue on the roll on account of revision of assessment amounted to Rs. 21,555, the whole of this occurring in the Chanda and Bilaspur districts. Other small increases were due to the falling in of abatements in a few districts, while there was a nominal decrease of Rs. 4,902 in Balaghat due to the continuance of an abatement which had been expected to cease in the previous year. The total demand increased from Rs. 84,52,773 to Rs. 84,30,588. Collections as might have been expected in such a year were particularly good: the whole arrear demand was brought to book except a sum of Rs. 1,19,000, which it was thought advisable to continue under suspension, while of the realizable demand for the current year amounting to Rs. 84,43,759 only Rs. 504 remained

uncollected at the close of the year. The amounts shown as abated or remitted consist of some small remissions on account of rust or hailstorm given in individual cases and of the continuation of abatements given in some villages in Balaghat which had not recovered sufficiently to bear the re-imposition of the full assessment. The total amount of the concessions on account of local calamities was very small, being only a little over Rs. 12,000. Besides these, suspensions were offered to some landlords in Mandla on account of losses due to rust and hailstorms but they were not accepted. The demand of ryotwari revenue rose from Rs. 2,61,000 to Rs. 3,01,000 and all but Rs. 145 of this was collected. These results were attained with a reduction in the number of coercive processes except in the Nagpur Division, and it is perhaps not unnatural to find that the proportion of slack revenue payers in a good year is greatest in the wealthy cotton tracts of the Nagpur country. The amount of coercion used was not great, and the fact that the issue of a warrant of attachment or arrest was in nearly all cases sufficient to secure payment of the dues shows that there was no undue harshness in the collection of the revenue. In ryotwari villages the revenue is reported to have been collected almost wholly by the patels without the issue of any process at all. The collections of miscellaneous revenue exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 15,000, the increase being due entirely to the spread of mining enterprise. There is a large uncollected balance of Rs. 13,000 in Narsinghpur on account of royalty due from the Mohpani Colliery about which the orders of the Government of India are awaited. It is expected that the change in the method of calculating royalties on manganese according to a sliding scale will bring in some increased revenue under this head in future whenever the manganese market is brisk; hitherto the mining companies have got off very lightly with a fixed royalty which has not risen with a rising price.

8. There was a falling off in the number of voluntary transfers of villages in every division except Nerbudda, where the number increased from 186 to 221. Compulsory sales of villages or shares of villages by order of the Court decreased but there was a slight increase in the number of compulsory sales of plots. No details are given of the classes to which the purchasers belonged, but it is reported that the agricultural classes held their own. So far as the statistics can be relied on, they appear to indicate a distinct rise in the value of land, as the price obtained in the case of voluntary sales has risen from under 21 times to 22 times the revenue and in the case of compulsory sales from 11½ to 17 times the revenue. The highest average prices were obtained in the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions, but the Seoni district in the Jubbulpore Division shows an average price in voluntary sales of 42 times the revenue. These statistics are, however, rendered fallacious by the uncertainty about the inclusion in the price of old debts and about the extent to which home-farm lands are included in the transfer. Allowing for this uncertainty the figures are satisfactory in so far as they show a decrease in the number of compulsory transfers and an increase in the average price obtained.

9. The progress in the disposal of partition cases cannot be regarded as satisfactory. There was an increase of 15 in the number of applications, and including pending cases the number for disposal was 60 more than in the previous year. As usual about one-third of the cases were adjusted, withdrawn or struck off and the number pending at the close of the year had risen by 46. The number pending in Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat is large. There appears to be some confusion as to the filling up of columns 11 to 13 of the statement. In two divisions the number of pattis created by imperfect partition is shown in these columns, while in the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh reports it is correctly pointed out that new mahals can only be created by the Settlement Officer at settlement when only perfect partition can be effected. As the statement deals with the work of Revenue Officers and not of Settlement Officers, the Chief Commissioner considers that the headings should be altered to show the results of imperfect partitions effected. Since the close of the year the Chief Commissioner has under Section 15 of the Land Revenue Act empowered Commissioners to delegate to their Deputy Commissioners the power of disposing finally of partition cases, instead of having to submit them to the Commissioner for confirmation.

10. The statistics of work under certain sections of the Revenue and Tenancy Acts show that applications under most sections have decreased in number. Applications by thekadars for protected status were numerous only in the Phuljhar zamindari in Raipur where the settlement was just being completed and only one case was successful; a large number of such cases are being disposed of by the Zamindari Settlement Officer, Bilaspur, but they do not appear in the returns. Applications by lambardars for assistance in recovering revenue were fewer, and a little more than 50 per cent of the cases were successful. Of cases between landlord and tenant, the most common are applications by tenants to deposit rent, and for reinstatement after illegal ejectment, and applications by landlords for execution of decrees for arrears of rent by ejectment. In the Nagpur Division applications by landlords for enhancement of rent of ordinary tenants and for ejectment in default of their agreeing to enhancement were also numerous, but in other divisions these cases were few. Cases in which tenants applied for imposing a penalty on landlords for levying excess rents or for refusing to grant receipts decreased in number. Applications for altering rents on account of improvements were, as usual, very few. The whole question of the treatment of improvements is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner in connection with recent orders of the Government of India. Applications for the acquisition of occupancy rights by ordinary tenants were, as usual, very few, but details furnished in the Wardha and Nagpur reports show that such matters have been arranged privately between the landlord and tenant in a very considerable number of cases. Applications by landlords for sanction to transfer cultivating rights in *sir* land along with proprietary rights were almost exactly the same in number as in the previous year, and were successful in rather more than 80 per cent of the cases. The reports do not disclose any serious defects in the Tenancy law which give rise to discontent or hardship, and it has on the whole stood the test of nearly 10 years' existence with success, though there are several details in which it needs amendment. The amendment of the Land Revenue Act is however a matter of greater urgency, and the Chief Commissioner hopes to be able to take up this question in the course of the ensuing year.

11. There was a considerable decrease in the number of suits by landlords for arrears of rent, and a corresponding fall in the number of decrees transferred for execution. The decrease in litigation was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of success attained by plaintiffs. This result is a consequence as well as an indication of the increased prosperity of the agricultural classes. On the other hand, there was a slight rise in the number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession, the whole of which increase falls among cases in which the tenant was successful.

12. There was a decrease of nearly 200, or 12 per cent in the number of decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Collector for execution, and the pending file has been reduced from 1,267 to 1,138. The statistics of these cases as given in the return show that there are comparatively few cases in which the intervention of the Revenue Courts proves of lasting value, and in numerous cases the procedure prescribed serves simply as a further opportunity to fraudulent debtors to delay payment of their debts. On the other hand, there is a certain small proportion of cases in which the procedure is really useful for the protection of ignorant cultivators against harsh creditors, and so long as this is the case the advantage of the procedure would seem to outweigh its disadvantages.

13. The statement of general revenue business transacted during the year shows that there was a fall in the volume of work for disposal; in spite of this there was a decrease in disposals and the pending file increased in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. Long pending cases were 159 more than at the commencement of the year. These long pending cases include a number of Collector's cases, in which leases have been given and some heavy land acquisition cases, but even allowing for these the results cannot be regarded as good, as special land acquisition officers were entertained in some districts to relieve the district staff where land acquisition work was heavy. The pending file is heaviest in the Nirmar district, where there is a large ryotwari estate and a very large number of cases of mutations of malik-makbuza rights,

and the Commissioner expresses the opinion that the sanctioned staff of three assistants is not enough for that district. The question of revising the scale of the staff of each district in consequence of the reorganization of the Provincial Civil Service is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner's remarks on this point will be borne in mind. The Jubbulpore Commissioner states that in Jubbulpore one of the Sub-divisional Officers was overworked, but this appears to have been due rather to unequal distribution of work than to the weakness of the district staff. There was an increase of 10,000 letters or about 7 per cent in the volume of English correspondence. So far as this is explained by increase of business connected with mineral and industrial enterprise, and by the introduction of Government irrigation, it is of course unavoidable; but the Chief Commissioner does not feel fully satisfied that this is the only cause of the increase, and he would like Commissioners at their inspections to go into the question and see whether there are matters in which needless and avoidable correspondence takes place, as also whether registration of correspondence is carried out on the same lines in all districts. An increase in the issue correspondence of Bhandara by 40 per cent, with no similar increase in the letters received, requires explanation. The excess of receipts over issues is specially large in Nagpur, and Jubbulpore, Mandla and Drug are the only districts in which issues exceed receipts.

14. The report on Land Records and Settlement has been printed separately. During the year some difficulty was found in adjusting and fixing the pay of patwaris who had up to the previous year been collecting their fees direct from the villagers, but under the present system have to receive a fixed pay in cash from the treasury. In Nimar especially, where under the old system the remuneration in some circles amounted to a very considerable sum, and where patwaris have watandari or hereditary rights, the question was complicated by family arrangements under which the working patwari received only a portion of the fees, and the rest went to non-working sharers. The report does not show that the change in the status of the patwaris has been followed by any change in their attitude towards the villagers, or in the quality of their work generally. Their work is reported to have been good on the whole, and indeed the general impression conveyed on the subject is that it is as good as can reasonably be expected. Something was done during the year to improve their position, by allowing them travelling allowance when they go outside their circles, but the Director is of opinion that more must be done if the personnel of the staff is to be made really satisfactory, and he is engaged in working out a scheme for the grant of bonuses which he believes is calculated to improve both the position and the efficiency of the patwari. The record of punishments inflicted on patwaris during the year is certainly a heavy one, though lighter than in the previous year, and it is said that many patwaris escape dismissal owing to the difficulty of finding competent successors.

15. The work of Revenue Inspectors is reported to have been generally satisfactory. The tendency in most districts appears to be still for Revenue Inspectors to attempt to test too many entries and thus to sacrifice quality to quantity. In last year's review emphasis was placed on the responsibility of Tahsildars for the land records in their tahsils, but the report shows that many Tahsildars still fail to realize their responsibilities in the matter. The Chief Commissioner desires to draw the attention of all Deputy Commissioners to the importance of insisting on their Tahsildars keeping themselves in close touch with land record work. The periodical reports on the work of Tahsildars should refer specially to this part of their work.

16. The condition of village maps is reported to show improvement, but so far it has not been found possible to dispense with special map correction prior to re-settlement in any district in which settlement operations have yet been undertaken. Efforts have been made to secure more accurate and complete correction of maps by patwaris, as well as a more accurate record of the condition of traverse marks, and these efforts are reported to have met with some success. The system introduced in Wardha and Nagpur for securing prompt repairs of traverse marks by mukaddams has also met with success and has now been extended to the other districts of the Province.

17. Annual village papers were filed by the due dates in only three districts, while in two districts the unpunctuality was trifling. In the other districts the unpunctuality which was commented on last year has occurred again. The work of the Kanungoes has been reported to be satisfactory except in the matter of the price registers. This is a matter in which the Tahsildar and his Naib should exercise careful supervision over the work of the Kanungo. In these Provinces the preparation of the district returns of prices is entrusted to an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, but he depends for his information for outlying markets on the returns furnished him from the tahsilis. The inaccuracy of the returns of prices and wages has been often noticed, and the Chief Commissioner desires to impress on all officers the necessity of not leaving the preparation of these returns to low-paid subordinates who cannot be expected to realise the importance of accuracy in their preparation. The circle and village note-books are reported to be generally kept up to date.

18. Settlement operations continued in the malguzari villages of Mandla, Raipur and Bilaspur and in the Bilaspur Zamindaris, were commenced in the Jubbulpore district, and were completed in the Chandarpur tract and in the Phuljhar Zamindari which were included in the Bilaspur and Raipur districts after the transfer of Sambalpur to Bengal. Correction of maps and records preparatory to re-settlement was undertaken in the Seoni, Damoh and Wardha districts, while ryotwari settlement operations were carried on in all districts where there is a large ryotwari estate, but principally in Nimar, Chanda and Mandla. The orders of the Government of India were received on the final report of the settlement of Drug district, and with the sanction of the Government of India it was decided to defer the re-settlement of the Seoni district until the current settlement, the term of which was about to expire, has lasted for 20 years; an extension of the current settlement of the Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district was also sanctioned. The progress of Settlement work in the various districts has been satisfactory, if not so rapid as it once was; and the Chief Commissioner concurs with the Settlement Commissioner as to the high standard maintained by Settlement Officers. He desires to acknowledge the careful and efficient management of the department by Mr. Montgomerie throughout the year.

19. Considerable progress has been made in the development of the ryotwari estate which is important in the Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Balaghat and Chanda districts. As has already been stated, the revenue demand exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 40,000, but this increase is due to allotments made in previous years, while the occupied area at the end of the year had risen by 21,000 acres; special Naib-Tahsildars have been employed for the supervision of ryotwari villages in Chanda and Balaghat, and during the year two more such officers were appointed in the Mandla and Seoni districts; and under the supervision of these officers considerable sums were spent in digging wells and making tanks. The demand for land is very keen in Nimar, where a very large area had been excised in past years as suitable for cultivation. The task of settling this area was entrusted to an Extra-Assistant Commissioner under the supervision of the Settlement Commissioner. His work consisted in the formation, demarcation, survey, and assessment of villages, the allotment of land and preparation of maps and records. Good progress has been made in the work, but the Chief Commissioner disapproves of a system under which the Extra-Assistant Commissioner works independently of the Deputy Commissioner. The formation of villages and allotment of land are matters in which the Deputy Commissioner's control is essential, and the question of placing the Extra-Assistant Commissioner more directly under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners will have to be considered. A dissociation of the Deputy Commissioner from the work of ryotwari management was a failure in Chanda, and is not likely to succeed better in Nimar. The development of the ryotwari tract in the Baihar tahsil of Balaghat continued apace under the careful guidance of Mr. Low.

20. The work of lambardars does not as a rule come much under the notice of Government officers, except in their capacity of mukaddams. Mukaddams are reported to have worked satisfactorily, though there has been cause for

complaint in cases where the lambardar is non-resident and has to employ a gomashtha. Considerable attention has been devoted towards securing adequate remuneration for such gomashthas, and some success is reported to have been attained in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. It is a common complaint that mukkadams fail to repair survey marks, to report epidemics and to assist kotwars in the recovery of their dues. Kotwars are as usual reported to have done good work, but the question of their remuneration is every year becoming more pressing. Where dues are realized in cash the rates fixed at settlement do not now with the present high prices secure them adequate maintenance, while they are reported to be losing some of their income from hides, owing to the owners of dead cattle selling the hides on their own account. The matter is one that can best be dealt with at settlement, and special care should be taken at the settlements undertaken now or in future to fix adequate fees for this most useful body of village servants, while Deputy Commissioners should insist on the fees so fixed being paid, and on the malguzars either paying their share of the dues or giving rent-free service land. It is reported that in Chhattisgarh the malguzars never pay any contribution at all towards the remuneration of their kotwars, and the Chief Commissioner believes that everywhere malguzars are the worst offenders in this respect. The punctual payment of the malguzars' share can be enforced easily by Revenue Officers if they set their minds to do so, and they must enforce it.

21. The work of bringing up to date the B (or Statistical) Volumes of District Gazetteers has been noticed by Commissioners, but some Deputy Commissioners have not reported on the point. Orders have issued to prevent this matter being forgotten.

22. The touring of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants has been sufficient, though the Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Jubbulpore explain that the importance of their head-quarter work prevents them touring as much as they could have wished. With the large staff of experienced assistants which is attached to these districts, the disability is a matter of less importance.

23. In an annual review of this kind, the Chief Commissioner has felt obliged (as did his predecessors before him) to repeat the same injunctions about the same matters. Improvements, and removal of defects, in revenue administration cannot be completely effected in a single year, or even in a series of years. The standard of one quinquennium is always lower than the standard of the next, and the differences between the returns of any year and those of the year preceding are seldom so marked as to admit of very accurate measurement. What these reports should show is steady progress, and the Chief Commissioner feels satisfied that such is going on. There has been progress of the people towards greater stability and prosperity, and progress in the administration in the direction of the removal of defects and grievances. There is no finality in such matters, and all that can be done is to endeavour to keep pace with requirements as they arise. The year under review was a prosperous and satisfactory one, and Mr. Craddock desires to congratulate Commissioners on the success attained by them in the administration of their Divisions, and to acknowledge the assistance given to them by officers of all ranks.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records and Settlement Officers, and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

F. S. A. SLOCOCK,
Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

Loans made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

I.—Account of Local Government with Government of India for Central Provinces during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1907 :—

Amount advanced to Local Government by Government of India.			Interest payable for the year by Local Government to Government of India at 3½ per cent on mean outstanding.
Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,44,600	9,67,805	9,56,202	33,467

II.—Account of Local Government with Agriculturist borrowers :—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at commencement of the year ...	5,65,844	4,85,246	10,51,090
	Advanced during the year ...	72,160	2,63,357	3,35,517
	Total advanced ...	6,38,004	7,48,603	13,86,607
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	1,05,345	4,52,001	5,57,346
	Remitted during the year ...	4,799	3,937	8,736
	Collected during the year ...	1,06,604	4,45,680	5,51,684
	Total remitted and collected ...	1,11,403	4,49,617	5,60,420
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year ...	5,26,601	(a) 2,99,597	(a) 8,26,198
	Amount suspended by competent authority ...	324	2,446	2,770
	Amount overdue ...	2,709	6,935	9,644
Interest	Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at commencement of the year.	629	1,167	1,796
	Interest falling due within the year ...	19,444	20,247	39,691
	Total interest for collection within the year ...	20,073	21,414	41,487
	Remitted during the year ...	6	20	26
	Collected during the year ...	18,890	20,953	39,843
	Total remitted and collected ...	18,896	20,973	39,869
	Suspended by competent authority ...	27	154	181
Total Principal and Interest.	Arrears of interest overdue at end of the year ...	1,150	287	1,437
	Remitted during the year ...	4,805	3,957	8,762
	Collected during the year ...	1,25,494	4,66,933	5,91,527
	Under suspension at the end of the year ...	151	2,600	2,751
	Overdue at the end of the year ...	3,859	7,222	11,081

(a) Includes Rs. 11 on account of advance collections.

III.—Financial results of loan operations to Local Government for the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1907 :—

	Land Im- provement Loans Act.	Agricul- turists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.	
1	2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India.	21,372	12,095	33,467	
2. Interest collected during the year ...	21,105	20,074	42,079	
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i. e., difference between (1) and (2)	—267	8,879	8,612	
4. Remissions of principal during the year ...	5,897	3,620	9,517	
5. Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1906-07 ...	—6,164	5,259	—905	
	1905-06 ...	—3,403	5,349	1,946
	1904-05 ...	—41,042	—1,44,303	—1,85,345
6. Net result for previous years ...	1903-04 ...	—61,804	—11,51,917	—12,13,721
	1902-03 ...	—18,650	—1,15,782	—1,34,432
	1901-02 ...	—20,853	—2,21,614	—2,42,467
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the constructions of private protective works, or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with Takafi transactions.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

NOTE.—The figures in part II, which are compiled from the departmental returns, do not agree with those in parts I and III which have been received from the Comptroller. Instructions have already been issued revising the system of the loans account, which, it is hoped, will secure greater accuracy in future.

ANNEXURE A.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1906-07.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1906-07.

The monsoon rainfall of 1906 was heavier than usual, and was well distributed. It set in generally towards the end of June, and lasted well up to the end of September, with opportune breaks of short duration in August and September, which facilitated weeding and ploughing. Conditions were thus favourable both for the kharif crops and for the sowings of the rabi. But the latter part of the year was not so satisfactory. The winter rains were confined to some slight showers in January. In February there was a spell of abnormal weather; the Mandla district received $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain, and was visited by twelve separate hailstorms, all more or less damaging to the rabi; and all the other districts suffered in the same way.

2. The seasons were thus very favourable for the kharif crops, but less so for rabi; still the year was on the whole a good one. Rice is returned as a bumper crop in Jubbulpore and Damoh, a full crop in Seoni and Saugor, and little less in Mandla. Kodon, the main food of a very large proportion of the rural population, gave a bumper crop in the three Northern districts, and a full or nearly full crop in Seoni and Mandla. The entry in the Season and Crop Report of 60 against kodon in the Seoni district is, I think, a misprint for 90. Juar, though damaged to some extent by excessive rain in Saugor, gave a full crop even in that district, and did still better in Damoh and Jubbulpore. Cotton, though not of much importance in this division, did well, and the valuable rent-paying crops, tilli and *san* hemp, both gave full yields. The Jubbulpore report speaks of the kharif harvest as the best for many years, and I think the same might be said of most other districts. But for the abnormal weather in February the rabi harvest would have been equally good; in the end the wheat crop was returned generally at 95 to 100; except in Mandla, where hail and rust did serious damage in parts.

3. The damage caused by hailstorms, aggravated in places by rust, necessitated some remissions of revenue, but the amounts were trifling; they did not amount to Rs. 7,000 for the whole division. They would have been larger, especially in Saugor, but that the damage caused by hail was to a large extent compensated by the beneficial effect of the rainfall on late-sown crops. In several instances fields which had been apparently ruined by hail yielded a fair crop in the end. No suspensions of revenue were found necessary. The damage from hail in Mandla was nowhere sufficient to justify remissions; but in some villages which suffered from the combined effects of hail and rust suspensions were offered, but refused.

4. The total area included in holdings shows an increase of 1·8 per cent. The increase is shared by all districts, but is most marked (2·5) in Saugor. The occupied area has been steadily rising for the past seven years, and is now $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent larger than it was in the year of the second famine. The proportion of this area held by malguzars and tenants respectively are about one to three in all districts. The *sir* area continues to decrease slightly, except in Mandla, where the small addition is no doubt the result of settlement operations. Khudkasht holdings have increased everywhere, except in Seoni and Mandla; the decrease in Seoni is curious in view of the recent prosperity of agriculture and the reported eagerness for land, but it is accompanied by a very large decrease in the area of *sir* land cultivated by sub-tenants. Occupancy holdings show a slight increase, but the greater part of the extension of cultivation (80,000 acres) has been the work of ordinary tenants. The average size of ordinary holdings varies from 6 acres in Damoh and Jubbulpore to 13 in Mandla; where, however, a good deal of land is only nominally occupied.

5. The total rental demand shows an increase of 1·6 per cent. The percentages of total rental collection, including arrears, on the annual demand were 106 in Saugor, 103 in Seoni, 94 in Damoh, and 88 in Mandla. The figures for

Jubbulpore have not been compiled, the district being under settlement, but it is believed that not less than a full year's rental demand was collected. The low figure in Mandla is not noticed in the District report, and is rather remarkable, seeing that the total outturn factor for all crops is given in the Season and Crop Report as 91, and the Gonds in Mandla are very punctual rent-payers. It is possible that the losses in certain villages from hail and rust were greater than was believed at the time; the fact that no relief was given has been borne in mind in dealing with the question of revenue concessions during the current year. Suits for arrears of rent show a slight increase in Mandla, but in other districts they fell below the low figures of last year.

6. The year 1905-06 was described as the most prosperous one that the Division had experienced since the cycle of bad seasons began, and 1906-07 was little behind it. In Damoh the condition of the cultivators is described as exceptionally good, and in Jubbulpore it has materially improved in the last few years, and all classes are now prosperous, except the small landlords in the Murwara tahsil, where rents are exceptionally low, and the ordinary tenants in the "haveli," where rents are high and cattle expensive to keep. The Saugor report speaks of general prosperity, a steady advance in cultivation, a rise in wages and in the value of land. Seoni was again "most prosperous," with large exports (including wheat valued at 22 lakhs), high prices, a keen demand for labour, and good wages, while manganese and coal mining offer almost unlimited employment. Mandla, in spite of the damage to the rabi crops, had an excellent year. Prices and wages were high, and much money was brought into the district by the sale of tilli and san hemp. In all large towns of the Division there were complaints that labourers could not be obtained even at rates which would have seemed fabulous ten years ago. On the other hand there were severe epidemics of rinderpest in every district, and the losses were heavy. And plague was very destructive in Jubbulpore and Seoni. The sufferings caused by it were much aggravated by the tempestuous weather in February.

7. Since the close of the year there has been a sudden check to the steady recovery of agriculture. The failure of the kharif has been everywhere severe, and in some tracts apparently unprecedented. It remains to be seen how far the improved circumstances of cultivators and labourers will enable them to bear up against a calamity which, if it had struck them during the years of depression, would have been a crushing blow.

8. Little is said about the relations of malguzars and tenants, except in the Mandla report. Reports were received from this district of high-handed proceedings on the part of certain large landholders, and it is said that another malguzar, a notoriously troublesome person, has been continuing to collect from tenants the recently abolished patwari cess. The Mandla Gond falls an easy victim to oppression of this sort; hitherto his principal resource, when exactions, either by the malguzar or by petty officials, reach a certain pitch, has been to move on to another village. Mr. Blakesley has made strenuous efforts to check this oppression, and he looks upon a recent increase in the number of complaints as a sign that his efforts are beginning to bear fruit. Outside the Gond country I think that tenants are generally well able to hold their own against malguzars. Complaints about matters of "nistar" are not uncommon, but there is generally a good deal to be said on both sides.

9. I believe that the life of the villages is still almost untouched by political excitements, and that such discontent as exists can always be traced to definite grievances. During the epidemic of plague in Seoni there were the usual rumours of well poisoning, but I do not think that these were deliberately circulated, or inspired by anything but unreasoning panic.

10. The number of sanads granted (132) was about the same as last year, Saugor again heading the list with 87. Nearly all these sanads were given for field embankments. A good deal of embankment work was done in Mandla, and the reduction in the number of

sanads in that district from 16 to 4 is being further enquired into. The crops obtained from the Government *bandhs* in Khurai were unfortunately not satisfactory. Hail caused a good deal of damage and in many fields the germination is said to have been bad. There was no reason why this should have been so, and I am inclined to doubt the statistics of the crop experiments. There is no doubt in the minds of the Khurai cultivators as to the value of these *bandhs*. Increasing interest is also being shown in projects of flow irrigation; in the Damoh district two prominent malguzars have submitted applications guaranteeing payment of water-rate. This interest has been stimulated by the enthusiasm of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Batchelor, who lately gave the district an excellent and much appreciated object-lesson by constructing a channel from the large tank in the outskirts of the town to a neighbouring rice village, and saving the crop on 200 acres.

11. The protection of cattle from disease is a matter of hardly less importance to agriculture than irrigation works. Rinderpest was prevalent all over the Division, especially in Damoh and Seoni. A good deal was done in the way of inoculation, especially in Mandla, where the protection by inoculation of the 'Court of Wards' cattle-farm set a good example. This is a measure which the people understand and welcome, and a great deal more might be done with a larger staff. During my absence Mr. Laurie issued some instructions with a view to securing prompt reports of outbreaks and prompt attendance on the part of the Veterinary Assistant.

12. The District Agricultural Associations have continued to assist in the distribution of approved seed, but the reports do not show that any great success has been attained, except with *san* hemp in Seoni. Two good bulls have been supplied to malguzars in Seoni, and there is said to be a demand for many more. At the suggestion of Seth Jiwandas, some pony stallions from his stud farm were sent round the Saugor district with official camps. A good many mares were served, but the results are not yet known.

13. The total amount of loans outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the beginning of the year was Rs. 65,117. This included a small item of Rs. 326 given out in former years free of interest, the whole of which was collected or written off during the year. The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 66,964, of which Rs. 49,079 were given out in the Saugor district, where takavi transactions have for some years been large. The collections were within three per cent of the total sum falling due for recovery, and the sums written off as irrecoverable amounted to only Rs. 70 principal and Rs. 214 interest. In Mandla, where the transactions are very small, the whole demand was collected; of the other districts Damoh did best with a balance of Rs. 464 out of a total demand of Rs. 30,576. The total outstanding balance has been reduced to under half a lakh, which is something to be thankful for, considering the large extension of the business that will be necessary this year.

14. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act there is still a small balance outstanding of loans without interest, but it consists mainly of items which have not yet fallen due. The whole of the demand falling due during the year was collected, as well as the whole of the arrears, except a small balance of Rs. 154, which is under suspension. Loans on ordinary terms outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,592, loans issued to Rs. 10,399, and recoveries of principal to Rs. 18,047. Rs. 102 were written off as irrecoverable, and the balance due for recovery but not collected was only Rs. 95. Rs. 3,021 were collected on account of interest, and Rs. 6 remitted. The full demand was collected in Saugor, Jubbulpore and Mandla. The collections under both Acts were therefore very good, and I believe the accounts are now generally in good order.

The sums outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act amount to Rs. 95,650, but the demands are spread over a number of years, and recovery is not likely to be much affected by the crop failure of this year.

15. Land Improvement Loans are generally given in this Division for field embankments. The District reports contain no information as to the value of the work done. It is very easy to ascertain whether a field embankment loan has been properly spent, and it is an important duty of the Tahsildar to satisfy himself on this point. The subject should be noticed in future reports.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

16. The arrears of ordinary land revenue at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,648. The whole of this was under suspension, collections of all sums actually falling due during the previous year having been made in full. Rs. 3,111 were remitted in certain villages in Saugor which suffered from hail. Rs. 88,462 were collected, leaving a balance of suspended revenue of Rs. 34,075. This is practically all in the Saugor and Damoh districts, and is likely now to be finally written off in consequence of the fresh suspensions necessitated by the failure of this year's kharif.

17. The total current demand on the 1st October 1906 was Rs. 20,78,031. [The small difference from the figure given in column 13 of Statement E appended to last year's printed reports is due to an omission discovered after the close of the year to make a deduction for certain land acquisition in the Jubbulpore District.] The small changes made during the year were due to the usual muafi resumptions and to land acquisition. The net result was an increase of Rs. 176, the total demand at the close of the year being Rs. 20,78,207.

18. The remissions given during the year on account of hail and rust amounted to Rs. 6,468, leaving a net demand for collection of Rs. 20,71,563. This demand was collected in full in all districts except Damoh, where a small item of Rs. 51 remained to be recovered from an absentee malguzar. The results were therefore practically as good as in the previous year, and they were attained still more easily, the number of coercive processes of all kinds showing a marked diminution. No warrants of arrest were issued in Seoni or Mandla, and there were only 29 in the whole Division. 209 warrants of attachment of moveable property were issued, but in only 3 cases was property actually brought to sale. Three estates were attached in the Damoh district, but all have since been released. The money-order system of remittance continues to be freely used, though it is again reported that the rate of commission is too high to suit remitters of large sums. A decrease of money orders in the Dindori tahsil is attributed to the Tahsildar's successful efforts to prevent the levy of "dasturi" by the tahsil officials from malguzars paying in person.

19. The ryotwari demand amounted to Rs. 1,01,678. The whole of this was collected, together with Rs. 255 on account of arrears, the balance of Rs. 338 remaining under suspension.

20. Advance collections of Land Revenue have fallen from Rs. 6,479 to Rs. 2,555. Last year's figures were high owing to misapprehensions on the subject of the abolished patwari cess. I think that the bulk of these excess payments are now due to errors in remitting by money order.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

21. Regular Settlement operations were in progress in Jubbulpore and Mandla, and map correction preliminary to re-settlement in Damoh. These matters are reported separately, and the only subject to be noticed here is that of resumptions of muafi grants. The usual verifications were carried out. One large collection of cases, in which action should apparently have been taken long ago, was brought to notice by the Tahsildar of Mandla, and has not yet been reported for orders.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

22. The number of private sales of mahals or pattis has generally fallen, except in the Jubbulpore district, and so also has the number of mortgages with possession; but forced sales

Land transfers,

were more numerous. Sales of plots have decreased under both heads. No Deputy Commissioner has attempted any explanation of the figures; the general reduction of transfers is probably the natural result of prosperous times. The average price obtained is 16 or 17 times the Land Revenue, but the figures vary greatly from district to district. Thus in Saugor the multiples are 14 for voluntary and 7 for forced sales, while in Seoni they are 42 and 33. Those for Mandla are almost as high, but in this district the revenue is very low; the price per acre is Rs. 2 in Mandla against Rs. 5-8 in Seoni.

23. The number of applications for partition shows a slight decrease, but the pending file has risen from 24 to 32. More than half the pending cases are in the Saugor district, and there are one or two which have been pending a long time. I noted last year that the work was done very well in this district; having been away during the last half of the year I do not know whether there has been a falling off from the standard. But the cases in Saugor are generally more complicated than elsewhere; the 7 mahals actually partitioned were split up into 24 pattis. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni anticipates that partition work will become heavier. In the other three districts the Settlement proceedings will put a stop to it for the present. Of the 16 cases reported to me for partition, 15 were disposed of and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

24. Of the selected sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts the working of which is exhibited in Statement L, the only ones that are at all freely used are those relating to execution of rent decrees by ejectment (Section 82, Tenancy Act), to reinstatements after illegal ejectments of tenants (Section 92, Tenancy Act), and to the transfer of cultivating rights in *sir* land. Under the first and third heads the number of cases instituted during the year was smaller than in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase in applications for reinstatement in Seoni. 63 per cent of the applications for ejectment and 42 per cent of those for reinstatement were successful. The decrease in the cases relating to the transfer of *sir* is traceable to the Seoni district, where during the last three years the figures have fallen from 105 to 52 and 32; the Deputy Commissioner attributes it to general prosperity and a desire not to part with land. In Saugor the *sir* cases are more numerous, though the actual number of mahals transferred has fallen; the explanation given is that indebted owners of more than one mahal prefer to clear off the debt by transferring cultivating rights in some of the mahals and retaining it in others, rather than by selling the whole property and retaining all the *sir* land.

25. The section which ranks next in order of popularity to those above mentioned is Section 64 (enhancement of ordinary tenants' rents). The number of cases under this head has slightly risen, but it only amounts to 55 for the whole Division. 45 of these cases occurred in the Saugor district, but the matter is not noticed in the district report.

26. Applications to deposit rent (49 in all) were mainly in Saugor and Seoni. No explanation is given of the figures, which are practically the same as last year's.

27. The district reports are practically silent regarding the acquisition by purchase of occupancy rights (Section 73). The total number of applications under this Section was 12. I notice that in last year's report for the Nagpur Division it was said that the purchase of occupancy right is very commonly arranged without the intervention of Revenue officers, and this is given as one of the reasons for the increase in the occupancy area. No such transactions have been reported in this Division, and I have never heard of any; it seems to me indeed, as I remarked last year, that the practical superiority of occupancy over ordinary rights is so small as not to be worth the price laid down. But since the section is not an absolute dead-letter there may perhaps be private transactions in this Division also; the matter will be further looked into.

28. Under none of the other sections enumerated in the Statement were there as many as 10 cases in any one district, and the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh notes that having looked through the records he finds that in some of these cases there was misclassification and in others misunderstanding of the law, and that in practically no case was any definite issue come to between the parties.

29. Suits for arrears of rent fell from 2,587 to 2,180. The fall was common to all districts, except Mandla, where a good many suits were necessary in two particular villages. About 68 per cent were successful, and, as last year, over 80 per cent of the decrees were satisfied out of Court.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

30. Early in the year a special Naib-Tahsildar was appointed for the supervision of the ryotwari estate in Mandla, and at the end of the year a similar appointment was sanctioned for Seoni. In Saugor and Jubbulpore the ryotwari estates are of no importance, and in Damoh there is not sufficient work to occupy a full-time officer. The Naib-Tahsildar appointed to Mandla has had some training in practical Engineering, and has already been of use in carrying out works of improvement. Six new wells were constructed and two deepened, while a grant-in-aid of Rs. 400 was given to a patel for another. A survey has been made of a road opening up a considerable number of ryotwari villages. Cultivation has extended, and the total revenue demand has risen by Rs. 3,000. A sum of Rs. 2,554 was advanced in agricultural loans. In Seoni the allotment of Rs. 3,000 was spent in constructing ten wells and a small tank, and besides this two patels and two ryots constructed three wells and a tank. Cultivation shows a substantial increase, 2,801 acres having been allotted against 540 acres relinquished. The unallotted area still amounts to 14,726 acres, but no doubt much of this is very poor soil. There is said to be a very keen demand for land in the Lakhnadon tahsil.

31. In the Damoh district also there was a considerable extension of cultivation, amounting to 10 per cent on the area already occupied. 6,238 acres, or nearly 40 per cent of the whole, still remain unoccupied, but it is said that the greater part of this is so poor that it will not be cultivated unless irrigation can be provided. The allotment of Rs. 3,000 was fully spent; one tank in the south of the district was completed, and another and more successful one has been practically completed in the best ryotwari village in the North. Two wells were also improved. In the Saugor district, where there are only eight ryotwari villages, two wells were constructed during the year, and one is still to be taken up.

32. The only important case of Land Acquisition was that of the land for the Mandla extension of the Satpura Railway. A special officer, Mr. Behari Lal Nema, Assistant Settlement Officer, was deputed for this work, which he carried out satisfactorily and completed within the year. In other districts there were a number of petty cases, which were for the most part promptly settled. The only old cases relate to the acquisition of land for Government buildings at Dindori.

33. The pending file of Collector's cases, which had been largely reduced last year, again shows slight reductions in all districts except Damoh. Of the 255 pending cases, a large but unspecified number are cases in which leases for long terms have been given. The percentage of cases in which sale was averted in one way or another was 73. But there were only nine cases in which the Collector actually intervened to save the property, *viz.*, 7, in which the claim was satisfied by temporary alienation, and 2 in which sale was refused because the decree-holder refused to take a lease on reasonable terms. In the 107 cases in which the claim was paid up and the 159 cases dismissed in default (in which probably the claim was paid out of Court), the only use of the cumbrous machinery provided by Section 320, &c., was to delay payment. This delay may in some cases be beneficial, but in

a large number of the cases that came before me it merely assists dishonest or bankrupt judgment-debtors to defeat just claims. The statistics for other divisions given in last year's statements are slightly better, but for the Province as a whole the percentage of cases in which intervention was of direct benefit was only eight, and it seems to me a question whether the great amount of time and labour expended over these cases is not out of proportion to the results attained.

34. The total number of revenue cases for disposal remained very much the same as in the previous year, but the pending file has increased considerably; the increase is traceable to the districts of Jubbulpore and Saugor. In the latter district the number of institutions was considerably larger, and one of the Sub-divisional Officers was overworked; in Jubbulpore the result is attributed to defective procedure on the part of Tahsildars in dealing with miscellaneous revenue cases; this it is hoped has now been corrected.

Ninety-five appeals were filed in my Court, of which 18 were successful. 57 *sir* cases and 95 Collector's cases were submitted through this office.

The B volumes of the *Central Provinces Gazetteer* were, it is believed, all brought up to date, but this has not been definitely stated in all the reports, and further enquiry is being made.

35. The district reports do not notice the subject of the performance of their duties by lambardars. The revenue was promptly paid in, and there is nothing more to be said. Under the head of Mukaddams sustained attention continued to be paid to the provision of adequate remuneration for mukaddam gumashtas; in the Rehli tahsil in Saugor it was found that the provision of service land had been neglected; this was provided in 109 cases during the year. From Mandla it is again reported that a very poor class of men is available for mukaddam gumashta, and that there is little permanency about the appointment; 42 of them absconded during the year and 23 were dismissed.

36. The remarks on the subject of kotwars' remuneration show that this is becoming an urgent question. In Damoh and Saugor we have been compelled repeatedly in bad years to supplement their earnings with cash doles, and though this was not necessary during the year under report they had to be given much assistance in collection in Damoh, while in Saugor, where no assistance was given, the dues were collected with great difficulty. In Mandla it is said to be impossible for a kotwar to make an honest living, and in Seoni the Deputy Commissioner recommends a general revision. Where kotwars are paid partly in cash, the rise in prices has seriously affected their position; where the right to hides forms part of their remuneration, the growing practice of selling cattle to butchers causes them serious loss. In Mandla 45 kotwars absconded and 34 resigned, but, as I noted last year, the population in Mandla is constantly shifting, and numerous changes, both in mukaddams and kotwars, are not necessarily a sign that their position is unsatisfactory. In all districts there are to be found well-to-do kotwars, but generally I think it is clear that something will have to be done soon to improve the position of the average kotwar. Kotwars as a body are as usual reported to have worked very well.

37. The Deputy Commissioners were on tour for periods ranging from 90 days in Jubbulpore to 170 in Damoh. It is always difficult for the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, to leave head-quarters for long, and last year his tour was interrupted by the outbreak of plague in the city. Sub-divisional Officers' tours averaged 138 days in Saugor, 102 days in Jubbulpore, and 80 days in Mandla, and in the other districts also a sufficient amount of touring was done by Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. Tahsildars and Naibs were also constantly out, and the only tahsil in which the total period fell short of what is required by the standing orders

was Seoni. Inspections of tahsil offices by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers were generally sufficient, but two Deputy Commissioners found it impossible to inspect the tahsils at head-quarters. Mr. Laurie and I spent between us 180 days on tour, and inspected all the district offices and some of the tahsils. The re-organization of the district office staff consequent on the separation of Judicial and Executive establishments took effect at the beginning of the year; the new arrangements are working smoothly.

38. The only district which changed hands during the year was Saugor, and the new Deputy Commissioner there is an officer who has served in the district before, so that all districts are now in the hands of officers who know them well, a most fortunate circumstance at the present moment. All have done good work during the year; the best perhaps has been done by Mr. Blakesley. Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Rambhao, Sheore, Mian Bhai Abdul Husein, and Saiyid Abdur Rahman are selected for special mention; among Tahsildars, Kasim Sharif (Seoni), Manzur Ahmad (Mandla), Ishtiak Ali (Dindori), Imdad Husein (Sehora), Shaukat Ali (Murwara), and Pancham Lal (Hatta); while all the Saugor Tahsildars are said to have done well. Of the Naib-Tahsildars, Abdur Rahim Khan (Dindori) and Hanuman Prasad (Lakhnadon) were most conspicuous.

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,

JUBBULPORE :
The 7th December 1907. }

Commissioner,
Jubbulpore Division.

Revenue Administration Report, 1906-07.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Land Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year 1906-07.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon broke in the second half of June, and in all districts of the Division, except Narsinghpur, where there was an unusually long break in August, the rainfall during the months of June, July and August was slightly above the normal, the excess being most marked in Nimar, where over 33 inches of rain fell compared with an average of 22.53. The September rainfall was slightly below the average in all districts, except Nimar, where the excess was again very marked; during October there was practically no rain. During the cold weather February was marked by very heavy rain, especially in Betul and Chhindwara, and there were local hailstorms in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul, which did some damage.

On the whole however the conditions of the year were favourable to agriculture and the outturn of the year was estimated at 90 per cent of the normal or over in all the districts of the Division. In Nimar the outturn was put as high as 96 per cent but subsequent enquiries have shown that this was too high an estimate and the yield of cotton which was taken at 102 was really only about 80 or 90 per cent.

2. The occupied area has been steadily increasing for some years and the returns of the past year show a further rise of over 36,000 acres. Chhindwara again takes the first place with a rise of 13,500 acres, of which 6,500 is in the Jagirs, the most backward part of the district. Betul comes next with an increase of 9,000 acres, while Nimar is third with a rise of 7,000 acres only, compared with 12,000 in the previous year. In Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur the increase is small and the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad is doubtful whether the restriction on breaking up waste land for cultivation in that district is not too strictly enforced. It appears to be the general impression in that district that no fresh land may be broken up without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and he is taking steps to make the rules, which refer only to grazing grounds, better understood.

The area held as sir continues to decrease owing to the conversion of land held in this right into occupancy tenants holdings, on the transfer of the village or share by its proprietor. The area held by malik-makbuzas and absolute-occupancy tenants has also fallen owing to the fact that when land held in these rights comes into the possession of the proprietary body of the village, it is recorded as khudkast. The law on this point has not been properly understood in the past and the action taken to give effect to it during the year has reduced the number of malik-makbuza holdings from 16,143 to 15,611 and the area held in this right by 4,000 acres, of which 3,500 is in the Nimar District. Very few of the malguzars appear to have realised the effect of the law when purchasing these holdings, and the enforcement of the law has given rise to some discontent.

3. The total area held in tenant right has risen from 3,740,234 acres to 3,780,762 and the rental from Rs. 31,59,890 to Rs. 31,84,857, but the all-round incidence remains unchanged at Re. 0-13-6.

Rent collections contrast as follows with those of the three previous years :—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshangabad	94	100	100	98
Narsinghpur	96	95	102	98
Nimar	95	99	96	94
Chhindwara	100	101	100	96
Betul	100	98	97	97

The results are on the whole satisfactory. In Nimar the short collection continues to be marked and it was suggested last year that this was due to failure to take into account adjustments made at the *Dewali*. The above percentages however include recoveries on account of arrears, and any deficit on this account in one year would be made up in the next. As a rule the individual village papers show full collections and an enquiry into the question shows that the shortage is confined to certain villages where there are disputes either between the co-sharers and a mortgagee in possession or between the members of the proprietary body themselves. The staple crops of the district are cotton and juari, both of which have been unusually profitable during the last few years, and the rents are by no means high.

4. The condition of the agricultural classes continues to improve and all the reports speak of their prosperity. Local hailstorms and fires at harvest time caused some damage, but there was no widespread calamity. Cattle-disease was less prevalent and there was no serious epidemic. Rinderpest almost died out in Betul where it is generally so common, but black quarter and hæmorrhagic septicaemia caused some losses. Sarra was also prevalent among the ponies on the Itarsi-Betul dāk line. Efforts are being made to increase the staff of Veterinary Assistants, but it was found impossible to obtain candidates for all the posts the District Councils were prepared to create.

5. The labouring classes have also done well during the year. Prices were slightly lower than in the previous year and the level of wages was fully maintained, especially in Chhindwara and in Nimar. Work was plentiful and the tendency of the labouring classes to move to other parts where labour is in demand continues. Large numbers move every year from the Sohagpur Tahsil of the Hoshangabad District and from Betul to the Berars and to Nimar, where work is plentiful and wages high.

6. The Agricultural Associations continue to take an interest in the improvement of the agriculture of their districts and there are signs that the various labour saving machines are beginning to find more favour. Winnowing machines manufactured locally in the Hoshangabad District are beginning to find a market. Any widespread improvement must necessarily be slow, but there are signs that the efforts of the Agricultural Department are now regarded in a more favourable light.

The Agricultural Banks are also reported to be doing well; in the Betul District the Institutions appear to be popular and the advances have as a rule been repaid with punctuality.

7. The relations between landlords and tenants continue to be good and complaints of oppression are now rare. Malguzars readily grant occupancy rights to tenants under Section 73 of the Tenancy Act if a tenant applies, but such applications are not common and with satisfactory relations between tenant and landlord I doubt whether the increased security of an occupancy tenant is sufficient under the present law to be worth two and a half times the rent.

8. All the reports speak of the continued good relations between the people and Government and little has occurred to disturb the friendly relations that have hitherto prevailed. Measures for the prevention of plague created some distrust in the eastern portion of the Hoshangabad District owing to rumours of action taken in Nimar, but the distrust was shortlived. Evacuation is now generally accepted by the people and there are signs that inoculation is less unpopular than it was.

9. The number of sanads granted for improvements during the year was 71 as compared with 132 in the preceding year. In Nimar, where irrigation from wells is a marked feature of the agriculture, 35 sanads were granted, and both in this district and in Betul, a system of constructing wells by skilled agency at the cost of the people would be an advantage. The rock to be bored is generally very hard and the ordinary cultivator has not the means or knowledge necessary to pierce it.

10. The amount of loans under the Agriculturist's Loans Act paid out during the year was Rs. 91,838, a sum considerably greater than has been required in recent years. This is mainly due to large advances made to cultivators for the purchase of cattle to replace those which had died during the previous epidemics of cattle-disease, and to Government ryots in newly established ryotwari villages. In the Narsinghpur District the amount advanced was Rs. 24,211, and I have some doubt whether the whole of this was really required and whether some of the borrowers purchased cattle with the money that they received.

It has been assumed that there is a great shortage of plough-cattle in this district, but the statistics of agricultural cattle in the Circle-note books hardly bear this out and more careful enquiry is wanted into the applications in this district before loans are granted. The total demand for recovery during the year on account of principal amounted to Rs. 49,225 on account of loans bearing interest and Rs. 874 on account of loans without interest. Out of the former Rs. 48,850 was collected and Rs. 95 was written off as irrecoverable, leaving only Rs. 280 uncollected, while Rs. 1,134 were paid in advance. Rupees 4,477 were recovered on account of interest, while Rs. 4 were written off as irrecoverable.

11. The amount paid out as advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year was Rs. 15,415, of which Rs. 6,495 was advanced in Narsinghpur. The demand for these loans has been steadily declining in Nimar, where advances are taken for embankments, deepening wells and clearing land of brushwood and stumps. The reason for this decline is not given. The demand due for recovery amounted to Rs. 13,785 and all except Rs. 36 was recovered, while Rs. 247 was paid in advance.

* The recoveries on account of interest amounted to Rs. 3,839.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

12. The land revenue on the roll has increased from Rs. 21,59,159 to Rs. 21,62,982. The increase is practically confined to the Betul District where abatements granted in certain villages on account of deterioration have come to an end and a deferred enhancement ordered at settlement has fallen due. There are a few reductions in other districts due to the acquisition of land for public purposes, but the amounts are all small.

13. The accounts of the previous year closed with no arrears outstanding either suspended or unsuspended, and the advance collections remaining to be brought to account were only Rs. 513. The nett amount for collection was thus Rs. 21,53,868 and all districts except Chhindwara show full collections. All advance collections of previous years were adjusted except Hoshangabad, where a sum of Rs. 15 still remains to be adjusted and the total advance collections at the close of the year were only Rs. 448.

The demand on account of cesses was collected in full except in Nimar and Chhindwara, where small amounts were left outstanding.

14. Owing to a mistake in last year's accounts it was stated that the demand on account of revenue not on the roll had been collected in full, but it is now found that the sum of Rs. 16 was outstanding at the beginning of the year in the Nimar District. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,051, of which no less than Rs. 1,02,837 are recoverable in Nimar. The demand both current and arrears was recovered, with the exception of Rs. 8 in Nimar.

15. The demand on account of Miscellaneous Land Revenue has risen from Rs. 18,240 to Rs. 20,132 and consists mainly of royalties on mineral concessions. In the Narsinghpur District there are large arrears outstanding against the Mohani Coal Mines, and the orders of the Government of India are awaited before any action can be taken to adjust the arrears. In all other Districts the demand was recovered in full.

16. The recovery of revenue was thus satisfactory and the result has been obtained with a reduction in the number of coercive processes. Attachment of movables was ordered in 370 cases, but it was only necessary to attach any property in 36 cases, while no sales were required. 19 warrants of arrests were issued but no defaulter was actually imprisoned. Two estates were taken under direct management, one in Narsinghpur and the other in Chhindwara. No details have been given of the case in the Chhindwara District, but in Narsinghpur the necessity arose through the refusal of a female lambardar to pay the land revenue and her persistent efforts to avoid all other process.

The number of notices shows a considerable rise especially in the Narsinghpur and Chhindwara Districts which together account for 227 out of a total of 333 for the Division. These two districts, which are certainly not the least prosperous in the Division, are always responsible for the largest number of coercive processes, and the large increase in the number of notices of demand is possibly justified. The Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara has not noticed the point at all in his report, while it appears from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur that out of 115 notices of demand in his district, 101 were issued in the Narsinghpur Tahsil, where in past years informal notices of demand had been issued in spite of the orders prohibiting them. The question of the best means of enforcing punctuality in the payment of land revenue in these two districts should receive the attention of the Deputy Commissioner. In the remaining districts of the Division the land revenue was paid in promptly.

17. The amount of land revenue remitted by means of money orders continues to increase in the districts of Narsinghpur, Nimar and Betul, where Rs. 48,895 was paid in this way compared with Rs. 40,104 the previous year. No details of the use made of the Post Office for this purpose have been given by the Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

18. The prescribed annual verification of revenue-free grants was duly made in each district and some grants were found to have lapsed and some were resumed. None of the cases call for special mention. In the Narsinghpur District the register of muafis was found to be incorrect and was corrected during the year with the result that the statistics of grants in that district do not agree with the returns of the previous year.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

19. Private sales of landed property have been more numerous in the past year, while forced sales and foreclosures have remained the same as in the previous year. Mortgages with possession have decreased in numbers. It is almost impossible to draw any conclusions from the variations in a single year and I see no reason to suppose that there has been any serious deterioration in the conditions of the agricultural community. The price of land seems to have been well maintained.

20. The number of partitions for disposal was 139 as compared with 81 in the previous year. 81 cases have been disposed of and the pending file has increased from 47 to 58. In Hoshangabad there is no long pending case and in Nimar the oldest case has been disposed of once, but was remanded for further enquiry on appeal. In Chhindwara, whence more than half the partition work of the Division comes, the longest pending case dates back to 1901, but the parties have been fighting out their rights in the Civil Court and the Judicial Commissioner has only recently decided the second appeal. This case is now being taken up by the Revenue Officers.

Columns 11 and 12 of Statement K are intended to show the number of Mahals before and after partition, but as perfect partition can only be effected at settlement by the Settlement Officer, they appear to be unnecessary. I fail to

see how the number of mahals can be altered by a partition such as is dealt with in this statement.

21. The statistics of work under certain heads of Revenue business given in last year's Statement L are now reported to have been incorrect and the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year does not therefore agree with last year's return.

The number of applications by lambardars under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue has fallen slightly this year and the number in which aid was granted was only 56 against 101 last year. The Narsinghpur District, where the pattidars are apt to refuse to contribute their share towards the Government revenue is, as usual, responsible for the largest number of cases under this section.

With the exception of the provisions of the Tenancy Act allowing tenants to deposit rent, the cases between landlords and tenants arising out of disputes about the payment of rent are comparatively few. The number of applications for the ejectment of a tenant for arrears of rent has again fallen and only 143 cases were decided wholly or in part in favour of the malguzar as against 236 in the previous year. Applications to enhance the rent of tenants have increased in numbers and 45 notices of enhancement were served on ordinary tenants compared with 15 in the previous year. No application was however made for the ejectment of a tenant for refusal to accept the enhancement. Applications for the grant of occupancy rights under Section 73 of the Tenancy Act continue to be rarely made and there is no reason to suppose that this is due to any want of knowledge of the law on the part of the tenants or reluctance to grant the applications on the part of the landlords.

Applications by landlords for permission to transfer the sir without reservation of cultivating rights show a slight increase, but the number of cases in which permission was granted has fallen. As usual the greater number of the applications come from the districts of Narsinghpur and Chhindwara.

Suits for arrears of rent fell slightly in numbers, the decrease being most marked in Nimar and Chhindwara. Out of 2,223 suits 260 were compromised and 1,550 were decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part. The fall in the number of these cases coupled with the satisfactory payment of rents is a sure index of the increased prosperity of the agricultural classes.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

22. Good progress has been made in the disposal of cases of acquisition of land for public purposes and with the exception of the acquisition of land for the Burhanpur-Dhertalai road there are no long pending cases. The notifications for the acquisition of land for this road issued in 1905 and I have not yet received proposals for the fixation of multiples. The delay is due to the change of alignment by the Public Works officers after the preparation of the notification with the result that the plans submitted by them to the Collector were not in accordance with the areas over which they took possession. The plans have now been corrected and I hope that this long pending case will be disposed of shortly. Besides this case there is a tendency to delay this class of case too long in Nimar. In all other districts the work is now disposed of promptly.

23. During the year 565 sales of landed property were ordered by the Civil Courts or 63 less than the previous year, but owing to the larger pending file the number of cases before the Revenue officers was practically the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,016. In 237 cases sale was averted either by temporary alienation or by payment of the claim; in 204 cases the proceedings were struck off in default and in two sanction to the sale was refused. In 110 cases shares of villages or malik-makbuza plots were sold, the greatest number of cases being as usual in Nimar. In this district the grant of malik-makbuza rights at settlement to persons, who in other districts would have been recorded

as absolute-occupancy tenants, accounts for the greater frequency of sales of proprietary rights, and there is no reason to think that the agriculturists of this district are more heavily indebted than in other districts of the Division. Taking the multiple of the land revenue as the test of the value of the land sold, the prices obtained have fallen in every district; but no real conclusions can be drawn from the figures as in some cases the price fetched together with the incumbrances thereon is in excess of the real value of the property and the mortgagee has preferred to purchase the property himself in order to avoid litigation.

24. The lambardari system has worked well in all districts and on the whole the lambardars have been prompt in paying the Government revenue. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases in which the lambardars have applied for aid in recovering the dues to which they are entitled from the other co-sharers.

25. Mukaddams have as a class continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and there have been comparatively few cases in which action had to be taken to bring home to them their responsibilities. The majority of gomash-tas are in receipt of adequate remuneration and there have been few disputes about the payment of their allowances.

26. There have been occasional complaints against kotwals for inattention to their duties and some complaints from them as to the insufficient remuneration provided for them. Wherever necessary help has been given to them in recovering their dues and their work as a body continues to be satisfactory.

27. The total number of revenue cases for disposal rose from 20,136 to 22,073 and the number disposed of also increased. The pending file at the close of the year is however greater than in the preceding year, the increase being greatest in Nimar. Owing to the large number of malik-makbuza holdings, the enquiries into the mutation of which have to be made by the Tahsildars, and the large ryotwari estates, the number of revenue cases to be dealt with in this district amounts to 8,466, or 42 per cent of the total number of cases in the Division, and the staff of three Executive Assistants ordinarily allowed to it have again not been able to cope with the work. Last year my predecessor remarked that the business had not been conducted with such despatch as in the previous year, the pending file having risen from 548 to 703 and this year there has been a further increase to 1,015.

28. Volume B of the Gazetteer has been brought up to date in all districts.

29. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants have done sufficient touring and the Tahsildars of the Division have on the whole spent sufficient time in camp. All Tahsil Offices have been inspected by District Officers during the year and my predecessor or myself have inspected all District Offices and all the tahsils except Seoni-Malwa, Harsud and Sausar during the year. I have inspected the first two of the above since the close of the year.

30. The ryotwari estate continues to develop, but is comparatively unimportant except in Nimar and Betul. The total occupied area has risen from 337,290 acres to 346,270 and the revenue payable from Rs. 1,05,618 to Rs. 1,05,810. The increase in cultivation has thus been accompanied by a fall in the revenue rate and this is especially the case in Nimar. In this district the area held by ryots has risen from 232,325 acres to 236,672 while the revenue has fallen from Rs. 81,744 to Rs. 80,750. No explanation has been given of this change and it may be due to the revision of assessment in villages previously held on plough rents. The area sublet by ryots which last year showed a satisfactory decline has again risen considerably in Nimar and Chhindwara. The increase in the Nimar District from 3,718 acres in 1905-06 to 7,140 acres last year is a matter requiring the Deputy Commissioner's attention. In the past the allotment in Nimar has not been altogether satisfactory and there are a number of tenants holding land in several villages who make a regular practice of sublet-

ting part of their holdings. The question is now receiving attention and I hope that it will soon be possible to say that the settlers in the ryotwari villages are all *bona fide* cultivators. The patels have performed their duties well and their commission has been regularly paid.

Advances were made to Government ryots under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Act to the following amounts :—

	Agriculturist Loans.		Land Improvement Loans.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Nimar	17,755		1,765	
Betul	7,115			
Hoshangabad	2,694			
Chhindwara	1,080			

The following sums have been expended on the improvement of the water-supply in ryotwari villages :—

	Rs.	
Hoshangabad	1,778	
Betul	557	
Chhindwara	938	

In Nimar where the allotment for the financial year is Rs. 9,000 no details of the amount expended have been given. A five years' programme has now been drawn up for all districts, which will render the expenditure of the grants easier in the future, though great difficulty is still found in securing contractors to carry out the works.

31. All the Deputy Commissioners of the Division have worked well during the year and I cannot single out any one officer for special mention. Mr. Begbie, Assistant Commissioner, has done much useful work in Chhindwara, and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners the services of the following have been conspicuous :—Messrs Mahdi Hasan, L. T. Sheore, Premshankar and R. M. Pardhi. The Tahsildars who have done best are Mr. Nizam Ali (Sohagpur), Mr. Prahlad Ambadas (Khandwa), Mr. Muhommad Hasan (Hoshangabad) and Mr. Umrao Sing (Pachmarhi).

H. A. CRUMP,

The 19th December 1907.

Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

ANNEXURE C.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1906-07.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Administration Report for the year 1906-07.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon rains of 1906 commenced about the usual date. The rainfall generally was exceptionally heavy. Balaghat received altogether 89.41 inches as compared with an average of 64 inches. The breaks in the rains were hardly numerous or long enough to suit the cotton and juar crops. A heavy general fall was received about the end of September which is always a critical period, and this assured the rice harvest and rabi sowings. The rabi rainfall was not quite favourable to the crops owing to the want of rains in October and to cloudy weather in November, followed by untimely rainfall in February and March. Hail-storms, as usual of late years, did a certain amount of damage at that time, mainly in the country about the Chanda-Nagpur border, and a small amount of suspension of revenue had to be ordered on that account.

2. As may be inferred from the last paragraph the season resulted generally in excellent rice crops and in rather poor cotton and juar ones. The kharif harvest in Balaghat is reported to have been the best reaped for many years past. Rabi crops everywhere were only fair. The estimated outturn of wheat varied from 100 in Nagpur and Wardha to 80 in Balaghat and Bhandara. The unsettled weather, which lasted till the very end of April, caused very great damage to the mango and mahua crops. Very good prices were realized for all descriptions of produce.

3. The area included in holdings has increased by some 22,000 acres in the Division. There is a nominal decrease of about 1,700 acres returned from Balaghat. But, as explained in the District Report, last year's figures returned for Baihar tahsil were mere estimates, owing to the preoccupation of the staff in map-correction, and comparison with this year's actual is not therefore significant. The Deputy Commissioner has erroneously described the difference as an increase. All other districts show an increase, which is most considerable in Chanda (13,000 acres). There is infinitely more waste land awaiting cultivation than that in Nagpur and Wardha, but the latter districts show increased occupied areas of 5,000 and nearly 4,000 acres, respectively. It is inevitable that when land is in great demand the process of diminution of grazing grounds must continue; and in the portions of these districts where the bunjar area is insignificant, the necessity of considering the question of fodder production in the selection of crops is not always duly appreciated by cultivators, but there are signs of increasing wisdom in this respect. The variations in area under the different tenures noticed in the Report do not call for special remark, except the increase in areas returned as rent-free in the Wardha and Chanda statements, which is due to errors in the preceding year's returns. The increase in area held in occupancy right owing to purchase of that right is most marked in the Nagpur and Wardha districts.

Statement B shows very substantial increase in the area held both by patels and by ryots in Chanda. There is a decrease of nearly 1,000 acres in that held by ryots in Balaghat, but last year's figures, as explained above, were inaccurate.

4. The total rental demand of the Division is shown as Rs. 36,55,207 against Rs. 36,05,811 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly brought about by the termination of abatements in Balaghat and settlement revision in the Bramhapuri tahsil of Chanda, but errors in the previous year's returns from Balaghat have converted an increase into an apparent decrease. The percentage of collection of current rental demand improved very markedly in Balaghat and Bhandara, being 97.8 and 94, respectively, as compared with 76.99 and 88 in the preceding year. In Nagpur rent was collected practically in full. In Wardha and Chanda the percentage fell slightly to 94 per cent, for which apparently remissness of management by proprietors is responsible.

5. All the District Reports indicate that the condition of both the cultivating and the labouring classes is generally eminently satisfactory. Perhaps the relative gain has been most marked in Balaghat; but everywhere the condition of the rice cultivator, who is

the man who has had worst luck of recent years, has been improved by a good rice harvest coupled with high prices. Labour was in greater demand than ever, and its scarcity was an impediment to the extension of cultivation and the completion of improvements. As observed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, this accounts in part for the decrease in the cropped area accompanied by a rise in occupied area that is seen there. More profitable occupation in manganese carting and the income to be got from lac grown on palas trees in land left fallow has also contributed to that result.

6. The relations of landlords with their tenants continue to be generally satisfactory. There are a few bad landlords and perhaps, as observed by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, more bad agents of landlords. But the tendency everywhere is to strengthen the position of the tenants, and this has been specially marked in Balaghat. The exaction of "bhet begar" is difficult of working in modern conditions, and can hardly receive recognition except by consolidation in rent at future settlements. Perhaps the most awkward question between landlords and tenants was that which arose at the close of the year in the rice districts over the distribution of water from irrigation tanks. It was certainly a most difficult task to distribute fairly amongst the different fields an amount of water not quite enough to go round. And in some areas no doubt malguzars have shown preference in their own favour, especially in Bhandara. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, considers that they have generally behaved extremely well in the matter.

7. There is no reason to think that the attitude of the people towards Government officials and Government measures has in any way deteriorated from its established standard of excellence. The real interest taken by the people at large in any political agitation is inappreciable, though, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, they may listen to any orator that comes round and even pass unanimous resolutions. Such interest is confined to a comparative few in the larger towns, and the result of their efforts has chiefly been seen in occasional displays of insubordination amongst the pupils of some of our educational institutions which have necessitated the exercise of some disciplinary measures. In Chanda the Deputy Commissioner considers that the recently completed settlement has been well received. An influx of well-to-do cultivators, both from the east and the west, is reported from that district. In Sironcha free markets have been maintained and the gradual emancipation of the cultivators from the Bunia may be hoped for. The full effect of the expansion of the system of Co-operative Credit Societies in that tahsil has yet to be seen. District agricultural association meetings have been duly held, and some signs of improved agricultural methods are noticeable, e. g., the appreciation of selected cotton seed sown in Wardha, the hiring of an iron sugarcane mill at Kirnapur in Balaghat, and the use of fodder-cutters and an English plough in other places.

8. The number of sanads granted for improvements was 179 as compared with 59 in the preceding year. This increase is confined to the districts of Balaghat and Nagpur, where 80 and 22, respectively, were issued. Only one was given in Bhandara and the little activity shown in this district compared with Balaghat cannot be accounted for merely by the difficulty of obtaining labour. It seems possible that the Land Record staff in the former district have not taken sufficient initiative in bringing cases to notice. There is a very brisk demand for improvement loans in Bhandara in the current year, and there is, of course, much scope for improvements in the rice tracts.

9. Collections of all sorts were everywhere satisfactory and were effected without difficulty. Details are given in Statements C and D and are explained in the District Reports and do not call for much comment. The new transactions were not heavy anywhere. The largest amount of loans under both the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts was given out in Bhandara district. The arrears under the former Act mostly consist of amounts due on account of grant-in-aid tanks not yet completed, in which postponement of kist will be permitted. Both the Bhandara and the Balaghat reports mention action being taken in cases in which the loans

given have not been properly spent. Takavi accounts have generally been thoroughly overhauled. A few discrepancies still remain in one or two tahsils only.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

10. The total on the roll has increased from Rs. 27,66,074 to Rs. 27,82,091. The apparent decrease in Balaghat is unreal, as last year's figures assumed that the whole of the temporary abatements would be discontinued. In reality there is no increase, as explained in this office letter No. 5730, dated the 16th September 1907. The Chanda demand is affected by revision of settlement. The Deputy Commissioner has assumed that the lower taluqs of Sironcha will be transferred to Madras Presidency on the 1st of January. But the date of the transfer is not yet fixed, and this revenue of these taluqs should apparently be restored to the district. In Nagpur there is a considerable addition from the resumption of the bulk of the Tarsa muafis. Other changes are not important.

11. The whole of the current demand was collected in every district, the outstandings of Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 in Bhandara and Wardha being unreal, as explained in the District Reports. It is difficult to understand how the excess of Rs. 10 mentioned in Wardha has hitherto been realized. Arrear demand has also been collected in full everywhere except for items of Rs. 996 in Nagpur and Rs. 126 in Chanda. I do not understand why orders concerning the former were not received in time. The latter is due in respect of villages under direct management.

12. It is satisfactory to note that the three rice districts of Bhandara, Balaghat and Chanda, which have needed help so frequently in recent years, required no concession in the year under report. The amount of Rs. 4,596 shown against Balaghat represents not a fresh concession, but the continuance of part of pre-existing abatements. It has been decided to defer any action in the way of fresh or enhanced abatements in this district and in Bhandara till the effects of the present season can be judged. Enquiries showed no strong case for any action. In Nagpur a good deal of damage was done by hail, and hence the amount of revenue shown as suspended.

13. The amount of coercion used shows some increase over that of the preceding year except in Balaghat, where coercive process of any sort was required in respect only of 7 per cent of the demand as compared with 13 per cent in the preceding year. The number of warrants of attachment issued in all other districts shows a considerable increase, and it appears that several of the Tahsildars in Bhandara and Chanda did not exercise sufficient discrimination in the selection of cases for the issue of notices of demand. The number of cases in which attachment was effected was only 106 in the Division, and the number of sales actually carried out was only 4, *viz.*, 1 each in Nagpur and Bhandara and 2 in Chanda. The statistics show that Nagpur, as might be expected in a good year, contained the largest proportion of slack revenue-payers.

14. The chief items of this revenue are the land revenue due by ryotwari villages in Chanda and Balaghat. In Balaghat some expansion is shown. In Chanda the demand increased by nearly Rs. 10,000. This is chiefly due to the revision of settlement in ryotwari villages to conversion of certain villages under rice and non-rice rules, to regularly settled ryotwari villages and to the allotment of new survey numbers. In both districts the percentage of collections has exceeded 99 per cent of current demand, and there are no outstandings of importance, except an item of Rs. 839 in the Kunghada and Nawegaon villages in Chanda, where water-rate has to be adjusted, regarding which orders have been received and are being carried out.

15. Under Miscellaneous Land Revenue the demand for the Division increased from Rs. 28,394 to Rs. 43,278, the result mainly of increased revenue from royalty on manganese. There is no doubt that with the high unit price of that metal that prevailed for three-fourths of the year the trade got off very favour-

ably with a royalty of 4 annas per ton fixed for the whole year. The recent orders prescribing a sliding scale of royalty will tend to bring about a more intimate relation between royalty and the price of ore. I have under consideration a proposal that a share of the royalty might be allotted to the Local Funds of the areas from which it is derived.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

16. The usual inspection of muafi grants was conducted by the Tahsildars. In a few cases of muafidars living in distant places enquiries could not be completed. Resumptions were ordered where called for. The revised muafi register for Chanda has not yet been received. The variation in the figures of assignments for the maintenance of public servants in the Balaghat district is due to correct statistics being given for the land assigned to kotwals in ryotwari villages.

Muafi resumptions.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

17. There has on the whole been a very marked decrease in the areas and value of land transferred by private and by compulsory alienation. An exception is noticeable in respect of the area transferred by private sales in the Wardha district, but the figures are affected by some transfers of comparatively large estates between members of the banking class. In Bhandara the price realized by voluntary sales was twice as high a multiple of the land revenue as that realized by compulsory sales. In Chanda, on the contrary, compulsory sales obtained a superior multiple. As far as any inference can be drawn for the figures they seem to indicate improvement in the condition of the land-holding classes.

Alienation of land.

18. The pending file of partition cases has increased somewhat, *viz.*, from 90 to 111. The increase is shown by all districts and is largest in Wardha, *viz.*, from 18 to 28. This class of case is generally keenly contested in that district. There are no cases of older date than 1905, except in Wardha district. The cases that come before me for confirmation have generally been carefully enquired into, but I have in several cases had to return the proceedings for the recording of orders regarding tanks, &c., held jointly under Section 136 of the Land Revenue Act, a provision which is often overlooked. I think that the disposal of these cases would be facilitated if the power to pass final orders of confirmation were vested in the Deputy Commissioner instead of the Commissioner.

Partition cases.

19. The number of cases under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act for recovery of an arrear is practically the same as that of the preceding year. The recourse had to the various provisions of the Tenancy Act also show little variation, such increase as there is being mostly in respect of proceedings for the enhancement of rent of ordinary tenants. Section 10 for imposing a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of the rent legally payable has not been much used. I do not agree with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, as to the advisability of making the section applicable to cases of taking payment in advance for fields sub-let for one year. Such payments are of the nature rather of premia than of rents and their prepayment is a condition precedent to the payor acquiring the status of a tenant at all. Applications to be placed in possession of a surrendered occupancy holding and to set aside transfers have remained fairly constant in number. As usual the proportion of those cases that have proved successful is very small. These sections are apt to be abused and there are several points in connection with them on which the publication of authoritative decisions would be of use. The number of applications for permission to transfer *sic* without reservation of occupancy right shows a slight increase, successful cases rising from 90 to 97. One Deputy Commissioner notes that the money raised with sanction is not always devoted to the purposes on account of which sanction was given and suggests that this be controlled. But there are limits to the parental interference of Government.

Applications under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.

20. The returns show that only 42 applications by ordinary tenants for the conferral of occupancy rights were made to Revenue Courts throughout the Division. But, as noted last year, this is commonly arranged by the tenant and landlords themselves without coming to a Court. In Nagpur 323 tenants purchased occupancy rights in 2,836 acres at a cost of Rs. 6,737. In Wardha 160 tenants paid Rs. 4,412 in respect of 2,777 acres. Details are not given of these private transactions for other districts

21. Suits between landlords and tenants for arrears of rent have slightly increased in number. The increase is slight everywhere, except in Bhandara, where it has not been commented on by the Deputy Commissioner. The increase of 100 cases is probably the result of a good rice crop being available to defray the arrears of previous indifferent years. The number of cases in which ejectment resulted from the transfer of decrees for execution to the Revenue Court shows a decrease. There is a tendency on the part of tenants to have more recourse to litigation for the recovery of possession, the number of such suits being double that of the preceding year.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

22. Land acquisition work has generally made satisfactory progress. In Nagpur 45 cases were instituted and 40 cases were pending at the end of the year. Twenty-one of these, however, were instituted in the last quarter. The number is swollen by the amount of small acquisitions for city improvements in Nagpur. There has been less civil litigation over awards. An important case regarding the acquisition of land required for the submerged area of the large Ramtek Irrigation Project is approaching completion. Its disposal will involve a re-consideration of the ordinary system of calculating the landlord's share of compensation for tenant land acquired which is unsuitable when whole villages or large portions of villages are taken up. The long pending case of the acquisition of land required for the Asola-Mendha tank in Chanda has been completed, except in respect of the valuation of the disforested land given to the malguzar of Gunjewahi in exchange, which is being settled.

23. The number of sales ordered by Civil Courts has fallen in all districts except Bhandara, and the pending file has been reduced from 462 to 427. In Bhandara sale actually took place in only 16 cases of shares of villages or malik-makbuza plots and in 19 cases of absolute-occupancy holdings. The number of actual sales in other districts is not very much, though there has been slight increase in the number of absolute-occupancy holdings sold. No mahal was sold in Nagpur and only one in Chanda. Wardha returns a deduced price of 70 years' purchase as compared with 14 from Nagpur, but without correct allowance for encumbrances comparison is useless.

24. General revenue business has everywhere somewhat increased, and it is satisfactory to note that pending files show a considerable reduction. The number of cases pending over 12 months is a little larger, but they include Collector's cases in which leases have been granted or in which Form C has been returned to the Civil Court, which might as well be struck off. The increase in English correspondence is mainly due to activity in the manganese industry. In the Bhandara district I learned that the number of applications for prospecting licenses presented in the last half of 1907 was much greater than the total number presented in the previous five years. With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner Mr. Rangabhasiam, Superintendent of the Balaghat District Office, has been specially employed in compiling an Office Manual for District Offices, for which there is need, as they have been re-organized under Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. This will shortly be submitted for approval. The record branch of most English offices needs to be strengthened.

25. The reports on the subject of village officers and servants are of very similar tenor to those of the preceding year. The work of lambardar and mukaddams has as usual been generally satisfactory. Punishments of mukaddams were most frequent in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, in the former for failure to report the occurrence of epidemics, and in the latter for failure to repair boundary marks. The least satisfactory functionary continues to be the mukaddam-gomashta, who is very largely represented in the Nagpur district. It has been arranged to allot service land as remuneration to a large number of gomashtas in Chanda.

Punishment of kotwars have been specially frequent in the Nagpur district, and though this is partly the result of additional work involved by measures of plague prevention, it is also an indication of the decreased attractions of the post as compared with those of ordinary labour. In Chanda, owing to the small size of the villages, it is difficult to arrange for the adequate remuneration of a good many of the kotwars. Kotwars, whose dues are paid in cash and amount to a bare subsistence allowance when food-grains are selling at ordinary rates, will probably require some assistance in the way of doles during the present period of famine prices.

26. *Nagpur*.—The number of ryotwari villages rose from seven to nine by the settlement of two villages. Survey numbers have already been fully allotted and there were no relinquishments during the year. Two wells were built by Government at a cost of Rs. 745.

27. *Balaghat*.—Thirty-seven nominal villages were found as the result of map-correction to be mere annexures of other villages of the same name and have been amalgamated with the latter, thus causing an apparent change as to the total number of villages. Colonization goes on steadily, though there has been a decrease in the number of families settled from 277 to 203. Relinquishments have been numerous, but there has been a net gain of 1,442 acres occupied. The attraction of sleeper-cutting work and of the manganese industry, and the periods for which the office of ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar was vacant has affected results. But the Deputy Commissioner notes that a regular stream of ryots of good cultivating castes is being brought in by the older patels. The ryotwari revenue has increased from Rs. 15,902 in 1902-03 to Rs. 22,273 during the year under report. Out of Rs. 26,000 (odd) of revenue collected, all but Rs. 160 was collected by patels themselves. In 16 villages cheap but useful tanks costing about Rs. 500 each were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 7,000. Nine wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,187. Land improvement loans amounting to Rs. 3,980 were given out to patels and ryots, while 'Neoria' loans for seed-grain and bullocks on account of the establishment of new settlers were granted to the amount of Rs. 1,000. Thirty-seven sanads for improvements were given as against 26 in the preceding year. Less agriculturists' loans were needed on account of the good kharif crops of the preceding year. Education is making excellent progress in the ryotwari villages, and it is proposed to open four more schools. An English school has been opened at Baihar and one patel has promised a subscription of Rs. 1,500 for building its hostel. The agricultural demonstrations at the Siharpett fair held last year were well received, and Baihar offers a promising field of work for the Agricultural Assistant.

Minhai durakhtan areas have been satisfactorily supervised by the Forest Revenue Inspector. The Tahsildar, Mr. Baji Rao, has performed his Executive work well, but needs to improve his control of his office.

28. *Chanda*.—The large increase in occupied area shown in Statement B is partly due to the addition of new regularly settled villages in the revised settlement during the year, but is also partly real. Two hundred and thirty-two survey numbers were allotted as against only 48 surrendered. Three rice rule villages were resumed. There remain 20 villages still leased under these rules in which time is yet to run for the completion of the expenditure agreed on. Several cases have come to notice in which the unsuitability of these rules for the village leased

has been somewhat striking. The case of Gunjala mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner has been recommended for resumption. Collections have been satisfactory. The estate has been supervised by the Tahsildars, assisted by the special Naib-Tahsildar, Mr. Balaji Madho. Rs. 2,100 were spent in the construction and repairs of tanks and bodis, and Rs. 4,730 on 12 wells. Expenditure on tanks might have been greater but for the want of any Revenue Officer with some knowledge of tank work. The special ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar is now undergoing training under the Irrigation Department, and I hope before long that it will be possible to put another officer through the course.

29. The "*gaonkaida*" or form of rules or prescriptions for ryotwari villages proposed by Mr. Craddock has been sanctioned during the year, as also has a special set of rules for grazing and commutation applicable to Government forest in this Division, which should make both for simplicity and for convenience.

30. B Volumes of the District Gazetteer have been written up and submitted to this office from the districts of Bhandara, Wardha and Balaghat from the other districts they are expected immediately.

31. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants generally did an adequate amount of touring, except in Nagpur, where I agree with Mr. Napier that it has been insufficient. As regards Assistants' touring, the reports show the amount of touring done by individual officers and not that in respect of particular charges, which is the real point. Mr. Low in Balaghat spent 207 days on tour. Tahsildars and Naibs have with few exceptions done a fair amount of touring. Outlying tahsils have as a rule been duly inspected, but, as was remarked last year, the duty of inspecting head-quarter tahsils has in several districts not been properly attended to by the Deputy Commissioners. I am drawing the attention of the officers concerned specially to this point. Mr. Craddock held charge of the Division up to the 20th November, and for the rest of the year I was in charge. All District Offices were inspected (Nagpur only partially) as also were most tahsil offices, including the outlying tahsils of Baihar and Garhchiroli.

32. All the Deputy Commissioners have done good work throughout the year. I am specially indebted to Mr. Low for the energetic interest that he has taken in all matters pertaining to the development of the Balaghat district. Amongst Assistant Commissioners Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao in Nagpur, Rai Bahadur Anant Lal in Balaghat, Mr. Sarma in Sironcha, and Rai Saheb Sunderlal in Wardha may be singled out for special mention. Amongst Tahsildars Messrs. B. B. Kekre in Hinganghat, Pande, Balaghat, and Vaidya, Nagpur, have perhaps done best. Amongst the Naib-Tahsildars there has been a considerable proportion of officiating men, several of whom promise well.

J. WALKER,

Offg. Commissioner,

Nagpur Division.

ANNEXURE D.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1906-07.
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Chhattisgarh Division for the year ended the 30th September 1907.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Throughout the Chhattisgarh Division the monsoon of 1906 was exceedingly favourable. Early in June light showers fell; and from the third week in that month onwards till the end of September the rainfall was abundant without being too continuous, opportune breaks occasionally intervening; and there was slight rain in October. The result was the most plentiful kharif harvest that has been known for many years past. The outturn of rice, which is by far the most important crop, was 150 (in American notation) in Raipur, 110 in Bilaspur, and 105 (in the case of transplanted rice 120) in Drug. The outturn of til was 110 both in Bilaspur and in Drug, and of kodo 110 in Bilaspur and 120 in Drug. For the rabi crops the season was not quite so propitious. Rain fell in every month during the cold weather; but it was sometimes preceded for several days by persistent clouds, which caused damage to some of the crops, especially in Drug. Still in the end the harvest was on the whole decidedly above the average. Wheat was the crop which fared best, yielding an outturn of 120 in Raipur, of 110 in Bilaspur and of 105 in Drug. The outturn of linseed, despite its notorious susceptibility to harm from cloudy weather, was 100 in all three districts, and that of gram 100 in Raipur, and 110 in Bilaspur but only 70 in Drug. Tur fared still worse in Drug, yielding only 45; but in Bilaspur it yielded 105.

2. It is not surprising to find that in such a year the occupied area increased in all three districts. The increase was slight in the non-zamindari portion of Raipur, being only about 500 acres. But in the zamindaris it amounted to more than 18,000 acres. In Bilaspur it amounted to more than 11,000 acres in the non-zamindari portion, and to more than 9,000 in the zamindaris (though apparently the latter figure is not altogether reliable). In Drug it was 1,120 in the non-zamindari portion and 1,753 in the zamindaris. Sir land increased by 11,500 acres in the non-zamindari portion of Raipur and by 2,326 acres in the non-zamindari portion of Bilaspur, this result being due in both cases to settlement operations. It decreased by about 650 acres in the Raipur zamindaris, occupancy rights therein having been conferred on certain thekadars in Kauria and Deori; and apparently by nearly 1,100 acres in the Bilaspur zamindaris, but the latter figure is admittedly only an estimate. In Drug it decreased by rather more than 800 acres, which became the occupancy tenant land of proprietors transferring their proprietary rights. Khudkasht land, or land other than sir held by proprietors, decreased in all three districts—in Raipur by about 12,500 acres, in Bilaspur by about 350 acres (excluding zamindaris where the statistics, which, however, are not reliable, show an increase of about 1,200), and in Drug by more than 3,200 acres. The large decrease in Raipur and Drug indicates that the illegal practice (referred to in last year's report as being prevalent to some extent in these two districts) of letting khudkasht land to a tenant for a year only and of ejecting him at the end of the year has been appreciably if not entirely checked. The area held by absolute occupancy tenants decreased, as usual, in all three districts. The area held by occupancy tenants also decreased in Raipur and Drug, but increased by over 800 acres in Bilaspur. As there were only two applications for the purchase of occupancy rights in this district and both were unsuccessful, the increase must be due to extension of cultivation in the Chandrapur-Padampur estate, where all tenants have occupancy rights. The area held by ordinary tenants increased considerably in all three districts. This was the natural result of the character of the seasons. It is difficult to explain the changes in the area of sir land held by sub-tenants. In Raipur there was a decrease of about 1,700 acres, and in Bilaspur a decrease of more than 5,000, while in Drug there was an increase of nearly 1,800 in the non-zamindari portion which was almost counterbalanced by a decrease of more than 1,600 in the zamindaris.

Statistics relating to the collection of rent in Raipur and Bilaspur are not forthcoming, as settlement operations were going on in both districts. But the Deputy Commissioners report that it was satisfactory, as indeed it must have been in a year of such bounteous harvests. In Drug nearly the whole of the current rental demand was collected (95 per cent) and some arrears were realized besides.

3. Everywhere the condition of the cultivating classes was good. Rich harvests coupled with high prices enabled them to live in comfort and to reduce their debts. Labourers received good wages. The public health was on the whole satisfactory. It is true that plague broke out in Drug in August and in Raipur in September. But in both cases the disease did not spread beyond the town and the mortality was comparatively slight.

4. The Agricultural Associations in all three districts have shown some interest in the subject of the improvement of agriculture. The Government Farm at Labhanidih has accomplished much useful work in demonstrating how the cultivation of crops, ordinarily cultivated in the Division, can be improved and how other and perhaps more profitable crops can be grown. Some of the malguzars, observing the success attained there, have made experiments on their own land with new varieties of seed and with new methods of cultivation. But the results have been disappointing. Nevertheless I think myself that some slight progress is being made in awakening the agricultural community to a sense of the need and value of improved methods. In one direction a distinct advance is observable. The large storage tanks recently constructed by Government in about a dozen different places in the Division have supplied facilities for irrigation to not a few villages; and the people of these villages have availed themselves of the facilities much more readily than could have been anticipated, and now thoroughly appreciate the benefits of irrigation—an appreciation which is rapidly extending to other parts of the Division.

5. That this appreciation is, however, of quite recent growth, the figures showing the number of sanads granted for improvements last year indicate fairly unmistakably. Only one such sanad was granted in Drug, only 14 in Raipur, and only 10 in Bilaspur. In Raipur 39 applications were made for the grant of such sanads. Four were rejected, and 21 were still under inquiry at the close of the year—most of them having been presented by thekadars in the Bilaigarh zamindari with respect to tanks, constructed by them in the famine of 1900, with a view to obtaining protected status. In Bilaspur there were 21 applications for disposal, of which 3 were rejected, and 8 were still under inquiry at the close of the year. One of the sanads granted was with respect to a tank for drinking purposes, which carries no exemption from assessment. The one sanad granted in Drug related to a village which is under the management of the Court of Wards. A very considerable sum has been advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the current year for the construction of irrigation tanks and field embankments. It is probable therefore that the number of sanads granted will increase considerably in the near future.

6. Relations between landlords and tenants appear on the whole to be fairly satisfactory. They are naturally best, as a rule, in a village in which the malguzar is himself resident; and in such a case sometimes even now he exercises quite a patriarchal authority. On the other hand the relations are generally worst, as pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, when the malguzar belongs to one of the non-agricultural classes, and is presumably an absentee landlord. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur remarks that in his experience the malguzars of large estates are generally the worst landlords. Here too the disadvantages of absenteeism—want of knowledge and want of sympathy—might to a certain extent be found: for, when a malguzar owns many villages, obviously he can only live in one of them. I think, however, that there is a tendency discernible in absentee landlords—some of whom used to visit their villages only once a year for the purpose of collecting rents, or perhaps not even once, an agent being deputed for the purpose—to take a greater interest in the management of their villages and in the well-being of their tenantry. With regard to tenants, many of them are Chamars: and the turbulence of the Chhattisgarhi Chamar had a few years ago become proverbial. His lawlessness often took the form of the use of violence in regaining possession of land, from which he had been ousted under the decree of a Civil Court. A determined stand has been made in all

three districts against this objectionable practice, and instances are mentioned by all three Deputy Commissioners in which the culprits have been brought to justice and punished with exemplary terms of imprisonment. The practice has thus been greatly checked. I believe that altogether the Chamars have become more law-abiding.

7. It was only natural in the circumstances of the year that the advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act should have amounted to a comparatively small sum. About Rs. 34,000 were given out in Raipur, about Rs. 2,300 in Bilaspur, and about Rs. 4,400 in Drug—about Rs. 40,700 altogether, or considerably less than one-fourth of the amount advanced in the previous year. Collections were good in all three districts. In Raipur, where the demand was Rs. 56,370 on account of principal due both on consolidated and on ordinary loans, Rs. 53,503 were collected, or 95 per cent. Proposals have been submitted for the remission of the balance. In Bilaspur, where the demand was Rs. 1,07,839 altogether, Rs. 1,03,908 were collected, or 96 per cent. A sum of Rs. 2,567 was remitted. In Drug, where the demand was Rs. 18,634 altogether, Rs. 18,088 were collected. The balance of Rs. 546 was remitted. Drug thus has a clean sheet. Raipur will have a clean sheet if the remission proposed is sanctioned. And Bilaspur has an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,264, out of which a sum of Rs. 979 is under suspension,

8. A very small amount was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act—only Rs. 737 in Raipur, and nothing in Bilaspur or Drug. As I have indicated above, a very different tale will be told when the report for the current year comes to be written. Collections were good on account of loans of this kind also. In Drug the demand was Rs. 5,639 altogether for ordinary, consolidated and famine loans, and the whole of this was collected, excepting a sum of Rs. 400 which was remitted. In Raipur Rs. 3,640 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 5,250. A considerable portion of the balance has been remitted since the close of the year. In Bilaspur Rs. 11,918 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 13,218. Nothing has been said in the Raipur and Bilaspur reports regarding the manner in which loans of this kind advanced in previous years have been utilized. But in Drug inquiry on this point was duly made. It was ascertained that in one instance the money was not spent on the purpose for which it had ostensibly been borrowed, and steps are being taken for the immediate recovery of the amount.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

9. In Raipur the land revenue on the roll decreased from Rs. 5,67,976 to Rs. 5,67,703, while in Bilaspur it rose from Rs. 4,08,546 to Rs. 4,16,130 and in Drug it rose from Rs. 4,72,987 to Rs. 4,73,476. The decrease of Rs. 273 in Raipur was entirely due to the remission of revenue on various plots of land acquired for public purposes. The greater part of the increase in Bilaspur, namely, Rs. 7,558, was due to the revision of settlement in the Chandrapur-Padampur estate and 9 other villages, the small balance of Rs. 26 being due to the resumption of a revenue-free grant in Ratanpur. In Drug an increase of Rs. 513 accrued owing to the resumption of some revenue-free grants and the escheat of a malik-makbuza plot, which was only very partially counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 24 due to the remission of revenue on land acquired for public purposes.

10. In all three districts the whole of the land revenue on the roll and cesses was collected, both current demand and arrears, with the exception of certain arrears which could not be collected because they were still under suspension. The amount of the revenue suspended in the previous year was considerable; and despite the good harvests it was not thought advisable to attempt to collect the whole of it in addition to the current demand. The uncollected arrears of revenue amounted to Rs. 6,054 in Raipur, to Rs. 67,210 in Bilaspur, and to Rs. 11,551 in Drug. The uncollected cesses amounted to Rs. 4,156 in Bilaspur, and to Rs. 636 in Drug. The

whole of the demand on account of land revenue not on the roll also was collected in all three districts, and the outstanding balance consisted of a small sum of Rs. 41 in Raipur and a sum of Rs. 250 in Bilaspur, both of which were under suspension. Miscellaneous revenue was all collected in Bilaspur and in Drug, while a small balance of Rs. 14 was uncollected in Raipur. It is satisfactory to note that advance collections were less than they were in the previous year. It is again reported that they are for the most part due to small sums remitted by money orders in excess of the amounts really due. Again the Raipur and Bilaspur reports give no details regarding the remittance of revenue by money orders. In Drug the amount so remitted rose from Rs. 35,838 to Rs. 61,236, though the number of remitters increased only from 425 to 438.

11. Much less resort was had to coercive processes in the collection of revenue than in the previous year. The notices of demand fell from 178 to 106, arrests of defaulters from 31 to 9, warrants of attachment of moveable property from 626 to 474, and actual attachments from 31 to 24. In only one respect was the previous year's record better—no property was actually sold then, while in the year under report moveable property was brought to sale in one case in Bilaspur. Altogether it seems to me that the manner in which the revenue was collected throughout the Division was most satisfactory.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

12. The prescribed annual verification of revenue-free grants was duly made in all three districts. No lapse, resumption, or revenue-free grants and escheat occurred in Raipur. In Bilaspur one revenue-free grant, relating to a plot in Ratanpur, was resumed on the death of the grantee; and the revision of settlement in the Chandrapur-Padampur estate resulted in certain changes in the area and assessments of land held revenue-free, none of which, however, was of much importance. In Drug a revenue-free grant with respect to the village Kherda and half the village Khedamara was resumed on the alienation of the property by the grantee. Also a suit was instituted in the Civil Court for the ejectment of the mahant of a temple in Drug, for the maintenance of which certain villages have been granted revenue-free, as he was believed to be misappropriating the revenue to his own personal use. But the defendant has recently died and the suit has abated.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

13. Transfers of proprietary rights were considerably fewer than in the previous year in every district. In the Division as a whole private sales of mahals (or shares of mahals) fell from 272 to 226, and those of plots from 162 to 109. Compulsory sales of mahals (or shares of mahals) fell from 85 to 47, and those of plots from 17 to 4. And mortgages, with possession, of both mahals and plots, fell from 13 to 4. If the districts be considered separately, the only exceptions to the general tendency towards decline are to be found in the case of private sales of both mahals and plots in Drug and in the case of compulsory sales of mahals in Raipur, both of which showed an increase. The prices obtained at the sales varied considerably in the different districts. In Raipur the property sold fetched on an average 19 times the land revenue assessed on it, both in private and in compulsory sales. In Bilaspur the property sold by private sale fetched nearly 30 times, and that sold compulsorily nearly 41 times the land revenue. In Drug the property sold by private sale fetched 29 times, and that sold compulsorily only 13 times, the land revenue. On the whole the prices obtained were very much better than in the previous year. Out of the 101 mahals and 23 plots transferred in Drug, 50 mahals and 16 plots were transferred to agriculturists. In Bilaspur 67 per cent of the mahals transferred by private sale, and 38 per cent of those transferred by compulsory sale, went to agriculturists. In the case of plots the corresponding percentages were 96 and 33. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur reports that in his district the proportion of non-agriculturists amongst the buyers at such sales was large. But he has not given details.

14. In Raipur and Bilaspur no partition work was done as settlement operations were in progress. In Drug there were 15 partition cases for disposal, and five were disposed of.

15. The total number of cases for disposal under the various heads of revenue business shown in Statement L was appreciably smaller than in the previous year, falling from 1,138 to 964. Under three heads, however, there was a considerable increase. The first head in the statement was one of these, namely, applications from the kadars for protected status, which rose from 13 to 29. All these applications related to the Phuljhar zamindari in the Raipur district, and only one of the 24 disposed of was successful. It may be mentioned that the Zamindari Settlement Officer of Bilaspur had nearly 200 such applications to deal with. But these do not find a place in Statement L. Applications from lambardars for recovery of arrears of revenue decreased, and only half of them were successful. Applications from tenants to deposit rent fell from 271 to 217, of which only five pertain to Bilaspur. Out of the whole number 199 were successful. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur does not consider the large decrease of 88 in his district to be remarkable, because a large number of such applications may be presented from a single village in which the tenants are at variance with the malguzar. In these circumstances it seems to me somewhat remarkable that there was no such village during the year. Only six applications from tenants for the imposition of a penalty on their landlords were successful out of a total of 24 disposed of. Of the 81 applications for alteration of rent disposed of 68 were successful. In fact in Raipur only one such application was unsuccessful. Applications for sanction to transfer sir land were not so numerous as in the previous year (130 against 170). But the percentage of cases in which transfer was sanctioned, calculated on cases disposed of, was slightly greater. Of 38 and 28 disposed of applications to set aside transfers made by occupancy tenants and ordinary tenants respectively only 9 and 5 were successful. The number of applications disposed of for execution of decrees by ejectment of tenants was much the same as in the previous year, but only 72 were successful against 85. Out of 162 applications from tenants for re-instatement after illegal ejectment only 29 were successful.

16. Suits for recovery of arrears of rent fell from 922 to 588. This large decrease was only natural in a prosperous year. But it is curious that Drug did not contribute to the decrease. The number of such suits in that district was practically the same in the year under report and in the previous year. In Raipur the number declined to less than one-half. If the Division be taken as a whole, it will be found that, while the number of suits was much smaller, the success obtained by plaintiffs was considerably less. But in this point too a different result is observable in Drug, where plaintiffs were more successful than in the previous year. It is not easy to account for the differences between Drug and the other two districts in these respects. The statistics of suits by landlords for ejectment of tenants and of suits by tenants for recovery of possession do not call for comment.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

17. The land acquisition work of the Division increased during the year. In Raipur there were 23 cases for disposal, of which 16 were disposed of. The 7 remaining were all of recent date. The nature of these cases has not been stated in the district report. But I believe that many of them related to land taken up for irrigation tanks. In Bilaspur there were two cases for disposal, both in connection with irrigation tanks. Both were pending at the end of the year, but one has been disposed of since. In Drug there were 35 cases for disposal, of which 20 were disposed of. Of the 15 remaining 8 relate to irrigation tanks, 3 to roads, 2 to inspection bungalows, and 2 to the improvement of the town of Drug.

18. Altogether there were 210 cases of decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Deputy Commissioner for disposal—16 fewer than in the previous year. Sale was averted in 67 by payment of the claims and in 10 (all in Raipur) by temporary alienations.

In only 20 cases was the attached property actually brought to sale, and in 11 of these the property consisted of absolute occupancy holdings. In the only case of sale in Bilaspur and in three out of the four cases in which villages were sold in Raipur the ex-proprietors retained possession of the sir land as occupancy tenants. No information is given on this point in the Drug report. The prices obtained by the sale of revenue-paying property amounted to 30 times the annual land revenue in Raipur, to 14 times in Bilaspur, and to no less than 74 times in Drug. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur has said in one place in his report that he hesitates to base any conclusion as to the market value of agricultural land on one year's figures. But it seems to me that there is accumulative evidence pointing to a distinct rise in that value.

19. The number of revenue cases of all kinds for disposal fell from 5,466 to 3,485—a decrease of nearly 2,000—in Raipur; from 4,388 to 2,769—a decrease of more than 1,600—in Bilaspur; and from 2,766 to 2,626—a decrease of 140 only—in Drug. This decline was the natural result of the character of the year. In Bilaspur, if the decrease had been still greater, it would not have been a matter for surprise, as the number of cases was abnormally swollen in the previous year. The disposal of cases was on the whole quite satisfactory, the pending file in Bilaspur and Drug being smaller at the end of the year than at the end of the previous year. In Raipur the pending file was larger. But only 65 cases had been pending more than three months and only 24 of these more than nine months. The disposal of cases in Drug was particularly good. Only 65 were pending at the close of the year, and only 18 of these had been pending more than three months. Four of the 18 had been pending less than six months, 4 others less than nine months, and only 10 more than twelve months. In six of these 10 cases leases had been granted in execution of decrees, while the other 4 were partition cases, two of which have been disposed of since the close of the year.

20. Mukaddams were again somewhat remiss in all three districts in seeing that kotwars got their dues; and they are reported to have neglected sanitation in Raipur, and to have been negligent in reporting the commission of crime and the arrival of persons of doubtful character in some instances in Drug. On the whole, however, their work appears to have been fairly satisfactory. As a rule, there is not much to complain of with regard to resident mukaddams, but gumashtas of non-resident mukaddams are often men of inferior status and capacity.

21. Kotwars on the whole appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily.

22. The ryotwari estate of this Division is unimportant. In Bilaspur there are only 5 ryotwari villages, in Drug only 10, and in Raipur about a dozen. Details of the increase of cultivation and of the improvements effected in these villages are given in the district reports. Proposals have recently been submitted for the abolition of the ryotwari villages in Drug, and it is possible that similar proposals will soon be submitted regarding some of the ryotwari villages in Raipur.

23. In all three districts the statistics contained in the B Volumes of the District Gazetteers have been brought up to date.

24. The district reports show that the amount of touring done by Revenue Officers of all kinds was on the whole adequate. A sufficient amount of inspection of offices was also done by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers. The charge of the Chhattisgarh Division was held by me throughout the year, except for the greater part of the month of March when I was employed elsewhere and when Mr. Laurie officiated for me. He and I between us were on tour for 119 days. In the course of the year I inspected the District Office of Bilaspur and the Tahsil Offices of Dhamtari and Janjgir.

25. My acknowledgments are once more due to all my Deputy Commissioners—Mr. Chitnavis in Drug, Messrs. Napier and Mayes in Raipur, and Mr. Turner in Bilaspur. All the Deputy Commissioners speak well of their assistants, but the only one mentioned by name is Mr. Anketell, who has been specially commended by the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur. I desire to add the names of Mr. Ley, Assistant Commissioner (Raipur), Pandit M. D. Ratnaparkhi, Extra-Assistant Commissioner (Drug), Khan Sahib Elijah Jacob, Extra-Assistant Commissioner (Raipur), and Munshi Wali Muhammad, Extra-Assistant Commissioner (Raipur). Munshi Bhagwandas, Munshi Raghunath Prasad and Munshi Lakshmi Prasad, Tahsildars, and Babu Jiwan Chandra Gupta, Naib-Tahsildar, have been selected by their respective Deputy Commissioners for special mention.

RAIPUR :
7th March 1908. }

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

ANNEXURES.

- A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces,
for the year 1906-07.
- B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces,
for the year 1906-07.
- C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces,
for the year 1906-07.
- D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces,
for the year 1906-07.
- E.—Statistical Tables.
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APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 2 and 3.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

(1).—DETAILS OF

District.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.			Land held by
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Saugor	1,159,564	125,196	88,064	18'39	3,240
Damoh	718,750	86,925	48,553	18'85	2,979
Jubbulpore	1,434,704	143,727	114,291	18'00	7,631
Mandla	784,780	38,331	37,961	9'72	274
Seoni	941,149	132,417	87,796	23'00	387
Total Jubbulpore Division	5,038,947	526,596	376,665	17'92	14,511
Narsinghpur	724,205	84,461	46,750	18'00	905
Hoshangabad { Khalsa	1,161,186	184,383	74,690	22'31	926
{ Jagir	8,221	775	55	10'09	...
Nimar	782,173	51,866	32,340	10'77	13,003
Betul	1,051,445	64,282	49,962	10'87	388
Chhindwara { Khalsa	954,589	113,569	92,713	21'00	389
{ Jagir	241,984	13,371	10,634	10'00	...
Total Nerbudda Division	4,933,803	512,707	307,144	17'00	15,611
Wardha	1,172,675	130,074	102,791	20'00	4,104
Nagpur	1,638,430	179,920	88,488	16'38	8,806
Chanda { Khalsa	931,125	80,591	38,132	13'00	5,096
{ Zamindari	256,314	23,142	17,890	16'00	173
Bhandara { Khalsa	757,425	118,416	43,001	21'00	4,797
{ Zamindari	329,702	46,680	18,521	19'00	396
Balaghat { Khalsa	350,138	55,902	19,822	22'00	643
{ Zamindari	122,889	18,847	5,413	20'00	52
Total Nagpur Division	5,558,698	653,572	334,058	18'00	24,067
Raipur { Khalsa	1,561,221	203,752	187,780	25'00	1,578
{ Zamindari	802,362	93,685	60,372	19'00	12
Bilaspur { Khalsa	1,277,531	157,079	137,863	23'00	3,480
{ Zamindari	530,195	74,888	33,913	20'00	2
Drug { Khalsa	1,292,016	233,293	138,087	29'00	1,372
{ Zamindari	264,477	37,944	18,404	21'00	98
Total Chhattisgarh Division	5,727,802	800,641	576,419	24'00	6,542
GRAND TOTAL	21,259,250	2,493,516	1,594,286	19'23	60,731
For preceding year	21,069,903	2,489,498	1,591,607	19'36	60,881

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1907.
PROPRIETORS.

Malik-makbuzas.		Land held completely or partially revenue-free.				Total area held by proprietors, i.e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).		
7	8	9	10	11	11 (a)	12	13
Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
37,119	25,092	799	8,412	5,651	97	258,791	
29,190	15,134	394	2,661	2,198	3	167,329	
50,599	46,914	3,658	9,470	7,483	298	318,087	
2,961	8,661	21	39	...	...	79,292	
7,812	3,983	6	109	85	53	228,134	
127,681	99,784	4,878	20,691	15,417	451	1,051,633	
16,240	19,564	130	1,940	1,937	611	149,391	
24,731	19,512	124	1,307	1,174	8	285,111	
...	...	...	...	...	...	830	
173,838	1,67,820	1,156	22,037	26,852	1,780	280,081	
6,761	5,592	89	2,775	600	1,127	123,780	
5,315	2,863	206	2,143	1,260	525	213,740	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,005	
226,885	2,15,351	1,705	30,202	31,823	4,051	1,076,938	
51,978	50,868	502	6,176	5,519	712	291,019	
104,423	1,39,500	750	11,396	13,840	694	384,227	
75,254	42,382	392	7,945	5,552	1,081	201,922	
9,196	2,524	...	...	...	...	50,228	
56,683	54,379	80	705	471	210	218,805	
7,627	5,646	23	125	...	111	72,953	
10,430	8,044	...	...	...	...	86,154	
1,406	1,030	...	...	...	...	25,666	
316,997	3,04,373	1,747	26,347	25,382	2,808	1,330,974	
5,692	2,296	18	633	396	...	397,857	
75	8	...	...	...	...	154,132	
28,105	12,997	13	194	...	...	323,241	
30	20	...	...	...	...	108,831	
7,203	2,950	10	93	8	...	378,676	
682	324	...	...	...	...	57,030	
41,787	18,595	41	920	404	...	1,419,767	
713,350	6,38,103	8,371	78,160	73,026	7,310	4,879,312	
718,801	6,72,556	8,418	77,943	70,101	7,058	4,877,849	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 2 and 3.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants ending 31st May

(2) DETAILS

District.		Land held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary Tenant right by tenants of other classes.		
		Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor	...	17,587	158,280	1,59,561	1 0 2	29,854	227,081	2,00,151	0 14 1	140,696	1,08,648	0 12 4
Damoh	...	16,564	115,634	1,12,565	0 15 7	20,881	125,893	1,15,842	0 14 9	81,647	75,028	0 14 8
Jubbulpore	...	23,665	203,004	2,69,812	1 5 3	42,477	277,601	3,26,677	1 2 10	185,341	1,61,650	0 13 11
Mandla	...	1,117	11,320	7,812	0 11 0	4,698	64,487	30,840	0 7 8	73,897	23,308	0 5 1
Seoni	...	2,678	42,721	33,396	0 12 6	11,172	160,623	1,13,095	0 11 3	100,726	55,193	0 8 9
Total Jubbulpore Division		61,611	530,959	5,83,146	1 1 7	109,082	855,685	7,86,605	0 14 8	582,307	4,23,827	0 11 8
Narsinghpur	...	11,275	141,792	2,39,762	1 11 1	20,741	170,210	2,78,255	1 10 2	57,399	1,02,416	1 12 7
Hoshangabad	{ Khalsa	15,626	282,095	3,62,653	1 4 7	25,101	288,574	3,48,815	1 3 4	72,395	82,639	1 2 3
	{ Jagir	...	...	...	...	196	2,251	1,411	0 10 0	256	201	0 12 7
Nimar	...	412	5,800	3,941	0 10 10	28,241	420,020	2,39,390	0 9 1	4,655	3,892	0 13 5
Betul	...	9,146	160,533	1,02,671	0 10 3	22,370	333,419	1,42,208	0 6 10	92,926	31,712	0 5 6
Chhindwara	{ Khalsa	8,810	103,596	1,06,612	1 0 6	27,066	268,592	1,62,609	0 9 8	129,347	43,524	0 5 5
	{ Jagir	...	...	...	...	2,529	70,576	16,924	0 3 10	16,232	3,898	0 3 10
Total Nerbudda Division		45,269	693,816	8,15,639	1 2 10	126,244	1,553,642	11,89,612	0 12 3	373,210	2,68,282	0 11 6
Wardha	...	10,098	160,788	1,67,823	1 0 8	24,362	413,558	3,89,569	0 15 1	60,159	53,192	0 14 2
Nagpur	...	19,141	257,814	3,24,087	1 4 1	34,835	546,442	5,53,535	1 0 2	80,993	70,043	0 13 10
Chanda	{ Khalsa	8,317	115,140	76,734	0 10 8	54,038	594,342	3,77,776	0 10 2	43	69	1 9 8
	{ Zamindari	267	4,209	1,774	0 6 9	16,179	195,380	52,211	0 4 3	14	4	0 4 7
Bhandara	{ Khalsa	7,712	88,256	92,559	1 0 9	23,023	220,394	2,21,804	1 0 1	56,386	49,282	0 13 11
	{ Zamindari	2,101	25,077	23,777	0 15 2	8,318	79,111	76,194	0 15 5	27,606	22,422	0 13 0
Balaghat	{ Khalsa	3,506	39,293	32,259	1 1 0	10,783	78,889	76,902	0 15 7	28,742	24,732	0 13 9
	{ Zamindari	1,686	7,961	7,983	1 0 1	3,563	32,292	32,776	1 0 3	10,484	11,116	1 1 0
Total Nagpur Division		52,828	689,538	7,26,996	1 0 10	175,101	2,160,408	17,80,767	0 13 2	264,427	2,30,860	0 14 0
Raipur	{ Khalsa	14,758	146,603	96,242	0 10 6	37,958	375,329	2,56,842	0 10 11	149,278	97,869	0 10 5
	{ Zamindari	...	...	...	...	13,751	221,692	44,984	0 3 3	19,568	5,338	0 4 4
Bilaspur	{ Khalsa	15,269	83,797	51,928	0 9 11	54,896	366,539	1,79,501	0 7 10	143,334	78,503	0 8 9
	{ Zamindari	...	...	...	...	8,676	93,236	42,276	0 7 3	31,622	9,042	0 4 7
Drug	{ Khalsa	14,620	155,969	93,732	0 9 9	29,176	327,632	2,18,871	0 10 5	113,203	72,362	0 10 3
	{ Zamindari	8	110	75	0 10 11	2,537	43,681	27,565	0 10 1	18,595	11,595	0 10 0
Total Chhattisgarh Division		44,655	386,479	2,41,977	0 10 0	146,994	1,428,109	7,64,039	0 8 7	475,600	2,74,109	0 9 3
GRAND TOTAL		204,363	2,300,792	23,67,758	1 0 5	557,421	5,997,844	45,21,023	0 12 1	1,695,544	11,97,078	0 11 4
For preceding year		198,996	2,309,167	23,68,802	1 0 5	549,684	5,973,100	44,88,933	0 12 0	1,667,912	11,58,425	0 11 1

and also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year 1907.—(Concl'd.)

OF TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, i. e., total of Columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total rental, i. e., Columns 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
47,974	347,992	3,39,492	0 15 2	874,049	7,98,842	0 14 7	6,94,404	1,59,001	12,682	14,042	7,013	28,433	45,990
34,340	216,618	2,19,021	1 0 2	539,792	5,22,456	0 15 6	4,55,879	36,216	4,186	7,443	4,625	17,089	31,590
73,175	427,050	4,46,107	1 1 0	1,092,996	1,204,246	1 1 0	...	...	12,504	11,117	6,877	23,164	65,200
42,033	543,867	1,73,190	0 5 1	693,571	2,35,150	0 5 5	1,98,916	8,133	4,865	7,032	1,293	4,701	2,662
36,164	399,849	2,57,871	0 10 4	703,919	4,59,555	0 10 5	4,33,193	40,370	6,189	2,907	5,485	30,142	21,752
233,686	1,938,376	14,26,681	0 11 9	3,904,327	32,20,259	0 13 2	17,82,392	2,43,720	40,426	42,561	25,293	103,529	1,67,194
21,892	187,245	3,38,296	1 12 11	556,646	958,729	1 11 7	7,78,526	1,60,844	8,822	9,346	3,792	33,158	1,03,963
21,072	215,890	2,47,958	1 2 4	858,954	10,42,065	1 3 5	8,89,164	1,30,844	10,563	6,558	4,185	48,953	1,33,079
706	4,514	2,556	0 9 1	7,021	4,168	0 9 6	4,086	52	288	82	52	322	396
4,001	58,403	49,517	0 13 7	488,878	2,96,740	0 9 9	2,56,127	22,257	3,763	9,451	1,215	15,550	33,356
30,581	326,684	1,21,521	0 5 11	913,562	3,98,112	0 7 0	3,56,986	24,520	2,724	11,379	1,183	11,751	10,372
46,470	243,239	1,10,462	0 7 3	744,774	4,23,207	0 9 1	3,87,892	18,795	5,071	1,004	2,504	17,611	23,122
10,790	124,119	41,014	0 5 3	210,927	61,836	0 4 8	57,574	3,008	5,704	1,348	369	660	840
135,512	1,160,094	9,11,324	0 12 7	3,780,762	31,84,857	0 13 6	27,30,355	360,320	36,935	39,268	12,300	128,005	3,14,830
15,024	242,250	218,069	0 14 5	876,755	8,28,653	0 15 1	7,39,574	43,917	3,843	1,058	2,136	33,392	1,92,477
24,479	344,712	2,91,455	0 13 6	1,229,961	1,239,120	1 0 1	12,30,084	93,273	2,893	21,349	2,085	38,819	1,90,543
86	398	718	1 12 10	709,923	4,55,297	0 10 3	4,19,370	20,133	14,757	7,523	2,491	16,061	66,754
...	...	...	...	199,603	53,989	0 4 4	61,104	943	3,039	3,444	1,027	3,287	974
22,707	169,387	1,63,979	0 15 6	534,423	5,27,624	0 15 10	5,31,044	30,156	3,188	1,029	3,519	28,251	95,965
14,027	122,128	89,629	0 11 9	253,922	2,12,022	0 13 4	1,64,287	22,011	1,872	955	1,452	9,262	19,999
23,497	124,533	1,10,980	0 14 3	262,457	2,44,873	0 14 11	2,41,328	12,118	1,231	296	2,810	10,937	25,031
6,308	45,448	41,754	0 14 8	96,185	93,629	0 15 7	89,821	2,866	968	70	1,127	5,187	18,137
106,128	1,048,856	9,16,584	0 14 0	4,163,229	36,55,207	0 14 0	34,76,612	2,25,417	28,771	35,724	16,647	145,196	6,09,880
116,898	464,336	3,04,677	0 10 6	1,135,546	7,55,030	0 10 8	...	...	18,198	9,620	11,377	17,899	16,162
30,663	375,849	1,25,640	0 5 4	617,109	1,75,962	0 4 7	1,73,099	1,853	10,968	20,153	3,749	12,156	6,351
73,178	330,036	1,97,822	0 9 7	923,706	5,07,754	0 8 9	...	...	19,394	11,190	9,380	24,548	16,059
36,259	281,823	1,06,758	0 6 1	406,681	1,58,076	0 6 0	...	...	10,513	4,170	7,082	14,610	6,651
32,952	298,093	2,11,226	0 11 4	894,897	5,90,191	0 10 7	5,60,682	17,025	13,686	4,757	8,509	23,541	26,540
10,230	139,868	73,247	0 8 5	202,254	1,12,482	0 8 11	1,06,858	4,246	4,058	1,135	1,521	5,898	5,827
300,180	1,890,005	10,19,370	0 8 8	4,180,193	28,99,495	0 8 9	8,40,639	23,124	76,817	51,025	41,618	98,652	77,590
775,506	6,034,331	42,73,959	0 11 4	16,028,511	1,23,59,818	0 12 4	88,29,998	8,52,581	182,949	168,478	96,858	475,382	1,69,492
694,632	5,890,093	41,80,014	0 11 4	1,58,40,272	1,21,96,174	0 12 4	92,93,081	11,55,504	192,358	159,424	95,246	485,112	10,71,128

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied Survey numbers.	Held by Patels,			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
JUBBULPORN	Saugor	2,032	5	281	175	0 10 0
	Damoh	10,646	44	1,547	741	0 7 8
	Jubbulpore	1,598	7	95	55	0 9 3
	Mandla	231,671	540	23,116	7,448	0 5 2
	Seoni	70,897	189	10,002	3,532	0 5 8
	Total	316,844	785	35,041	11,951	0 5 5
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15,819	20	1,163	523	0 7 2
	Nimar	252,242	200	13,772	5,785	0 6 9
	Betul	50,890	83	3,993	710	0 2 10
	Chhindwara	27,319	70	2,965	674	0 3 8
	Total	346,270	373	21,893	7,692	0 5 7
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	2,282	5	383	322	0 13 5
	Chanda	75,897	193	6,085	2,457	0 6 6
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	105,399	210	13,970	2,979	0 3 5
	Total	183,578	408	20,438	5,758	0 4 4
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	7,648	24	1,509	412	0 4 4
	Bilaspur	1,050	4	116	47	0 6 6
	Drug	457	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,155	28	1,625	459	0 4 6
GRAND TOTAL		855,847	1,594	78,997	25,860	0 5 3

Classes of Holders in Ryotwari Villages and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sublet by Patels.		Sublet by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
147	1,739	858	0 7 11	2	12	2	16	...	257	133
608	8,951	3,857	0 6 11	22	148	89	...	...	...	...
210	1,491	680	0 7 3	7	12	6	6	...	189	575
12,887	206,048	67,445	0 5 3	183	2,507	652	...	...	1,263	245
3,147	60,770	18,959	0 5 0	10	125	43	494	150	1,706	1,516
16,999	278,999	91,779	0 5 3	224	2,804	792	516	150	3,415	2,469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
673	14,605	5,108	0 5 7	3	51	13	348	235	399	279
8,989	236,672	80,750	0 5 6	90	1,798	563	168	95	7,140	3,881
1,921	46,386	7,518	0 2 7	33	511	94	40	15	84	33
1,080	24,046	4,742	0 3 2	14	308	56	139	13	1,004	50
18,663	321,709	98,118	0 4 10	140	2,668	726	695	358	8,627	4,243
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	1,899	1,165	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	172	113
5,506	69,254	28,386	0 6 7	42	558	167	299	223	2,454	3,108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,489	90,520	18,985	0 3 4	76	909	166	1,030	365	3,270	845
11,107	161,673	48,536	0 4 10	118	1,467	333	1,329	588	5,896	4,066
384	6,135	1,553	0 4 1	2	4	...	23	14	62	17
81	934	356	0 6 1	...	...	...	63	30	39	10
33	457	123	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
498	7,526	2,032	0 4 4	2	4	...	86	44	106	34
41,267	769,907	238,465	0 5 0	484	6,943	1,851	2,626	1,140	18,044	10,812

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the 30th Sep

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery of		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	Rs. 25,161	Rs. 77,516	Rs. 49,079	Rs. 44,398	Rs. 29,842	Rs. 40,828	Rs. 1,442	Rs. 42,270
	Damoh	31,006	13,966	6,503	30,113	7,396	30,370	206	30,576
	Jubbulpore	837	300	1,124	1,961	...	1,852	109	1,961
	Mandla	987	8,070	7,490	1,013	7,464	943	17	960
	Seoni	6,800	2,768	2,768	6,243	3,325	3,532	3,230	6,762
	Total	64,791	1,05,720	66,964	83,728	48,027	77,525	5,004	82,529
NARBODDA	Narsinghpur	29,087	24,211	24,211	20,949	32,349	21,021	...	21,021
	Hoshangabad	8,035	10,856	10,856	4,420	14,471	4,467	...	4,467
	Nimar	16,377	19,956	19,956	10,305	26,028	10,385	...	10,385
	Betul	14,456	30,800	22,164	9,312	27,308	9,271	51	9,322
	Chhindwara	8,566	14,591	14,651	5,094	18,123	3,841	188	4,029
	Total	76,521	99,814	91,838	50,080	1,18,279	48,985	239	49,224
NAGPUR	Wardha	(a) 1,660	3,000	2,320	1,557	2,423	1,557	...	1,557
	Nagpur	2,955	7,617	9,348	4,462	7,841	4,587	...	4,587
	Chanda	40,972	17,000	15,870	25,520	30,322	25,934	792	26,726
	Bhandara	25,005	25,991	25,891	21,683	29,213	21,693	10	21,703
	Balaghat	44,361	15,000	10,463	44,250	10,574	40,646	4,054	44,700
	Total	1,14,953	68,608	63,892	98,472	80,373	94,417	4,856	99,273
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	50,577	34,480	33,980	53,863	30,694	53,330	336	53,666
	Bilaspur	(b) 1,03,144	22,000	2,297	1,01,992	3,449	1,00,918	2,005	1,02,923
	Drug	17,347	16,000	4,386	17,347	4,386	17,347	...	17,347
	Total	1,71,068	72,480	40,663	1,73,202	38,529	1,71,595	2,341	1,73,936
GRAND TOTAL		4,27,333	3,46,622	2,63,357	4,05,482	2,85,208	3,98,528	12,440	4,04,962

*Agriculturists' Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending
tember 1907.*

INTEREST.

Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40,854	3,544	...	1,416	2,393	198	8'7	
30,113	...	...	463	1,803	...	9'4	
1,922	...	39	...	82	5	19'57	
960	53	...	...	50	...	1'18	
6,213	...	30	519	864	11	17'07	
							NAGPUR DIVISION.
80,062	3,597	69	2,398	5,192	214	9'2	(a) This is the correct figure which has been arrived at after overhauling the account.
20,949	...	...	72	1,852	...	6'00	
4,420	...	...	47	421	...	3'7	
10,305	...	...	80	819	...	3'9	
9,312	...	...	10	851	...	4'00	
3,865	1,134	95	69	534	4	4'00	
48,851	1,134	95	278	4,477	4	4'60	
1,557	...	...	...	100	...	4'90	
4,462	...	...	125	284	...	5'26	
26,382	113	25	319	2,101	...	5'89	
21,683	...	...	20	821	...	5'00	
44,128	122	...	572	1,483	...	5'40	
							CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
98,212	235	25	1,036	4,789	...	4'90	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 25 on account of advance collections set off against the demand. (b) Balance increased by Rs. 2,448, (1) Rs. 2,430, vide Secretariat letter No. 308—XIII-6-9, dated the 16th May 1907, (2) " 15 " Comptroller's No. 11891, dated the 18th March 1907.
53,492	271	100	(a) 48	1,952	...	4'8	Total... 2,448
1,01,944	48	...	979	3,825	...	7'34	
17,347	...	...	...	634	...	5'8	
1,72,783	319	100	(c) 1,027	6,411	...	6'11	
3,99,908	5,285	289	(c) 4,739	20,869	218	5'86	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 6.

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans

(2) LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Damoh	147	...	...	147	...	...	147	147
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	179	...	...	179	...	...	179	179
	Total	326	...	...	326	...	...	326	326
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	1,532	...	...	804	728	804	...	804
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	33	...	...	33	...	...	33	33
	Chhindwara	38	...	...	38	...	...	38	38
	Total	1,603	...	...	875	728	804	71	875
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	17	...	...	17	...	...	17	17
	Chanda	2,872	...	...	1,932	940	889	1,043	1,932
	Bhandara	41,802	...	...	35,065	6,737	34,470	479	34,949
	Balaghat	26	...	...	37	...	...	34	34
	Total	44,717	...	...	37,051	7,677	35,359	1,573	36,932
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	(a) 2,703	...	...	365	2,338	...	2,703	2,703
	Bilaspur	7,263	...	...	3,631	3,632	85	4,831	4,916
	Drug	1,301	...	...	1,287	14	590	697	1,287
	Total	11,267	...	...	5,283	5,984	675	8,231	8,906
GRAND TOTAL		57,913	...	...	(b) 43,535	(c) 14,389	36,838	10,201	47,039

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1907.

INTEREST.

of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
139	...	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
179	...	...	...	...	...	...	
318	...	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
804	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	38	...	...	...	...	
837	...	38	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	
1,813	34	85	34	...	...	...	
34,939	121	5	5	...	...	...	
6	3	28	...	...	...	...	
36,758	158	135	39	...	...	...	
11	...	354	2,338	...	...	...	
1,064	...	2,567	1,285	...	...	...	
741	...	546	...	...	...	...	
1,816	...	3,467	3,623	...	...	...	
39,729	158	3,648	3,662	...	...	...	

CHHATISGARH DIVISION.
(a) Total amount of loans outstanding on 30th September 1906. 2,438
Add—
(1) amount as explained in footnote (a) (1) of statement C (1). 58
(2) amount as explained in footnote (a) (2) of statement C (1). 14
(3) Do: as explained in footnote (a) (3) of statement C (1). 193
Total 2,703

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 6.

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery of		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	59,228	20,946	5,002	6,555	57,675	6,381	...	6,381
	Damoh	24,813	7,000	1,060	7,433	18,440	7,042	391	7,433
	Jubbulpore	8,856	5,600	1,240	1,839	8,257	1,715	124	1,839
	Mandla	6,471	2,650	2,500	262	8,709	242	...	242
	Seoni	4,224	597	597	2,252	2,569	2,217	130	2,347
	Total	1,03,592	36,793	10,399	18,341	95,650	17,597	645	18,242
NARBUDDA	Narsingpur	12,322	10,315	6,495	3,652	15,165	3,677	...	3,677
	Hoshangabad	3,832	475	475	777	3,530	766	...	766
	Nimar	33,094	5,165	3,165	7,852	28,407	7,818	...	7,818
	Betul	4,510	5,700	2,740	1,123	6,127	1,134	...	1,134
	Chhindwara	5,745	3,140	2,540	508	7,777	306	...	306
	Total	59,503	24,795	15,415	13,912	61,006	13,701	...	13,701
NAGPUR	Wardha	(a) 3,968	2,500	880	1,220	3,628	1,220	...	1,220
	Nagpur	20,575	7,540	6,305	6,187	20,693	6,187	...	6,187
	Chanda	31,162	9,000	5,991	2,499	34,654	2,414	...	2,414
	Bhandara	98,577	19,548	22,747	6,241	115,083	5,997	222	6,219
	Balaghat	(b) 41,416	10,000	9,686	5,233	45,869	4,609	70	4,679
	Total	1,95,698	48,588	45,609	21,380	2,19,927	20,427	292	20,719
CHHATTISGARH	Baipur	(a) 11,004	1,520	737	2,175	9,566	1,801	1	1,802
	Bilaspur	(b) 28,133	5,000	...	8,492	19,641	4,526	1,056	5,582
	Drug	5,860	5,000	...	1,451	4,409	1,451	...	1,451
	Total	44,997	11,520	737	12,118	33,616	7,778	1,057	8,835
	GRAND TOTAL	4,03,790	1,21,696	72,160	65,751	4,10,199	59,503	1,994	61,497

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

INTEREST.

Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,381	174	...	...	364	...	0'9	
7,331	...	102	...	1,101	6	5'00	
1,889	"	...	...	791	...	9'24	
242	31	...	...	105	...	1'38	
2,252	...	...	95	460	...	13'51	
18,045	205	102	95	3,021	6	3'03	
3,652	...	...	25	805	...	5'9	
766	11	...	...	248	...	6'7	
7,818	34	...	...	2,137	...	6'9	
1,123	...	...	11	278	...	5'2	
306	202	...	...	370	...	5'5	
13,665	247	...	36	3,838	...	6'37	
1,220	...	...	...	245	...	6'50	
6,187	...	...	...	1,294	...	6'27	
2,414	85	...	...	1,452	...	4'41	(a) This is the correct figure which has been arrived at after overhauling the account. (b) Inclusive of Rs. 300 on account of Newara tank.
5,861	376	...	358	3,646	...	3'50	
4,449	554	230	...	2,166	...	4'96	
20,131	1,015	230	358	8,803	...	4'23	
NAGPUR DIVISION.							
1,686	489	...	1 00	617	...	6'00	
5,227	3,265	...	355	2,020	...	8'55	
1,451	...	...	...	591	...	11'5	
8,364	3,754	...	(a) 455	3,228	...	8'00	
60,205	5,221	332	944	18,890	6	4'64	
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.							
(a) Balance outstanding on 30th September 1906							Rs- 11,002
(1) Add amount which was actually found to be due from the borrowers but was not in the loans account							...
(2) Add amount on account of excess collections which were deducted from the outstanding balances in previous years, but which cannot be set off, as they were purely excess collections							...
Total							11,002
(b) Balance increased by Rs. 571, vide Secretariat letter No. 332-XIII-6-9, dated the 5th October 1906.							

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 6.

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans

(2) LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year	Collected or written off during the year (columns 12, 13 and 13).	Balance of Loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	813	...	...	429	384	297	132	429
	Damoh	1,096	...	...	942	154	...	1,096	1,096
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	345	...	...	345	...	345	...	345
	Seoni	195	...	...	70	125	70	...	70
	Total	2,449	...	...	1,786	663	712	1,228	1,940
NERAUDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	84	...	...	84	...	84	...	84
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	84	...	...	84	...	84	...	84
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	420	...	...	155	265	155	...	155
	Chanda	33,474	...	...	5,097	28,377	4,993	212	5,205
	Bhandara	60,827	...	...	13,270	47,557	13,071	290	13,361
	Balaghat	30,550	...	...	8,245	22,305	7,763	69	7,832
	Total	1,25,271	...	...	26,767	98,504	25,982	571	26,553
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	(a) 8,636	...	...	5,647	2,989	2,212	1,236	3,448
	Bilaspur	(b) 16,814	...	...	7,180	9,634	5,055	2,580	7,635
	Drug	(c) 8,800	...	...	4,188	4,612	3,328	860	4,188
	Total	34,250	...	...	17,015	17,235	10,595	4,676	15,271
GRAND TOTAL		1,62,054	...	...	45,652	1,16,402	37,373	6,475	43,848

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

INTEREST.

of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on means of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 5 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
429	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Suspended.
867	...	75	(a) 154	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
345	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,711	...	75	154	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
155	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,947	150	...	258	...	...	...	
12,800	150	320	241	...	...	...	
7,708	537	...	124	...	...	...	
25,610	837	320	623	...	...	...	
1,953	22	667	293	...	...	...	
6,690	490	...	945	...	...	...	
3,788	...	400	...	...	...	...	
12,431	512	1,067	1,238	...	...	...	
39,836	1,349	1,462	2,015	...	...	...	
							(a) Balance outstanding on 30th September 1906 Rs. 8,357
							Add—
							(1) Amount which was recovered and taken into account but subsequently refunded as the recovery was in excess of the demand... 155
							(2) Amount on account of net excess collections which were deducted from the outstanding balances in previous years but which cannot be set off as they are purely excess collections ... 224
							379
							Total 8,656
							(b) Balance decreased by Rs. 226 vide Secretariat letter No. 308—XIII-6-9, date the 16th May 1907, and increased by Rs. 120, vide Comptroller's No. T. B. 11891, dated the 18th March 1907.
							(c) Inclusive of Rs. 243 on account of Famine loans which were received in transfer from the Bilaspur District on the 30th October 1906.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the Demand of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

Division.	District.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1906.	Increase during the year.				Decrease during the year.			Net result.		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1907.
			By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	From any other cause.	Total of Columns 4 to 6.	By revision of assessment.	From other cause.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Increase (Column 7 minus Column 10).	Decrease (Column 10 minus Column 11).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	Rs. 4,93,657	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 46	Rs. 46	Rs. ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	Rs. 6	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,93,663
	Damoh	3,48,846	...	10	105	115	...	...	...	115	...	3,48,961
	Jubbulpore	8,65,238	...	...	156	156	...	50	50	106	...	8,65,344
	Mandla	1,06,010	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	...	9	1,06,001
	Seoni	2,64,280	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	42	2,64,238
	Total	20,78,031	...	10	308	318	...	142	142	176	...	20,78,207
NARSINGPUR.	Narsinghpur	6,27,598	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6,27,597
	Hoshangabad	6,77,473	...	50	39	89	...	154	154	...	65	6,77,408
	Nimar	2,88,792	...	...	35	35	...	91	91	...	56	2,88,736
	Betul	2,70,965	...	854	3,166	4,020	...	1	1	4,019	...	2,74,984
	Ohhindwara	2,94,331	...	...	6	6	...	80	80	...	74	2,94,257
	Total	21,59,159	...	904	3,246	4,150	...	327	327	18	...	21,62,982
NAGPUR.	Wardha	6,44,256	...	...	12	12	...	50	50	...	38	6,44,218
	Nagpur	9,87,777	...	...	5,377	5,377	...	93	93	5,184	...	9,93,061
	Chanda	3,26,451	13,701	1,670	11	15,382	...	310	310	15,072	...	3,41,523
	Bhandara	5,69,575	...	...	299	299	...	4	4	295	...	5,69,870
	Balaghat	2,38,016	306	...	...	306	4,902	1	4,903	...	4,597	2,33,419
	Total	27,66,075	14,007	1,670	5,699	21,376	4,902	458	5,360	16,016	...	27,82,091
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	5,67,976	...	...	175	175	...	448	448	...	273	5,67,703
	Bilaspur	4,08,546	7,558	...	26	7,584	...	...	...	7,	...	4,16,130
	Drug	4,72,986	...	...	515	515	...	26	26	489	...	4,73,475
	Total	14,49,508	7,558	...	716	8,274	...	474	474	7,800	...	14,57,308
GRAND TOTAL		84,52,773	21,565	2,584	9,969	34,118	4,902	1,401	6,303	27,815	616	84,80,588

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART I (a).—Land Revenue on the Roll—Arrears.

Divi- sion.	District.	Demand.					Collections.	Balance.			Explan- ations.
		Balance from pre- vious year.	Remission during year.	Balance for collection.				Suspended.	Un- suspended.	Total.	
				Suspended.	Un- suspended.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	Rs. 1,00,848	Rs. 3,111	Rs. 29,427	Rs. 68,310	Rs. 97,737	Rs. 68,310	Rs. 29,427	...	Rs. 29,427	
	Damoh ...	10,730	...	10,730	...	10,730	6,440	4,290	...	4,290	
	Jubbulpore ...	8,572	...	8,572	...	8,572	8,572	...	...	...	
	Mandla ...	37	...	37	...	37	37	...	...	...	
	Seoni ...	5,461	...	358	5,103	5,461	5,103	358	...	358	
	Total ..	1,25,648	3,111	49,124	73,412	1,22,536	88,462	34,075	...	34,075	
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	
	Nagpur ...	3,222	432	2,790	...	2,790	1,794	996	...	996	
	Chanda ...	640	10	...	630	630	504	...	126	126	
	Bhandara ...	27	...	...	27	27	27	...	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	3,951	11	...	3,940	3,940	3,940	...	...	...	
	Total ...	7,850	453	2,790	4,607	7,397	6,265	996	136	1,132	
CHHATTIS- GARH.	Raipur ...	16,617	155	6,054	10,408	16,462	10,403	6,054	...	6,054	
	Bilaspur ...	1,29,300	...	1,29,300	...	1,29,300	62,090	67,210	...	67,210	
	Drug ...	20,658	...	20,658	...	20,658	9,108	11,550	...	11,550	
	Total ...	1,66,575	155	1,56,012	10,408	1,66,420	81,601	84,814	(b) ...	84,814	
GRAND TOTAL		3,00,072	3,719	2,07,926	88,427	2,96,353	1,76,327	1,19,885	(b) 136	1,20,021	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART I (b).—Land Revenue on the Roll.—Current.

Division.	District.	Demand.							Balance.			Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted.
		Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatement or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of cols. 4, 5 & 6).	Net demand for collection.	Collections.	Suspended.	Unsus-pended.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JUBBUL- PORE.	Saugor ...	Rs. 4,93,657	Rs. (a) 3,229	Rs. ...	Rs. 278	Rs. 3,507	Rs. 4,90,150	Rs. 4,90,150	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 57	Rs. 379	Rs. 436
	Damoh ...	3,48,846	(a) 2,374	...	88	2,462	3,46,384	3,46,333	...	51	51	...	110	110
	Jubbulpore ...	8,05,238	...	...	1,858	1,858	8,03,380	8,03,380	...	...	...	64	727	791
	Mandla ...	1,06,010	(a) 10	...	1,102	1,112	1,04,898	1,04,898	...	...	...	...	443	443
	Seoni ...	2,64,280	(a) 856	...	1,591	2,447	2,61,833	2,61,833	...	...	...	...	775	775
	Total ...	20,78,031	6,469	...	4,917	11,386	20,66,645	20,66,594	...	51	51	121	2,434	2,555
NER- BUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	6,27,598	(a) 2,352	...	...	2,352	6,25,246	6,25,246	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	6,77,477	(a) 704	...	...	704	6,76,773	6,76,773	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Nimar ...	2,88,792	(a) 33	...	5	38	2,88,754	2,88,754	...	...	...	...	9	9
	Betul ...	2,70,965	(a) 1,140	...	...	1,140	2,69,825	2,69,825	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	2,94,337	(a) 559	...	508	1,067	2,93,270	2,92,857	...	413	413	...	424	424
	Total ...	21,59,169	4,788	...	513	5,301	21,53,868	21,53,455	...	413	413	...	448	448
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	6,44,256	...	...	375	375	6,43,881	6,43,871	...	10	10	...	169	169
	Nagpur ...	9,87,777	(a) 1,177	...	74	1,251	9,86,526	9,86,526	...	...	...	63	...	63
	Chanda ...	3,26,451	(a) 35	...	2,547	2,582	3,23,869	3,23,869	...	...	...	14	287	301
	Bhandara ...	5,69,575	...	...	384	384	5,69,191	5,69,161	...	30	30	...	149	149
	Balaghat ...	2,38,016	(b) 4,596	...	582	5,178	2,32,838	2,32,838	...	...	...	3	151	154
	Total ...	27,66,073	5,808	...	3,962	9,770	27,56,305	27,56,265	...	40	40	80	756	836
CHHATTIS- GARH.	Raipur ...	5,67,783	...	...	1,599	1,599	5,66,184	5,66,184	...	...	...	138	1,173	1,311
	Bilaspur ...	(a) 4,16,104	...	...	1,155	1,155	4,14,949	4,14,949	...	...	...	...	1,095	1,095
	Drug ...	4,72,987	24	...	831	855	4,72,132	4,72,132	...	...	...	...	646	646
	Total ...	14,56,874	24	...	3,585	3,609	14,53,265	14,53,265	...	...	...	138	2,914	3,052
GRAND TOTAL.		84,60,149	17,089	...	12,977	30,066	84,30,083	84,29,579	...	504	504	339	6,552	6,891

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Remitted.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Remitted.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Remitted.

(b) Abated.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) The difference is due to the fact that on receipt of the revised kistbandi the Land Revenue demand of the Janigir Tahsil was increased by Rs. 7,558 owing to the increment made in the revised Settlement of Chandrapur-Padampur and 9 Jogni villages as the settlement took effect from 1st July 1906.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART II.—Cesses, other than Patwari Cess, assessed on the Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	5,912	28,542	124	34,330	4,024	28,323	1,888	95	44
	Damoh ...	657	20,293	17	20,933	396	20,264	261	12	28
	Jubbulpore ...	518	51,645	105	52,058	518	51,540	...	...	98
	Mandla ...	3	6,001	7	5,997	3	5,994	...	...	3
	Seoni ...	(a) 489	15,508	86	15,911	489	15,422	...	...	14
	Total ...	7,579	1,21,989	339	1,29,229	5,430	1,21,543	2,149	107	187
NEMBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	35,275	7	35,268	...	35,268	...	...	7
	Hoshangabad ...	...	39,520	...	39,520	...	39,520	...	...	9
	Nimar ...	...	26,037	...	26,037	...	26,033	...	4	...
	Betul ...	...	15,057	...	15,057	...	15,057	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	17,556	5	17,551	...	17,530	...	21	...
	Total ...	...	1,33,445	12	1,33,433	...	1,33,408	...	25	70
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	...	36,988	89	36,899	...	36,899	...	...	42
	Nagpur ...	248	59,833	67	60,014	168	59,766	80	...	77
	Chanda ...	20	23,665	142	23,543	20	23,523	...	...	12
	Bhandara ...	...	32,183	36	32,147	...	32,145	...	2	6
	Balaghat ...	222	14,066	30	14,258	222	14,036	...	...	...
	Total ...	490	1,66,735	364	1,66,861	410	1,66,369	80	2	137
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur ...	1,009	37,065	80	37,994	1,009	36,985	...	...	40
	Bilaspur ...	8,029	27,459	52	35,446	3,873	27,417	4,156	...	114
	Drug ...	1,137	29,071	38	30,170	501	29,033	636	...	9
	Total ...	10,175	93,605	170	1,03,610	5,383	93,435	4,792	...	163
GRAND TOTAL		18,244	5,15,774	885	5,33,133	11,223	5,14,755	7,021	134	503

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) This amount being under suspension was not shown in the previous year's statement.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART III.—Land Revenue not on the Roll.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUBBULPORE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Gaugor	...	45	1,509	...	1,554	45	1,509	...	...
	Damoh	...	315	5,380	I	5,694	236	5,379	79	...
	Jubbulpore	...	...	2,205	II	2,194	...	2,194	...	...
	Mandla	...	(a) 224	77,741	1,754	76,211	36	75,987	188	...
	Seoni	...	...	23,391	205	23,186	...	23,186	...	...
	Total	...	584	1,10,226	1,971	1,08,839	317	1,08,255	267	...
NERBUDDA.		...	...	268	...	268	...	268	...	...
	Narsinghpur	...	...	6,321	...	6,321	...	6,321	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	1,02,820	...	1,02,836	16	1,02,813	...	7
	Nimar	...	(a) 16	8,676	...	8,676	...	8,676	...	...
	Betul	...	...	5,416	...	5,416	...	5,416	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	16	1,23,501	...	1,23,517	16	1,23,494	...	7
NAGPUR.		...	...	484	...	484	...	484	...	...
	Wardha	...	12	1,954	...	1,966	12	1,954	...	...
	Nagpur	...	(a) 2,331	36,796	30	39,097	1,489	36,762	842	4
	Chanda	...	...	366	...	366	...	366	...	...
	Bhandara	...	(b) 5,290	23,809	6	29,183	5,247	23,759	43	134
	Balaghat	...	7,633	63,499	36	71,096	6,748	63,325	885	138
	Total	...	563	3,815	102	4,276	272	3,713	291	...
CHHAT-TISGARH.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	...	(a) 244	2,727	92	2,879	203	2,635	41	...
	Bilaspur	...	319	425	10	734	69	415	250	...
	Drug	...	...	663	...	663	...	663	...	...
	Total	...	563	3,815	102	4,276	272	3,713	291	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	8,796	3,01,041	2,109	3,07,728	7,353	2,98,787	1,443	145

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

- (a) Excludes Rs. 20 remitted, vide
(1) Secretariat letter No. 653-X, dated the 20th March 1907.
(2) Commissioner's No. 6990, dated the 28th August 1907.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

- (a) Rs. 112 on account of arrears of past year ordered to be recovered, vide Secretariat letters Nos. 2375, dated the 13th April 1906, and 691-X, dated the 20th August 1906.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

- (1) The increase of Rs. 756 is the demand of a Rice Rule village in Warora Taluk at Rs. 84 a year from 1897-98 to 1905-06. It was by mistake neither taken on Kistbandi nor was the amount collected, and hence it has now been taken as arrears.
(b) Exclusive of Rs. 26 remitted.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

- Increased by Rs. 40 subsequently on account of rent of a tenant of the Ryotwari village of Baloda Bazar.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART IV.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	...	1,548	...	1,548	...	1,548	...	...	...
	Damoh	...	1,301	...	1,301	...	1,301	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	...	11,987	...	11,987	...	11,987	...	...	497
	Mandla	...	4,283	30	4,253	...	4,253	...	...	9
	Seoni	...	1,003	...	1,003	...	1,003	...	...	...
	Total	...	20,122	30	20,092	...	20,092	...	...	506
NARSINGPUR.	Narsinghpur	7,121	6,909	...	14,030	...	586	7,121	6,323	...
	Hoshangabad	...	1,282	123	1,154	...	1,154	...	...	43
	Nimar	...	2,060	...	2,060	...	2,060	...	...	...
	Betul	...	1,150	...	1,150	...	1,150	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	8,731	...	8,731	...	8,731	...	...	...
	Total	7,121	20,132	128	27,125	...	13,681	7,121	6,323	43
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	1,605	129	1,476	...	1,476	...	...	...
	Nagpur	64	20,034	...	20,098	64	20,034	...	...	...
	Chanda	114	989	...	1,103	(a) 107	989	7	...	...
	Bhandara	...	7,993	...	7,993	...	7,993	...	...	...
	Balaghat	150	12,786	...	12,936	150	12,786	...	...	...
	Total	328	43,407	129	43,606	321	43,278	7	...	...
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	48	3,341	92	3,297	44	3,239	4	10	31
	Bilaspur	...	1,731	...	1,731	...	1,731	...	...	...
	Drug	...	597	1	596	...	596	...	...	...
	Total	48	5,669	93	5,624	44	5,566	4	10	31
GRAND TOTAL		7,497	89,330	380	96,454	365	82,617	7,132	6,333	580

(a) Remitted.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT G.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and

Division.	District.	Notice of demand under Section 93.			Arrest under Section 94 (a).		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Amount of revenue involved.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.			Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	2,145	205	43,065	8	...	1,594
	Damoh	1,465	98	29,115	7	1	1,369
	Jubbulpore	2,570	219	81,664	14	...	3,483
	Mandla	2,002	52	267	...	...	...
	Seoni	1,725	41	4,048	...	...	...
	Total	9,907	615	1,58,159	29	1	6,446
NERSUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,309	115	74,959	11	...	5,082
	Hoshangabad	1,455	12	482	...	...	...
	Nimar	829	3	36	2	...	205
	Betul	1,191	91	15,773	4	...	967
	Chhindwara	1,431	112	15,039	2	...	497
	Total	6,215	333	1,06,289	19	...	6,751
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,897	35	9,534	2	...	1,035
	Nagpur	2,762	302	76,565	20	...	7,023
	Chanda	1,734	23	2,441	15	...	2,637
	Bhandara	1,600	69	8,393	6	...	699
	Balaghat	1,442	44	7,083	1	...	205
	Total	9,435	473	1,04,016	44	...	11,599
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	2,165	52	63,407	1	...	140
	Bilaspur	3,491	16	10,030	8	...	623
	Drug	1,663	38	9,508	1	...	171
	Total	7,319	106	82,945	10	...	934
	GRAND TOTAL	32,876	1,527	4,51,409	102	1	25,730

94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

Attachment and Sales of Property under Section 94 (b).				Attachment, Transfer, or Sale of Estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).					Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates or properties sold [clauses (f) and (g)].	Amount of revenue involved.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.					Rs.	
330	27	...	43,849	...	...	...	...	...	
472	51	1	1,09,385	3	...	...	...	2,222	
409	121	2	1,13,080	...	...	...	...	...	
122	2	...	5,837	...	...	...	...	...	
372	8	...	47,166	...	...	...	...	...	
1,705	209	3	3,19,317	3	...	...	...	2,222	
103	24	...	30,592	1	...	...	...	522	
30	4	...	9,821	...	...	...	...	...	
15	1	...	3,288	...	...	...	...	...	
85	3	...	8,572	...	...	...	...	...	
137	4	...	12,448	1	...	...	...	37	
370	36	...	64,721	2	...	...	...	559	
103	20	...	21,485	...	...	...	...	...	
310	18	1	77,553	...	...	...	...	...	
334	27	2	32,592	2	...	...	...	211	
388	35	1	64,036	...	...	...	...	...	
86	6	...	11,254	...	...	...	...	...	
1,221	106	4	2,06,920	2	...	...	...	211	
139	10	...	43,231	...	...	...	...	...	
206	5	1	23,007	...	...	...	...	...	
129	9	...	29,409	...	...	...	...	...	
474	24	1	95,647	...	...	...	...	...	
3,770	375		6,86,605	7	...	...	...	2,992	

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments

Division.	District.	For maintenance of Public Servants.			
		Number.	Area.	Revenue.	
				Assessable.	Realizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	15	80	31	4
	Damoh	24	152	94	...
	Jubbulpore	5	42	47	...
	Mandla	183	2,507	652	...
	Seoni	10	125	43	...
	Total	237	2,906	867	4
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	3	51	13	...
	Nimar	80	1,591	490	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...
	Total	83	1,642	503	...
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	76	909	166	...
	Total	76	909	166	...
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...
	Drug	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		396	5,457	1,536	4

existing at the end of Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

On other grounds.						Remarks.
Assigned.	Number.	Area.	Revenue.			
			Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
27	601	75,053	33,970	1,254	32,716	
94	303	105,831	21,219	4,303	16,916	
47	3,266	317,888	83,951	22,338	61,613	
652	33	9,802	1,269	199	1,070	
43	112	151,944	29,258	1,480	27,778	
863	4,315	660,518	1,69,667	29,574	1,40,093	
...	151	31,649	13,375	4,139	9,236	
13	141	67,267	37,023	3,493	33,530	
490	1,215	208,271	64,480	6,722	57,758	
...	81	20,365	3,744	2,015	1,729	
...	262	98,931	28,038	18,642	9,396	
503	1,850	426,483	1,46,660	35,011	1,11,649	
...	300	77,377	44,656	18,283	26,373	
...	788	232,634	1,24,312	42,302	82,010	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	125	58,505	20,800	8,240	12,560	
166	...	...	...	...	...	
166	1,213	368,516	1,89,768	68,825	1,20,943	
...	44	53,983	10,088	70	10,018	
...	41	35,907	8,983	83	8,895	
...	22	16,187	4,893	275	4,618	
...	107	106,077	23,964	433	23,531	
1,532	7,485	1,561,594	5,30,059	1,33,843	3,96,216	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT J.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Year ending the

Division.	District.	Private Sales.				
		Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahale or shares in mahale.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	133	37	32,807	10,484	1,52,021
	Damoh	72	24	16,326	3,321	38,469
	Jubbulpore	150	155	39,218	15,573	2,44,805
	Mandla	27	2	15,253	797	32,313
	Seoni	37	5	15,092	1,934	81,978
	Total	419	223	118,696	32,009	5,49,586
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	39	10	16,849	6,586	1,57,214
	Hoshangabad	42	12	16,642	9,368	1,03,200
	Nimar	43	512	13,545	8,871	2,56,301
	Betul	34	14	11,544	1,948	56,434
	Chhindwara	63	7	18,379	2,592	1,01,814
	Total	221	555	76,959	29,365	7,34,963
NAGPUR	Wardha	72	98	13,324	6,517	2,33,917
	Nagpur	34	121	13,547	7,179	1,78,647
	Chanda	45	44	15,036	2,530	37,326
	Bhandara	47	200	12,477	4,693	74,771
	Balaghat	24	19	10,315	2,902	30,647
	Total	222	482	64,699	23,821	5,55,308
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	72	18	39,814	9,111	1,81,729
	Bilaspur	60	69	17,756	4,151	1,22,693
	Drug	94	22	25,203	6,760	1,96,424
	Total	226	109	82,773	20,022	5,00,846
GRAND TOTAL		1,088	1,369	343,127	1,05,217	23,40,703

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 9.

STATEMENT K.—Showing Progress made in disposal of Partition Cases

Division.	District.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Number instituted during year.	Total.	Number adjusted, withdrawn, or struck off in default, &c.	Number disposed of by actual partition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	10	18	28	4	7
	Damoh	4	9	13	8	1
	Jubbulpore	1	6	7	5	2
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	9	17	26	9	6
	Total	24	50	74	26	16
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	4	10	14	6	2
	Hoshangabad	7	14	21	5	8
	Nimar	5	1	6	...	2
	Betul	3	30	33	14	1
	Chhindwara	28	37	65	34	9
	Total	47	92	139	59	22
NAGPUR	Wardha	18	31	49	6	15
	Nagpur	26	20	46	10	7
	Chanda	1	4	5	...	...
	Bhandara	25	36	61	21	13
	Balaghat	20	8	28	3	3
	Total	90	99	189	40	38
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	3	3	3	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...
	Drug	4	11	15	4	1
	Total	4	14	18	7	1
GRAND TOTAL		165	255	420	132	77

(a) Have been imperfectly

Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue 30th September 1907.

Sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.					Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.				
Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
52	9	21,126	7,327	54,715	19	10	6,352	2,441	4,304
43	5	4,024	1,181	19,832	10	14	2,650	481	4,816
44	22	9,667	8,056	1,91,609	34	62	24,480	4,866	22,143
18	...	10,086	305	10,061	3	...	2,334	161	85
5	...	1,106	170	5,648	1	...	471	40	300
162	36	46,009	17,039	2,81,865	67	86	36,287	7,999	31,648
24	5	9,594	6,357	60,235	12	7	8,002	7,635	9,289
29	3	17,595	8,140	1,96,974	24	12	9,972	5,387	68,448
...	49	688	527	15,802	7	40	1,867	1,366	16,194
3	12	446	155	4,589	7	1	3,225	775	1,900
9	...	2,971	409	20,266	2	...	2,436	197	431
65	69	31,294	15,588	2,97,956	52	60	25,502	15,360	96,262
8	9	2,970	1,006	23,729	3	6	2,518	675	1,264
9	33	4,011	1,889	13,083	3	3	3,483	1,478	5,623
10	5	3,425	788	14,276	7	8	6,399	1,406	7,363
10	144	3,711	1,401	10,942	3	...	947	60	1,500
17	3	6,723	1,417	18,751	1	...	383	182	...
54	194	20,840	6,501	80,781	17	17	13,730	3,801	15,750
28	...	14,674	3,879	75,758	2	...	860	107	...
13	3	1,959	451	18,487	1	...	850	165	...
6	1	2,512	468	6,231	1	...	418	22	...
47	4	19,145	4,798	1,00,476	4	...	2,128	294	...
328	303	117,288	43,926	7,61,078	140	163	77,647	27,444	1,43,660

under the Land Revenue Act during the Year ending the 30th September 1907.

Total of columns 6 and 7.	Number pending at close of year.	Date of institution of oldest case pending.	Details of Partitions effected during year.		
			Number of Mahals formerly.	Number of Mahals now.	Area partitioned.
8	9	10	11	12	13
11	17	22-1-06	7	24	Acres.
9	4	7-4-06	1	4	6,457
7	...	...	2	4	405
...	...	...	...	...	8,943
15	11	1-5-07	6	13	4,445
42	32	...	16	45	20,310
8	6	20-9-06	2	5	2,079
13	8	23-7-07	41	41	52,476
2	4	12-7-05	3	3	2,474
15	18	14-5-06	1	1	1,532
43	22	23-3-01	(a) 9	(a) 9	11,483
81	58	...	56	59	70,044
21	28	27-7-03	14	22	15,727
17	29	9-4-05	7	18	7,679
...	5	29-6-05	...	...	...
34	27	17-5-06	10	36	12,657
6	22	1-10-05	3	7	3,270
78	111	...	34	83	39,333
3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5	10	9-11-04 1-5-06	The village of Amapen dri has been imperfectly partitioned into two palties.		734
8	10	...	...	...	734
209	211	...	106	187	130,421

partitioned into 31 palties.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

Heads of Business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Particulars of disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after inquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>							
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekaders to protected status under Section 65 (a) [Section 132 (i)].	Jubbulpore	5	1	2	...	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur	4	1	4	1	3	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	29	24	...	23	1
	Total	9	32	31	1	28	2
II.—Application by lambardar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116).	Jubbulpore	5	33	31	4	8	19
	Nerbudda	(a) 9	96	90	6	28	56
	Nagpur	17	79	84	8	34	42
	Chhattisgarh	4	28	31	1	14	16
	Total	35	236	236	19	84	133
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8).	Jubbulpore	...	49	45	3	6	36
	Nerbudda	5	122	117	2	12	103
	Nagpur	3	48	49	5	20	24
	Chhattisgarh	...	217	217	4	14	199
	Total	8	436	428	14	52	362
IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Jubbulpore	6	19	21	2	8	11
	Nerbudda	3	7	9	...	4	5
	Nagpur	3	33	36	9	8	19
	Chhattisgarh	1	15	13	3	6	4
	Total	13	74	79	14	26	39
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Jubbulpore	3	11	11	...	2	9
	Nerbudda	4	24	16	2	5	9
	Nagpur	3	11	14	...	6	8
	Chhattisgarh	...	13	11	1	8	2
	Total	10	59	52	3	21	28
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13).	Jubbulpore	...	3	1	...	1	...
	Nerbudda	1	9	10	...	10	...
	Nagpur	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	1	1	...
	Total	1	15	14	1	12	1
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 14).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nerbudda	...	2	2	...	...	2
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	3	...	1	2
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Jubbulpore	2	13	12	1	6	5
	Nerbudda	21	38	57	6	18	33
	Nagpur	2	20	20	2	9	9
	Chhattisgarh	7	76	81	1	12	68
	Total	32	147	170	10	45	115
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	1	...	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	...	1	1
	Total	...	4	4	1	1	2
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	1	...	...	1
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Jubbulpore	2	13	10	2	8	...
	Nerbudda	14	41	42	8	15	19
	Nagpur	13	22	24	5	12	7
	Chhattisgarh	...	5	5	...	3	2
	Total	29	81	81	15	38	28

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.—(Concl'd.)

Heads of Business.	Divisions.	Number of cases.			Particulars of disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after inquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
XII.—Application to transfer <i>sic</i> land [Section 45 (2)].	Jubbulpore	19	178	140	16	43	81
	Nerbudda	(a) 39	129	125	9	51	65
	Nagpur	58	194	188	8	83	97
	Chhattisgarh	12	130	114	6	35	73
	Total	128	631	567	39	212	316
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Jubbulpore	2	9	11	1	4	6
	Nerbudda	9	17	25	10	14	1
	Nagpur	20	58	54	13	35	6
	Chhattisgarh	3	53	38	2	27	9
	Total	34	137	128	26	80	22
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	3	3	1	2	...
	Nagpur	...	3	3	...	3	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	6	1	5	...
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Nerbudda	5	13	16	...	16	...
	Nagpur	1	8	2	...	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	23	20	...	19	1
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Jubbulpore	...	55	42	...	34	8
	Nerbudda	(b) 16	54	70	10	15	45
	Nagpur	...	510	478	23	322	133
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	619	590	33	371	186
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejectment of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement Section (a)].	Jubbulpore	...	14	14	3	10	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	8	246	247	39	96	112
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8	260	261	42	106	113
XVIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71).	Jubbulpore	4	11	11	1	5	5
	Nerbudda	6	8	12	1	9	2
	Nagpur	8	35	37	9	24	4
	Chhattisgarh	7	25	28	4	19	5
	Total	25	79	88	15	57	16
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of Section 73.	Jubbulpore	...	12	12	1	2	9
	Nerbudda	(a) 5	11	14	4	2	8
	Nagpur	3	42	41	4	14	23
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Total	8	67	69	9	20	40
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 78).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur	...	2	2	...	...	2
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	3	...	1	2
XXI.—Application for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant (Sections 82 and 85).	Jubbulpore	81	304	325	24	93	206
	Nerbudda	(a) 78	268	275	95	37	143
	Nagpur	38	191	196	29	64	103
	Chhattisgarh	9	131	124	20	32	72
	Total	206	894	920	168	228	524
XXII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (Section 92).	Jubbulpore	71	337	330	41	151	138
	Nerbudda	(a) 19	159	151	25	80	46
	Nagpur	13	134	123	26	54	53
	Chhattisgarh	23	170	162	44	89	21
	Total	126	800	766	136	374	266

(a) 12 cases were omitted in the Betul District through an oversight.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 11.

STATEMENT M.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Suits for arrears			
		Number disposed of during year.			Number
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Executed by sale of distrained produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	58	380	70	...
	Damoh	21	87	84	...
	Jubbulpore	52	792	271	1
	Mandla	5	90	70	...
	Seoni	26	141	33	...
	Total	162	1,490	528	1
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	106	560	176	...
	Hoshangabad	107	628	107	...
	Nimar	18	104	42	...
	Betul	26	179	50	...
	Chhindwara	3	78	38	...
	Total	260	1,550	413	...
NAGPUR	Wardha	33	370	95	10
	Nagpur	58	408	223	3
	Chanda	30	161	85	...
	Bhandara	42	320	93	...
	Balaghat	1	84	46	...
	Total	164	1,343	542	14
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	20	166	47	...
	Bilaspur	19	68	60	...
	Drug	21	113	65	...
	Total	60	347	172	...
	GRAND TOTAL	655	4,730	1,655	15

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 12.

STATEMENT N.—Giving Details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts

Division.	District.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.		
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			Villages, shares of villages and malikmakbuza plots.	Absolute-occupancy holdings.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	80	107	187	45	6	16	11
	Damoh	...	24	49	73	14	...	5	4
	Jubbulpore	A	131	104	235	38	...	24	21
	Mandla	...	10	4	14	1	1	2	1
	Seoni	...	24	40	64	9	...	10	9
	Total	...	269	364	633	107	7	57	46
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	110	140	250	66	16	9	21
	Hoshangabad	...	(a) 154	221	375	75	4	21	40
	Nimar	...	125	128	253	39	7	76	6
	Betul	...	28	27	55	11	...	2	4
	Chhindwara	...	34	49	83	18	1	2	11
	Total	...	451	565	1,016	209	28	110	82
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	94	43	137	43	4	6	8
	Nagpur	...	145	112	257	51	15	11	16
	Chanda	...	61	65	126	31	(a) 23	1	7
	Bhandara	...	88	141	229	55	...	16	19
	Balaghat	...	74	39	113	25	4	3	1
	Total	...	462	400	862	205	46	37	51
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	45	54	99	31	10	4	8
	Bilaspur	...	21	16	37	8	...	1	...
	Drug	...	19	55	74	28	...	4	3
	Total	...	85	125	210	67	10	9	11
GRAND TOTAL		...	1,267	1,454	2,721	588	91	213	190

Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue Year September 1907.

of rent.			Suits for ejectment of Tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of <i>vir</i> land or under Section 52 (b).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
of decrees.			Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
Transferred to Collector under Section 84.		Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 85.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Total number transferred.	Number in which sale held by Collector during year.							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	2	68	...	3	...	11	24	37
7	...	26	...	2	...	5	21	22
32	...	107	...	1	...	1	31	32
...	...	8	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	57	...	...	...	13	57	37
47	2	266	...	6	1	32	128	129
30	12	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	4	115	30	5	1	...	6	...
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	13	...	3	2	2	3	21
99	17	295	30	8	3	2	9	21
6	...	34	...	...	...	10	19	33
14	...	65	...	...	...	1	10	31
2	...	24	...	...	...	5	16	12
16	...	60	...	...	...	4	5	11
2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	191	...	...	...	20	50	87
10	...	92	...	...	...	2	4	12
...	...	11	...	2	2	7	9	28
1	...	29	...	...	1	1	11	28
11	...	132	...	2	3	10	24	62
197	19	884	30	16	7	64	211	299

During the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1907.

Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Result of sales of Revenue-paying Property.				Number of year's purchase (column 16 on column 13).	Remarks.
			Amount of Land Revenue assessed on property transferred (column 8 only).	Price realized.	Add amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Theoretical deduced price (total of columns 14 and 15).		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	35	74	Rs. 1,215	Rs. 9,830	Rs. 3,460	Rs. 13,290	11'00	<i>Subbulpore Division.</i> (a) Includes 6 lease cases. (b) Include 3 cases in which leases for long periods have been given.
...	4	46	275	2,350	2,017	4,367	15'88	
2	105	105	4,541	50,974	420	51,394	11'00	
...	1	(a) 8	28	811	527	1,338	48'00	
...	14	(b) 22	366	3,600	1,007	4,607	13'00	
2	159	255	6,425	67,565	7,431	74,996	11'67	
...	39	99	2,828	12,653	28,555	41,208	14'70	<i>Nerbudda Division.</i> (a) Last year's figure was 137; 17 lease cases of previous years were not shown as pending in the last year's Statement. They have now been included.
1	83	151	5,138	53,139	10,773	63,912	12'44	
1	39	85	1,204	27,242	19,890	47,042	39'07	
...	19	19	30	220	...	220	7'00	
...	24	27	138	410	...	410	3'00	
2	204	381	9,338	93,664	59,128	1,52,792	16'39	
...	11	65	372	14,295	11,785	26,080	70'00	<i>Nagpur Division.</i> (a) Cases shown in column 12 include 23 cases given in column 7.
...	37	127	73	1,067	...	1,067	14'62	
...	24	(a) 63	15	1,206	...	1,206	13'73	
...	38	101	794	5,617	2,323	7,940	10'00	
...	9	71	235	1,995	90	2,085	8'87	
...	119	(a) 427	1,489	24,180	14,198	38,378	25'77	
...	11	35	511	14,976	721	15,697	30'72	
...	18	19	7	...	...	...	14'14	
...	...	21	240	8,092	9,806	17,898	74'57	
...	38	75	758	23,167	10,527	33,694	44'45	
4	510	(a) 1,138	18,010	2,08,576	91,584	2,99,860	16'67	

STATEMENT O.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land Revenue, excluding Cesses.	Number of Cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Miles.			Rs.			
JUBBULPORE	Saugor ...	1,438	469,571	2,077	4,91,244	361	5,304	5,565
	Damoh ...	926	285,326	1,396	3,52,078	382	3,526	3,908
	Jubbulpore ...	2,030	680,585	2,537	8,65,573	388	5,411	5,799
	Mandla ...	1,384	318,400	2,054	1,81,109	121	2,070	2,191
	Seoni ...	1,463	327,709	1,640	2,85,019	313	3,237	3,550
	Total ...	7,241	2,081,591	9,704	21,75,023	1,565	19,448	21,013
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur ...	992	315,518	1,104	6,25,514	360	3,870	4,230
	Hoshangabad ...	1,496	446,585	1,395	6,83,094	339	2,782	3,121
	Nimar ...	1,341	329,615	(a) 1,065	3,91,590	703	8,778	9,481
	Betul ...	1,380	285,363	(b) 1,853	2,78,501	131	1,938	2,069
	Chhindwara ...	1,742	407,927	1,875	2,28,686	256	2,916	3,172
	Total ...	6,951	1,785,008	6,692	22,77,385	1,789	20,284	22,073
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	1,689	385,103	1,372	6,44,365	373	3,163	3,536
	Nagpur ...	2,276	751,844	(a) 2,220	9,88,222	580	4,793	5,373
	Chanda ...	1,610	601,533	3,353	3,62,966	208	3,059	3,267
	Bhandara ...	1,496	663,062	1,815	5,69,557	294	3,848	4,142
	Balaghat ...	783	325,345	1,191	2,62,021	452	2,864	3,316
	Total ...	7,854	2,726,887	9,951	28,27,401	1,907	17,727	19,634
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	3,539	1,258,392	2,095	5,69,063	149	3,336	3,485
	Bilaspur ...	2,706	833,308	(a) 3,443	4,15,683	182	2,587	2,769
	Drug ...	2,299	628,885	2,271	4,72,794	69	2,557	2,626
	Total ...	8,544	2,720,585	7,809	14,57,540	400	8,480	8,880
	GRAND TOTAL ...	30,590	9,314,071	34,156	87,37,811	5,661	65,939	71,600

during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.		Remarks.
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,016	549	79	12	1	46	2,319	2,818	
3,628	280	21	12	5	16	2,196	3,024	
5,234	565	24	29	1	30	4,667	4,547	
2,032	159	38	8	...	6	2,805	2,780	
3,220	330	3	4	...	7	2,142	2,457	
19,130	1,883	165	65	7	105	14,129	15,626	
3,900	330	33	17	2	46	2,997	3,603	
2,810	311	47	20	14	37	4,352	4,739	
3,466	1,015	278	41	17	48	3,591	4,260	
3,921	148	7	1	2	10	2,446	3,175	
2,963	209	26	10	5	14	3,065	3,568	
20,060	2,013	391	89	40	155	16,451	19,285	
3,238	298	50	22	17	60	4,887	5,090	
4,903	470	60	34	12	85	6,711	9,355	
3,075	192	45	11	...	32	3,981	4,747	
3,817	325	43	45	7	21	5,252	4,052	
3,029	287	32	17	12	67	4,388	5,047	
18,062	1,572	230	129	48	265	25,219	28,291	
3,283	202	21	20	16	8	4,389	6,210	
2,648	121	11	10	2	13	3,383	4,560	
2,561	65	4	4	...	10	5,246	4,294	
8,492	388	36	34	18	31	13,018	15,064	
65,744	5,856	822	317	113	556	68,817	78,266	

Nerbudda Division.

(a) The number of villages 1,063 as entered in the last year's statements should be 1,065, as in given Statement A appended to the printed Report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments for the year 1905-06 and not 1,082 as given in the printed Report on the Revenue Administration for the same year.

Add—
Atud-Bemipura and Arsi-
Mirzapur mentioned in Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 7431, dated the 15th December 1906.

Total ... 1,065

(b) The increase of 7 villages is due to the following:—

Up to the preceding year the 8 unsurveyed ryotwari villages were left out of account. They have been included in the year under report, and one village (Dhar) has been transferred to the Forest Department (vide Notification No. 707, dated the 27th June 1907) and so excluded from the account.

Nagpur Division.

(a) The increase is due to the inclusion of two ryotwari villages, viz., Maharajpur and Muknapur, in the Ramtek tahsil (Nagpur district).

Chhatargarh Division.

(a) Are correct figures, as villages of the Kenda Zamindari submerged during the year under report.

XXXIII

REPORT
ON THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF
CENTRAL PROVINCES
FOR THE YEAR
1907-08.

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REVIEW ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR

1907-08.

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(Maximum limit of the review—8 pages.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue and Scarcity Department.

Nagpur, the 18th March 1909.

READ—

Report of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1908.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records on Land Records and Settlements.

RESOLUTION.

1. The climatic conditions of the year 1907 bore a close resemblance to those of the famine year of 1896, and were so peculiarly unfavourable to agriculture as to give rise to widespread hardship amongst the agricultural classes. Not only was the rainfall deficient in quantity, but the time and manner of its distribution were abnormal. The monsoon opened late, more particularly in the Jubbulpore Division, and in June and July nearly every district in the Provinces received less than the average quantity of rain. This deficiency was most marked in the north of the Provinces, where a rainfall of less than half the normal was registered during these two months; but the scattered showers which occurred were sufficient for the purposes of sowing, and though the germination was poor in the lighter soils, the condition of affairs during the early part of the monsoon was not such as to give rise to serious alarm. In the south of the Provinces the distribution of rain was more normal, and the prospects of crops up to the end of July were not unfavourable. During the latter part of July and the whole of August there was almost continuous rainfall, the amounts registered being in excess of the normal in 19 out of 22 districts (including Berar). Early in September the monsoon came to an abrupt termination. In the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions sufficient rain fell in the second week of this month to prevent an absolute failure of the kharif crops, but the distribution was capricious and the outturn of the crops consequently varied largely even in different parts of the same district. In the Nagpur and Chanda districts the kharif crops were not much below the normal, the outturn being approximately 75 per cent of what might be expected in an average year; but in the remaining districts of these two divisions the outturn of kharif was little more than half the average. In the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions there was an entire cessation of the rains in September, and this resulted in a more complete failure of the kharif crops than in the south of the Provinces. Already considerable damage had resulted from the continuous rain of August, and the hot September sun withered the plants before they reached maturity. Even in the better soils a partial failure of the kharif crops resulted while in the lighter soils the failure was almost complete, and in most of the northern districts the total kharif outturn was little more than one-third of the

normal. The early termination of the monsoon was not without its effect on the rabi crops also. No rain fell in October and in the greater part of November; and the rabi sowings of 1907 fell short of those of the previous year by 2,227,000 acres. Even where it was found possible to sow, the germination of the seed was defective and the outlook was decidedly gloomy, until at the close of November the much needed rain arrived; the fall though not heavy was well distributed and was sufficient to avert complete disaster; the condition of the standing crops at once improved, and on the restricted area sown the outturn of the spring crops considerably exceeded expectations, though the total produce was much below that of a normal year.

2. These unfavourable conditions did not manifest themselves in time to effect the occupation of land for cultivation, and the total area included in holdings increased from 21,259,250 to 21,370,424 acres in malguzari villages and from 855,847 to 870,086 in ryotwari villages. In the former the increase is common to all Divisions, the apparent decrease in the Nagpur Division being due to the transfer of three zamindaris from the Chanda to the Drug district; in the latter the increase was mainly confined to the Mandla district, where the records were under attestation by the Settlement Staff, and is probably due to a more accurate record. In the Jubbulpore district alone there was a marked decrease, which may very possibly be due, as is suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, to anticipation of re-assessment. The total area of *sir* land increased by 11,647 acres, the result of settlement operations in several districts; in the Nerbudda Division, where none of the districts are under settlement, *sir* decreased by 3,000 acres owing to transfers of proprietary rights with reservation of cultivating rights in *sir* land. The area of khudkasht and of malik-makbuza land decreased by 36,403 and 1,487 acres, respectively. The decrease in the area of the former is most noticeable, outside Jubbulpore, in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, where much of the khudkasht land has been declared either *sir* or ryoti land during the settlement operations now in progress. The small decrease in the area held by malik-makbuzas again occurred in the Nimar district, where the effect of the latest ruling, referred to in the resolution on the reports for 1906-07, does not seem to have been correctly apprehended. The Commissioner will be asked to report further on this point.

The process of gradual attrition of the area held in absolute-occupancy right continues, and must continue, since the right cannot be acquired; but the loss in the year under report, 6,769 acres, is small. The occupancy area increased by 14,260 acres; but if the districts of Chanda and Nimar, in which practically all tenants have occupancy rights, be excluded, the increases are trifling, the gains from the conversion of ex-proprietor's *sir* land and the occasional purchases of the right by ordinary tenants being nearly counter-balanced by the losses due to abandonment or merger.

3. The total rental demand increased by Rs. 74,831, and amounted to 124.34 lakhs. Excluding the districts under settlement, for which statistics of collection are not available, the total collections on current and arrear account amounted to about 65 per cent of this demand. Suspensions and remissions of revenue were given to the extent of 28 per cent on the demand, and assuming that the rental demand was reduced in a corresponding degree, the true percentage of rental collections was about 90, which under the circumstances of the year was quite as much as could have been expected; and may be taken as evidence that the concessions allowed were sufficient.

4. The circumstances of the year necessitated a very large extension of takavi business. A sum of nearly 20 lakhs was distributed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the Jubbulpore Division alone taking 6½ lakhs. The bulk of this money was borrowed for the purchase of seed-grain, but large sums were also advanced for purchase of cattle, the mortality among which following on the drought and on a subsequent plague of caterpillars was very heavy, especially in the north of the Provinces. The system of advances on joint security appears to be now nearly universal, and all the reports which notice the point speak of it as a most satisfactory system, both as facilitating rapid distribution and as eliminating

undesirable applicants. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act the total distribution amounted to nearly 14 lakhs. The Damoh district, which suffered more severely from crop-failure than any other, stands easily first, but in Betul, Mandla, and Jubbulpore also the figures exceeded a lakh. These loans were of the greatest value in meeting the demand for employment in tracts where large public works were not available, and in assisting small tenants unaccustomed to road work or unwilling to leave their villages. The Commissioners' reports hardly deal adequately with the important subject, on which stress was laid in last year's resolution, of the utilization of these advances, but a reference to the district reports shows that special care was taken to ensure that a reasonable amount of work was done, and that the ascertained cases of misappropriation were very rare. The Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara writes: "Without being able to say that 'in all cases every penny of a loan was spent on the improvement carried out, I can state with confidence that the vast majority of loans resulted in improvements,' while in Damoh and Narsinghpur it is noted that prompt recovery from borrowers who failed to start work exercised a wholesome effect. The Chief Commissioner himself noticed when touring through the Betul district that excellent use had been made of the large sum advanced for wells, and the money spent has added materially to the security of crops.

In most districts suspension of the instalments of takavi followed on suspension of the revenue demand. The exact figures of suspension are not given in the reports or statements, but the broad result, which was a collection of about 60 per cent under each Act, is not unsatisfactory. The figures, however, show great variations between district and district, according as the instalment fell due with the kharif or rabi instalment of rents.

5. The circumstances of the year as affecting the condition of the agricultural classes have been set forth at length in the Famine Report, and it is unnecessary to deal with the matter in detail. All reports agree in saying that the people show a far greater power of resistance than was anticipated, and that, except in a few tracts where cattle mortality was exceptionally severe, the effects of the scarcity are quickly passing or have already passed away. It was mainly among the smaller tenants that the pinch was felt. Substantial cultivators who had surplus grain to sell reaped large profits from the famine prices, while wages remained generally high enough to compensate the labourers for the increased cost of living. In the Nagpur country the labourers still command the market, and the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha writes: "Malguzars are often envious of the prosperity of their tenants, but malguzars and tenants alike look with disgust on the blatant prosperity of their labourers who refuse to get these even in a bad year." The very liberal relief measures forestalled and averted distress everywhere, and even the most severely affected districts have been, as the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor puts it, merely "marking time." The excellent crop now being reaped in the northern districts should set them on the forward road again. It is noted in several reports that there is a growing interest in questions of agricultural improvement; the Government lead in irrigation is being keenly watched, and here and there followed, while there is more and more readiness to pay water-rates; the system of rabi embankments is becoming established in the north, and shrewd land-holders show their faith in it by embarking capital on work of this kind, even before there has been time to demonstrate conclusively the profits obtained from the *exemplar* bandhs made by Government; in Seoni commercial crops are spreading, and in Chhattisgarh the introduction and demonstration by the Agricultural Department of transplantation of rice promises to have a most far-reaching effect. The Agricultural Associations are generally reported to be interested and to be doing good work. The officers of the Agricultural Department would not always perhaps agree in these commendations, and the Chief Commissioner believes that some of the Associations can hardly yet be said to have done much beyond listening to lectures and conducting some not very efficient experiments. But he believes that these Associations form one of the most valuable links between the scientific expert and the cultivator, and that all of them can be made to produce most valuable results, as some have already done, if they are carefully recruited, and if they can rely on the personal interest of the District Officer. The year was a critical one for the infant Co-operative Credit Societies; having come through it safely they ought now to develop steadily.

6. The reports speak as usual of the relations between malguzars and tenants as generally good. Here and there there are squabbles over *nistar* rights or over the use of water for irrigation, and some few malguzars, among whom the Chief Commissioner regrets to see included the name of Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsla, made attempts to collect rents in defiance of the orders of suspension. But the combined effect of tenancy legislation and of the industrial development of recent years has been to put both tenants and labourers in a strong position, and malguzars who are inclined to oppression and extortion find that these courses no longer pay. Writing on the subject of "begar," an institution which is often described as an engine of oppression, the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat says that "the general amity and kindness of village life is well illustrated by the fact that in almost all villages the tenants freely help their landlord with his crop and feast at his expense. Complaints to officers are invariably due to other grievances." And it is clear from many of the reports that malguzars have come forward on this occasion to a far greater degree than in the famines of 1897 and 1900, and started works with or without takavi loans in order to keep their villages together.

7. Of the five districts in which the ryotwari estate is of importance, four now possess special Ryotwari Naib-Tahsildars, while in the fifth, Nimar, an Assistant Settlement Officer has been on special duty. In all these districts close attention is now given to the management and improvement of the ryotwari villages. In a year of crop failure it was not to be expected that there should be any marked extension of cultivation; there were, however, substantial additions to the occupied area in Mandla, Chanda, Betul, and Seoni, and, in spite of reduction elsewhere, the net result is an increase of nearly 2 per cent. At the same time the revenue rate per acre shows a slight rise; this is partly due to revision of assessment, but partly no doubt to the fact that the abandoned lands were those of poorest quality. It is said that there is a growing demand for land in Chanda, although in the year under report, the surrenders slightly exceeded the new allotments. In Balaghat a slight fall in occupied area was accompanied by an improved standard of cropping in the balance, and progress was made in settling new families of good cultivating castes. Great activity was shown in carrying out works of improvement, especially in Mandla, Nimar, and Balaghat. The actual sums spent are not in all cases given, but the expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,000 in the Jubbulpore and Rs. 24,000 in the Nerbudda Divisions, and was probably at least as great in Nagpur. The ryotwari estate in Balaghat, which owes so much to Mr. Low's enthusiasm, is not likely to suffer from neglect in the hands of Mr. Dewar. The increased attention paid to ryotwari cultivation in recent years has brought into prominence the defects in the chapter of the Land Revenue Act which deals with this subject, and its amendment is now a matter of urgency.

8. Changes in the demand of revenue on the roll consequent on revision of assessment amounted to Rs. 10,405, the whole of which occurred in the Mandla and Balaghat districts, and there were trifling variations due to resumption of muafis and land acquisition. The total malguzari demand stood at Rs. 84,92,464, and there was an outstanding demand of Rs. 25,338, mostly due to suspended arrears in Bilaspur and Drug. Remissions or suspensions or both were given on a liberal scale and the net demand for collection was reduced to Rs. 64,02,665, of which Rs. 64,00,832 (99.97 per cent) was collected. Only four districts, Saugor, Nimar, Betul, and Wardha show unsuspended arrears, and these are mostly cases which were omitted from the suspension proposals through oversight. It would not have been surprising to find that Tahsildars had been compelled to use more pressure than usual in collecting the revenue in a year of general crop failure, and the statements show in fact a small increase in the number of coercive processes. But an examination of the figures shows that this is almost entirely traceable to the Nagpur district, where the Commissioner explains that "a tendency to inexcusable slackness in payment is habitual." The Jubbulpore Division shows a marked reduction under all heads of "coercion." In the whole Province there were only 106 arrests, no imprisonments, and only 13 sales of attached property actually carried out. These figures, combined with the statistics of rent collections, are a sufficient proof that there was no undue harshness

in collection and the Chief Commissioner considers that the determination and calculation of concessions were particularly well done by District Officers, and they were announced with the most commendable promptitude.

The demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue continues to expand, but the increase is practically confined to the Nagpur Division, and in particular to the Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat and Chhindwara districts, where the receipts from royalty on manganese ore rose very largely, notwithstanding the fall in its price and the consequent reduction of the royalty to one anna per ton. The demand was collected practically in full, except in Narsinghpur, where the question of payment due from the Mohpani Colliery still awaits the orders of the Government of India.

9. The statistics of transfers of proprietary right do not show any marked variation from the normal. Sales by order of a Civil Court have decreased, but this is partly owing to a general order suspending such sales in some of the northern districts. Private sales and mortgages were generally more numerous. But it is stated in several of the reports that this is not the result of scarcity conditions, and those conditions would be more likely to produce their effect in succeeding years. The truth is that no useful deduction can be drawn from the figures of one or two years, either as to the tendency to increase or decrease of transfers or as to the value of land as shown by the prices obtained. The reports do not all deal with the question of how far the transfers are to the money-lending and how far to the agricultural classes, but from such details, as are given, there is no reason to suppose that the agricultural classes are losing ground.

10. The pending file of partition cases shows a decrease, which is satisfactory considering the extra calls that were made on the time of Revenue Officers by work in connection with scarcity. The details show, however, that in most districts there has been a slight increase, and that the net result is due to the large number of disposals in Nagpur, Saugor, and Balaghat. In Seoni, Betul, Bhandara, and Drug the files are heavy and increasing; Bhandara and Betul were both districts where scarcity work was heavy, but others in equally bad case have shown better results. Several districts show very old pending cases, especially Chhindwara, Wardha, and Bilaspur. It appears that in the Chhattisgarh Division applications for imperfect partition are dealt with by the Settlement Officers, while in Jubbulpore and Mandla such applications are rejected while settlement operations are in progress, on the ground that while settlement is in progress it would be impossible to make a fair partition of the property, since the revision of rents and the declaration of *sir* rights would affect the value of the pattis formed. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division should ascertain and report how these difficulties are surmounted in Raipur and Bilaspur.

11. In the statement showing particulars of work under certain selected sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts the largest numbers of cases continue to appear against six heads, *viz.*, Sections 116 of the Land Revenue Act and Sections 8 (deposit of rent), 45 (2) (transfer of *sir*), 64 (enhancement of ordinary rents), 82, 85 (execution of decree by ejectment), and 92 (reinstatement after illegal ejectment) of the Tenancy Act. Under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act there was an increase, traceable to the Nagpur district, where the difficulties of revenue collection have already been noticed. The Chief Commissioner trusts that a reference to *rents* in connection with this section in one district report does not imply that there are still officers who misunderstand the scope of this section. Under all the main heads of tenancy work the figures show a marked decrease and this is a matter for congratulation. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore may perhaps be sanguine in attributing the reduced number of applications for ejectment to "a marked and growing hesitation on the part of landlords to harass their tenants", but, broadly speaking, the figures may be taken to show that the landlords followed the lead of Government in showing forbearance during a time of stress, while the diminution in applications for sanction to transfer *sir* rights is another negative indication that the calamity

is not likely to leave any permanent results. Among the sections less freely used may be noticed Section 36 (application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding) under which the figures have risen from 81 to 196. This is traceable to the Jubbulpore district, and is said to be due to anticipation of a general revision of rents at the approaching settlement. Section 73 (purchase of occupancy rights) continues to be little used; the usual comment on this fact is that the difference between occupancy and ordinary rights is now so small that the occupancy right is not worth purchasing. The Chief Commissioner does not accept this view and there is evidence that a great deal of money is spent in purchasing these rights out of Court, more particularly in those districts in which tenants are strongest and most wideawake to their interest. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad found 70 cases of such purchases recorded in the registration books, though no applications were made to Revenue Officers; enquiries made by the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat showed that the price paid in such private sales averaged 11 times, and not $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, the rent; and the Commissioner of Nagpur reports that such transactions are remarkably popular in Nagpur and Wardha. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat draws attention to the need of amendment of the law relating to landlords' improvements, which is a healthy sign of the awakening due to the developments of irrigation.

12. The number of suits by landlords for arrears of rent fluctuates with the seasons, and in the year under report there was naturally a rise. But it was not serious, and was mainly confined to four districts,—Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nagpur, and Wardha. There was in some places a tendency to hold back rent in the expectation of suspensions. The only remarkable feature in the statement exhibiting litigation is the entry of 41 executions of decree by sale of distrained produce against the Hoshangabad district. This provision of the law has hitherto been a dead letter, the total number of such cases last year having been only 15 for the whole Province.

13. The number of decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Collector for execution again showed a decrease, especially in the northern divisions. But in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts sales were postponed on account of the difficulty of getting good prices, and the pending file shows an increase, and is heavy in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar, and Nagpur. The detailed statistics show that slightly better success was attained in averting sales, which under the circumstances of the year is very satisfactory. But a number of cases still come up in which fraudulent or hopelessly involved debtors have been allowed the benefit of procedure which is meant only to protect the deserving. In every such case there is waste of time and labour and injustice to the creditor, and each case tends to bring into prominence the difficulties and risks of the money-lending profession, and consequently to keep up the rate of interest on loans. It is therefore incumbent on Deputy Commissioners to see that proper discrimination is used.

14. The statement showing general revenue business transacted during the year shows very large increases in all divisions. This is due to the great mass of takavi work; the reports do not show whether, apart from takavi, there was an increase or otherwise. The takavi work appears to have been disposed of everywhere with admirable promptness, and the pending files have been lightened in the two northern divisions. The number of long-pending cases, however, has substantially increased, and the state of business requires attention in Jubbulpore, Nimar, Nagpur, Bhandara, and Raipur. The volume of work, as shown by the statistics of English correspondence, appears to have decreased in all divisions except Nagpur, but it is clear from an examination of the figures that there must be differences in classification; making full allowance for the extra work caused by the development of mining and irrigation it seems impossible that the work in Bhandara can be nearly three times as heavy as in Saugor. Commissioners do not appear to have yet acted on the suggestion made in last year's Resolution, that they should look into the question of registration at their office inspections, and should check tendencies to unnecessary correspondence. Improvement is needed in most district offices both in the standard

of work and in the punctuality of its despatch; the office manual now under preparation will systematize work, but the best laid system will degenerate into unintelligent routine unless it is constantly watched.

15. The report on Land Records and Settlements has been printed separately. The year witnessed a new departure with regard to the time of revision of patwari halkabandis in districts under settlement. Under the old system, when patwaris were paid out of the patwari fund, the revision of the halkabandi had to be postponed until the revised amount of the patwari cess was known; but with the abolition of the patwari cess the necessity for this procedure has disappeared, and there is now no reason why the new halkabandi should not be brought into force before the conclusion of settlement operations. This was the plan adopted in the Mandla district where the revised halkabandi was brought into force with effect from October 1907. The maintenance of the Land Records is thus placed at once in the hands of a staff of patwaris trained in their duties and with some local knowledge, which should ensure that the ground gained by the attestation of records at settlement is not lost. In last year's review the opinion was expressed that the change of status of patwaris, consequent on the abolition of the patwari fund, had not been followed by any change in their attitude towards the villagers, or in the quality of their work generally; this year's report confirms that view. The work of patwaris as a whole is reported to be good. The number of punishments inflicted during the year shows a decrease, and the sum of fines imposed fell from Rs. 4,572 in the previous year to Rs. 3,587 in the year under report. It may be that the number of punishments would have been greater were it not for the ever-increasing difficulty of finding suitable men to fill the places of patwaris dismissed, but there can be no doubt that the figures indicate an improvement in the work and discipline of the staff. Patwaris in remote circles have long considered the journey to head-quarters to draw their pay as something of a grievance; during the year under report the system of remitting their salaries by money order at Government expense has been adopted in such cases. The Director considers that the position of patwaris is still not entirely satisfactory, and various measures to improve their prospects are under his consideration. The question ought by now to have reached the stage of definite proposals, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that these will not be much longer delayed.

16. In a year of scarcity when the measures connected with famine relief must necessarily entail a considerable increase of work for the Land Record Staff, it would not be unnatural to expect that the Land Record work would suffer in consequence. The Chief Commissioner therefore is the more pleased to observe that not only has the standard of the previous year been maintained, but the report shows a distinct tendency towards improvement. The condition of village maps has improved, and more attention has been paid to the up-keep of boundary and survey marks. The decrease in the percentage of khasra entries checked by Revenue Inspectors is slight, while the number of villages tested has risen from 31,245 to 32,374. The percentage of inaccuracies discovered was higher than that of the previous year; this probably indicates a closer check rather than deterioration in the work checked.

Although the Tahsildars' work shows improvement as far as the actual statistics are concerned the Director is of opinion that they have not yet got properly into touch with Land Record work. Mr. Craddock believes that all Deputy Commissioners realise the importance of maintaining the Tahsildar's responsibility for Land Record work, and now that the pressure of scarcity work is removed, he trusts that it will be more thoroughly enforced. Kanungoes are reported generally to have worked satisfactorily; but they still fail to pay sufficient attention to their price registers. The importance of this part of their duties during a year of scarcity is obvious.

17. Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions of the year settlement operations were continued in the districts of Mandla, Raipur, Bilaspur and Jubbulpore, in the ryotwari villages of Nimar and in the zamindari estates of the Bilaspur district. In Damoh, where settlement work had commenced, it was found necessary to employ the staff on famine work and the settlement of that district had

consequently to be postponed for a year, while in Raipur the partial failure of crops made it advisable to put off the announcement of assessments for another year. Correction of maps and records preparatory to resettlement was continued in the Wardha district, and a report on the inception of settlement operations in that district was submitted for the orders of the Government of India, which have since been received. There has been an increase in the cost of settlement operations in every district and the total sum expended has risen from Rs. 2,80,000 to Rs. 3,50,000. This increase is mainly due to the extra establishment entertained on account of the crop-failure, and under the circumstances is not excessive. Much of the time of the Settlement staff was occupied in helping the District staff to cope with the distress of the year, and their regular work was considerably impeded thereby. Under the circumstances the outturns of work in the field were creditable. But the rate of progress of assessment work, described last year as "not so rapid as it once was," has now become painfully slow, and there is no indication in the Commissioner's report that he realises the necessity for despatch as well as for thoroughness. In Bilaspur in particular it is essential that the rate of progress should be quickened, and the Commissioner is being separately addressed. In Raipur indeed work has been done quickly, but the quality of the work sent up from this district leaves much to be desired. The Commissioner mentions difficulties which have hampered the work, and difficulties of course there have been, among them the serious illness of the Commissioner himself, which delayed the submission of reports for orders. But the Settlement Department has always prided itself on its ability to overcome difficulties and the Chief Commissioner does not think that the state of things at the present moment is capable of justification. He sees no reason why the old rate of progress should not be re-established without any lowering of the quality of the work, and he relies on Mr. Montgomerie and his officers to make good what they have lost during the current year.

18. The reports contain the usual comments on the work of mukaddams and kotwars,—that the former as a class worked well, and that the latter are a most hardworking and deserving class of public servants. The Nagpur and Bilaspur reports alone are uncomplimentary to the mukaddams; in the former district it is said that punishments were rather numerous, and in the latter district that many resident mukaddams have succeeded in shifting their responsibilities on to gomasthas, which of course should never have been allowed. The chronic difficulty of recovering their dues, which weighs increasingly on kotwars in most districts this year became acute, and great numbers of them had to be given cash doles to supplement their very scanty receipts. The Commissioner of Nagpur calls attention to the desirability of District Officers retaining a direct share in the business of appointment and dismissal of village-officers. This is a branch of work involving much routine, which is generally handed over bodily to assistants. But though the individual cases are petty, the manner in which they are dealt with has a most important bearing on the Revenue and Police administration, and it is certainly desirable that Deputy Commissioners should maintain a real control over it either, as suggested, by exercising appellate powers, or by calling for cases and checking tendencies to careless or mechanical work.

19. It is reported that the work of bringing up to date the B (Statistical) Volumes of the District Gazetteer is complete in all districts except Narsinghpur and Bhandara.

20. The amount of touring done in all districts was unusually large, and, notwithstanding the pre-occupation of scarcity work, the tahsil offices were nearly everywhere fully inspected. The sub-divisional system is now well established, and the Chief Commissioner believes that it has resulted in a distinct improvement in the despatch of business.

21. In last year's review Mr. Craddock placed on record his opinion that the quality of revenue administration was steadily improving. That opinion has been amply justified by the success with which the Revenue officers of the Province have administered their Divisions, Districts and Tahsils during the difficult

times of 1907-08. The manner in which the various kinds of assistance rendered to the people were adjusted to requirements, and the combination of firmness and sympathy displayed, give a most emphatic denial to those detractors of the British Government in India who so glibly assert that the Revenue officers of to-day have no touch with the people, and little care for their welfare.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records and Settlement Officers, and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

B P. STANDEN,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Central Provinces.

Govt. Press Nagpur :—No. 2088, Civil Sectt.—20-3-09—316.



Loans made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

I.—Account of Local Government with Government of India for Central Provinces during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908:—

Amount advanced to Local Government by Government of India.			Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to Government of India at 3½ per cent on mean outstanding.
Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,67,805	38,18,781	23,93,293	83,765

II.—Account of Local Government with Agriculturist borrowers:—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at commencement of the year	5,24,995	3,00,075	8,25,071
	Advanced during the year	13,82,972	19,83,580	33,66,552
	Total advanced	19,07,968	22,83,655	41,91,623
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	98,979	2,27,655	3,26,634
	Remitted during the year	1,574	1,566	3,140
	Collected during the year	78,211	1,30,675	2,08,886
	Total remitted and collected	79,785	1,32,241	2,12,026
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year	18,28,183	21,51,414	39,79,597
	Amount suspended by competent authority	30,883	93,839	1,24,722
	Amount overdue	11,492	19,607	31,099
Interest	Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at commencement of the year.	1,178	442	1,620
	Interest falling due within the year	19,222	14,661	33,883
	Total interest for collection within the year	20,400	15,103	35,503
	Remitted during the year	94	58	152
	Collected during the year	12,328	9,123	21,451
	Total remitted and collected	12,422	9,181	21,603
	Suspended by competent authority	6,789	4,512	11,301
	Arrears of interest overdue at end of the year	1,189	1,410	2,599
Total Principal and Interest.	Remitted during the year	1,668	1,624	3,292
	Collected during the year	90,539	1,39,798	2,30,337
	Under suspension at the end of the year	37,672	98,351	1,36,023
	Overdue at the end of the year	12,681	21,017	33,698

III.—Financial results of loan operations to Local Government for the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908:—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India.		43,427	40,338	83,765
2. Interest collected during the year		11,754	7,087	18,841
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i. e., difference between (1) and (2).		—31,673	—33,251	—64,924
4. Remissions of principal during the year		3,084	2,185	5,269
5. Net result (profit or loss) for the year		—34,757	—35,436	—70,193
6. Net result for previous years	1907-08	—6,164	5,259	—905
	1906-07	—3,403	5,349	1,946
	1905-06	—41,042	—1,44,303	—1,85,345
	1904-05	—61,804	—11,51,917	—12,13,721
	1903-04	—18,650	—1,15,782	—1,34,432
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works, or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with tacavi transactions.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

NOTE.—The figures in Part II, which are compiled from the departmental returns, do not agree with those in Parts I and III which have been received from the Comptroller's Instructions have already been issued revising the system of the loans account, which, it is hoped, will secure greater accuracy in future.

ANNEXURES.

- A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1907-08.
 - B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1907-08.
 - C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1907-08.
 - D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1907-08.
 - E.—Statistical Tables.
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ANNEXURE A.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1907-08.
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1907-08.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

The monsoon rainfall of 1907 was much below the normal, and its distribution was fatal to the prospects of agriculture. During June and the first part of July there were only scattered showers and the monsoon did not become thoroughly established until the third week of July. Though the rainfall during August was not particularly high, there were no regular breaks, and the continuous rain interfered with the sowing and weeding of the kharif crops.

In September the monsoon ceased and the hot sun of September and October caused the late sown kharif crops to wither and dried the land, which had been prepared for the sowing of the rabi crops. During the months of September, October and November, there were only scattered showers of rain.

The cold-weather rains were also late and deficient, and the conditions of the year were thus unfavourable to all crops.

2. With such conditions it is not surprising that the kharif crops should have yielded little more than a third of the normal outturn, and that in the lighter soils they should have failed almost entirely.

The long break before the monsoon set in enabled the cultivators to prepare the land for the rabi sowings more thoroughly than usual, and, though the germination of the seed was often defective, the outturn of these crops proved more satisfactory. In Jubbulpore the outturn was more than three-quarters of a normal crop, and in Saugor also the results were fair. In the districts of Damoh, Seoni and Mandla the results were not so good, and it is only in these districts that there was anything approaching a general failure of the crops.

3. In spite of the adverse season, the area included in holdings has increased in all the districts of the Division, except Jubbulpore. In this district there is a fall of nearly 28,000 acres, of which half is in the area held by malguzars as khudkhast and half in the area held by ordinary tenants. It is suggested that this is due to the malguzars having thrown inferior land out of cultivation to avoid assessment at the impending settlement. I am unable to say if this view is correct, but it is possible that the deficient rainfall rendered this land unfit for sowing and that the high price of seed-grain made it more profitable to sell the stock rather than risk a failure of the crop; and this view is supported by the fact that the area held as khudkhast had increased in the previous year. In all other districts of the Division, except Mandla, the area held in this right has increased; the decrease in Mandla is more than compensated for by the increase in the area recorded as *sir*, and is probably due to the re-classification of the area held by malguzars at settlement. The fall in the area held by ordinary tenants in the Jubbulpore district may also be due to the surrender of inferior lands by tenants owing to the adverse season. The variations in the areas held in other rights are of little importance and call for no remark.

4. The total area held by tenants has risen from 3,904,327 acres to 3,937,885, and the total rental payable has fallen from Rs. 32,28,405 to Rs. 32,20,259. The all-round rate has risen slightly in all districts, except Mandla, and varies from Re. 1-1-3 in Jubbulpore to Re. 0-5-4 in Mandla. For the Division as a whole it stands at Re. 0-13-1 per acre.

Owing to the fact that the returns give the total rental demand of the year without deductions on account of suspensions and remissions, it is difficult to say how far the demand due for collection was recovered in full. Enquiries made in the districts of Jubbulpore and Damoh tend to show that collections were good, but the Deputy Commissioners of Saugor and Seoni are doubtful whether the full demand was recovered by the malguzars.

5. The two previous years had been years of marked prosperity and while in the year under report the agricultural classes have sustained severe losses,

their power of resistance to adversity has been a marked and satisfactory feature of the year throughout the Division.

The special measures taken to prevent distress due to the failure of the crops and the high prices of food-grains have formed the subject of separate reports, and I need not dilate on them here. As the Deputy Commissioner of Sangor remarks in speaking of the condition of the people, the results show that "We have simply been marking time for a year: we have not gone back, but are ready if given the chance to continue the advance made in the past six years," and all the district reports show that this is true for the Division as a whole.

The labouring classes have also suffered less than was to be expected; the extension of the programme of ordinary works and the improvements carried out by the richer tenant and malguzars, either with their own money or by the aid of loans from Government, has enabled them to tide over the period of high prices and has prevented them from having to emigrate in search of work.

With the exception of a serious outbreak of malarial fever during the monsoon, there was no epidemic during the year, and, in spite of the high price of food, there was no serious increase in the death-rate.

6. The relations between malguzars and tenants have continued to be good, and the anxious times which all the agricultural community have passed through, has found the malguzars with very few exceptions ready to help their tenants with work and seed-grain, whenever they were in a position to do so. Complaints of illegal exactions or harsh treatment have been rare, and the only district in which there has been a large increase in the number of suits for arrears of rent is Damoh, where the number rose from 192 in the previous year to 369. In spite, however, of this increase only 75 decrees were transferred to the Collector for execution by proceeding against the holding, and in no case was any decree executed by the attachment of property.

7. The number of sanads granted for improvements has generally fallen in spite of the large amount of work that has been done in improving land.

Field work is generally carried out during the hot weather when the agriculturist has little other work to do and the sanads granted in one year thus refer to the works undertaken in the previous year. The impetus given to field embankments and other agricultural works by the failure of the crops will thus appear in the number of sanads issued next year.

8. Statistics regarding the mortality of cattle are not available in any of the reports, but, though there appears to have been no serious epidemic disease, the mortality of cattle has been great and the trade in hides and bones brisk. Inoculation is reported to have been popular, and the efforts of the Veterinary staff have been generally welcomed by the people. The Department is still undermanned, and an increase in the number of Veterinary Assistants is urgently required to enable a larger number to be employed on tour.

9. The total amount of loans outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the beginning of the year was Rs. 48,027, while the advances during the year amounted to Rs. 6,44,822. The demand due for recovery during the year was Rs. 50,942, of which Rs. 1,487 was remitted and Rs. 41,097 was recovered. A sum of Rs. 697 was recovered in advance. The demand outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,49,568.

Owing to the very large amount advanced during the year on which no interest fell due, the rate of interest recovered on the mean of the loans outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year was only 0.76 per cent and does not give a true view of the financial profits of the year. In ordinary years when the transactions are normal, this test is no doubt satisfactory, but whenever large advances are made to relieve distress, it will be necessary to discount the figures with the results of the succeeding year.

Considering the condition of the crops the collections are satisfactory.

10. The balance of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 95,672 bearing interest and Rs. 877 without interest.

A sum of Rs. 5,14,997 was advanced during the year and the demand falling due for recovery was Rs. 12,809, of which Rs. 11,839 was recovered and Rs. 50 was remitted. Rs. 14,682 was paid in advance.

The balance of loans bearing interest outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 5,84,099.

The demand on account of loans without interest due for recovery was Rs. 822, of which Rs. 439 was recovered. Remissions amounting to Rs. 382 were sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 55 left to be recovered in the Seoni district is the only remnant of the large advances of famine loans made in the previous famines.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

11. The arrears of land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 34,127, the greater portion of which was due in the districts of Saugor and Damoh. A sum of Rs. 51 was collected in Damoh and the balance remitted, with the result that the accounts in all districts are now clear of arrears for years previous to 1907-08.

The demand on the 1st of October 1907 amounted to Rs. 20,78,206. Revision of assessment in the Mandla district raised the demand by Rs. 5,503, which with other minor changes makes the demand at the close of the year Rs. 20,83,780. Owing to the failure of the crops liberal suspensions and remissions were granted. The total amount suspended amounted to Rs. 5,44,203, while in Jubbulpore and Seoni a sum of Rs. 1,40,421 was remitted. No remissions were granted in Saugor, Damoh and Mandla, and the question of remissions in these districts is now under consideration.

The net demand for collection during the year was Rs. 13,93,582. A sum of Rs. 2,111, which had been collected in advance, was adjusted and Rs. 13,91,181 was recovered. Rs. 290 was left outstanding at the close of the year in the Saugor district, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that the greater part of this sum should have been suspended owing to the poor crops in the villages from which it was due and that its collection was therefore not pressed. The collections in advance amounted to Rs. 1,551, so that the advance collection remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year were Rs. 1,948.

The amount remitted by money-order through the Post Office has fallen, a result only to be expected with the reduction of the demand.

12. Liberal remissions were sanctioned in the ryotwari villages of Mandla and Seoni, and the demand on account of land revenue not on the roll was thus reduced to Rs. 39,849. Out of this Rs. 9,723 was suspended and the balance collected. No remissions were granted in Saugor or Damoh, and the treatment of suspended arrears is now under consideration.

13. The collection of revenue has been affected without recourse to any serious coercive measures. 374 notices of demand were issued and in 23 cases defaulters were arrested. 177 attachments of moveable property were ordered but in no case was any property sold. One village was brought under direct management owing to the insanity of the proprietor. These results compare very favourably with the figures for previous years and show that the suspensions and remissions granted were sufficient.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

14. The progress made in regular settlements is dealt with in a separate report, and the only subject to be treated on here is the annual investigation into muafi and ubari grants and their resumption.

These investigations were carried out in all districts, and there are no important cases requiring special mention. In the Saugor district the Deputy

Commissioner reports that in past years the investigation has not been well done and that cases have come to light in which no effect has been given to orders of resumption and in which grants should have been resumed, but have been left unreported. He is now arranging for a thorough investigation into all grants, and the result of this will be dealt with separately.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

15. In spite of the adverse season there is no marked increase in the number of transfers of land by private sale or mortgage with possession, and the consideration money when compared with the land revenue assessed on the property transferred shows little change.

Sales by the Collector in execution of decrees were suspended during the year in most districts of the Division owing to the doubt whether a fair price could be obtained. So far as the returns go, there seems no reason to think that there has been any serious deterioration in the condition of the land-owners such as has been a marked feature of the previous failures of crops in this Division.

16. The number of applications for partition shows a slight decrease. In the Jubbulpore district the only two applications received were rejected on the ground that while settlement is in progress, it is impossible to make a fair partition of the property, as the revision of rents and the declaration of the land to be recorded as *sir* would affect the value of the pattis formed.

The delegation of the power to pass final orders in these cases to the Deputy Commissioner has done much to facilitate their disposal, but it is desirable that appeals against orders passed in partition cases should also be dealt with by these officers. Under the present system such appeals come before the Commissioner, and if one of the parties wishes to obstruct the partition, he files an appeal against every intermediate order, and the proceedings have to be stayed pending its decision. As it is almost always necessary to hear both sides, and the period of limitation for appeals in the Commissioner's Court is sixty days, this often causes considerable delay.

Good progress has been made with the disposal of all cases except in the Court of Rai Bahadur N. G. Sarkar in the Seoni district. This officer has had little previous experience of this work, and has found some difficulty in dealing with these cases. The oldest pending case dates back to November 1906 in the Saugor district, and every effort should be made to bring it to conclusion.

17. The working of selected sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts is set out in Statement L and as usual the number of applications under most of the sections is small and present no special features.

The number of applications by tenants to recover a penalty from the landlord for refusal to grant a receipt or illegal exactions has risen from 30 in the previous year to 54, but out of 33 cases disposed of only 14 were decided in favour of the tenant.

The number of applications to alter or commute rents rose from 13 to 51, the increase being most marked in the Saugor district, where 39 applications were received against 9 in the previous year.

Applications to be placed in possession of a surrendered occupancy holding rose from 13 to 121, of which 119 were made in the Jubbulpore district. The fact that this district is under settlement probably accounts for this large increase as the applicants hope for lenient treatment at the revision of rents.

The number of applications by malguzars for permission to transfer *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights shows but little variation from the figures of the previous year. Owing to the conditions of the year only 181 decrees for arrears of rent were transferred to the Revenue officers for execution by ejectment of tenants under sections 82 and 85 of the Tenancy Act compared with 304 in the previous year, and out of 205 disposed of ejectment was only ordered in 133 cases.

In 238 cases tenants applied for reinstatement on the ground that they had been illegally ejected and 108 applications were decided in their favour out of 263 disposed.

The number of applications to confer occupancy rights fell from 12 in the previous year to 3 in the year under report, but there is no reason to suppose either that the provisions of the law are not known or that there is any reluctance on the part of malguzars to grant these rights.

18. Suits for arrears of rent rose from 2,180 in the previous year to 2,203 in 1907-08; the increase is only marked in Damoh, where the number rose from 192 to 369. Considering the large number of tenants, the number of suits does not appear excessive, even though there has been so large an increase. More than half the suits for arrears of rent arose in the Jubbulpore district, where a suit is brought against one tenant out of every one hundred and forty tenants holding land.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

19. Owing to the large number of roads the construction of which was undertaken during the year to provide work for the labouring classes, the number of cases under the Land Acquisition Act was above the average. Good progress has been made in the disposal of these cases and no district has a very heavy pending file. None of the cases were of any great importance.

20. During the year 325 sales of landed property were ordered by the Civil Courts, or 39 less than in the preceding year. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year there were thus 580 cases before the Collectors for disposal. Owing to the failure of the crops, and the difficulty of securing an adequate price no sales were held in the districts of Jubbulpore and Damoh, and the year closes with a file of 349 cases pending.

In 58 cases sale was averted by payment of the claim, in 2 cases a lease was granted and in 48 cases sale was ordered. In 121 cases no action was ultimately taken, and the decrees were returned unsatisfied, while in 2 cases sanction to sale was refused.

21. The Lambardari system is reported to have worked well during the year, and on the whole the Government revenue has been promptly paid. In spite of the very large number of villages in which there has been a private partition and the pattidars collect the rents from their own tenants, the number of applications by lambardars for assistance in recovering land revenue from co-sharers is small.

22. Mukaddams have as a class performed their duties well and there have been few complaints against them of neglect of duty.

23. In spite of the little remuneration which he receives, the work done by the kotwars has earned the praise of all officers. Owing to the failure of the crops they were often unable to collect their dues without assistance and in many cases where the cultivators were unable to pay, the kotwar received a monthly stipend from Government to enable him to tide over the season of high prices without deserting his post.

24. The number of revenue cases instituted rose from 19,488 in the previous year to 29,870 owing to the large number of applications for loans. In spite of this increase good progress has been made in the disposal of cases and the pending file of the Division has been reduced. 97 appeals were filed in my Court, of which 10 were successful and 80 unsuccessful.

25. Volume B of the Gazetteer has been brought up to date in all districts of the Division.

26. The development of Government estates has not been dealt with in sufficient detail in the district reports. The progress made in the allotment of

land, the area relinquished with the causes of relinquishment the area available for allotment have not been touched on, even in the reports of the Mandla and Seoni districts, where these estates are of considerable importance.

In the Division as a whole the occupied area in ryotwari villages has risen from 316,844 acres to 331,688, the increase being greatest in Mandla. In Jubbulpore, Damoh and Saugor the occupied area has fallen slightly, though the decrease is nowhere great.

The revenue payable has risen from Rs. 1,03,730 to Rs. 1,11,683 and the rate per acre from Re. 0-5-3 to Re. 0-6-7.

A sum of Rs. 19,810 was spent by Government in the improvement of these villages, partly in embanking land and partly in improving the water-supply of villages.

A special Naib-Tahsildar was employed in the Lakhnadon tahsil of the Seoni district during part of the year in the management of the ryotwari villages there and did good work, and the Ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar in Mandla was of great use in carrying out improvements.

The patels are reported generally to have done well, but in the Saugor district where there are only 8 ryotwari villages, six patels are reported to be non-resident, one of them living 55 miles away from his village. They have paid in the revenue promptly, but as the Deputy Commissioner points out, they cannot take much interest in their villages and he is taking steps to improve the system.

27. Owing to the necessity of organising measures to prevent distress, the amount of touring done by all officers was unusually large, and, in spite of the great increase in their work, all Tahsil offices were inspected during the year by Deputy Commissioners or their Assistants. Mr. Fox-Strangways, who held charge of the Division throughout the year, was on tour for 187 days and inspected all District offices except Mandla and several of the tahsils.

28. The principal work of the year has been in connection with the prevention of the distress, and has formed the subject of a separate report. In dealing with that my predecessor has brought the names of deserving officers to the notice of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, and as I only took charge of the Division very recently, it is impossible for me to make any remarks on the work done by individuals.

H. A. CRUMP,

Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

Annexure B.

Revenue Administration Report, 1907-08.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year 1907-08:

PART I—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

The rainfall of 1907 was below the normal in all the districts, the most marked deficiency being in Nimar, where the total rainfall was only 17 inches against the average of 30 and a fall of 45 inches in the preceding year.

The monsoon broke with light showers in the third week of June and from the middle of July to the end of August there was a steady and continuous downpour. In the month of September, however, the rains stopped abruptly, and the result was a partial failure of the kharif crops in all the districts.

The early cessation of the rains was injurious to the rabi crops also, and although the slight showers received in December and January did some good, the outturn was generally below the normal.

2. The late commencement of the rains gave time to bring more land under the plough, and the occupied area increased from 4,933,803 to 4,963,155 acres. All the districts contributed to the increase. Chhindwara is again conspicuous in this respect, taking the first place with a rise of 9,000 acres; Betul is second with a rise of 7,000, then come in order Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Nimar with a rise of 6,000, 5,000 and 3,000 acres, respectively.

The area held as *sir* decreased by over 3,000 acres, due to the conversion of *sir* rights into occupancy tenancy on the transfer of proprietary rights by malguzars. Land held in malik-makbuza right also decreased by over 1,000 acres. Most of this decrease occurred in the Nimar district and was due to the transfer of the plots to malguzars, when, under standing orders, the land lost its malik-makbuza status.

3. The area held in tenant right increased from 3,780,762 to 3,814,618 acres, and the rental from Rs. 31,84,857 to Rs. 32,05,511. The all-round incidence per acre comes to Re. 0-13-5 against Re. 0-13-6 in the previous year.

Owing to the partial failure of the crops, and the consequent suspension of land revenue, the collection of rents on current account amounted to 67 per cent in Narsinghpur, 65 in Hoshangabad, 55 in Chhindwara, 44 in Nimar, and 40 per cent in Betul. The suspension of revenue granted was—

19 per cent in Hoshangabad.

7 " " Narsinghpur.

30 " " Nimar.

26 " " Chhindwara.

45 " " Betul.

Allowing the same percentages for suspension of rents, the collections should have been better. The short collections indicate two things—firstly, that the concessions received by malguzars from Government duly reached small cultivators, and, secondly, that the malguzars treated their tenants leniently.

4. The year was an adverse one for the agricultural classes, and the failure of the harvest was bound to have a bad effect on their material prosperity. The smaller agriculturists and the labouring classes had a very hard time. To meet the situation Government forests were thrown open for the free removal of head-loads of fuel and grass and the free extraction of edible minor produce was also allowed. Road works under the management of the Public Works Department were started and liberal taccavi advances were made, which enabled several malguzars to start private works on which many poor agriculturists and labourers got work near their homes. These arrangements afforded sufficient support for the needy, and there was no unusual emigration or wandering in search of work. Gratuitous relief was also given where necessary.

There was no serious epidemic among cattle, but the shortage of fodder is reported to have caused deterioration in their condition, and a large number of them succumbed to the rigours of the rains.

5. The agricultural association is reported to be taking interest in the improvement of agriculture and the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, reports that through their agency the application of sulphate of copper to juar has become almost universal in that district. Winnowing machines are also becoming more popular. The agricultural banks are also reported to be doing well, and in the Hoshangabad and Betul districts several of them gave useful help to their members by loans for the purchase of seed and bullocks.

6. In the Hoshangabad district there are disputes in a few villages about the grazing lands which the malguzars wish to bring under cultivation, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that some cases of this sort are pending decision. In Chhindwara Raja Raghuji collected rents after orders of suspension had been communicated, and some difficulty was experienced in getting him to refund. But, with few exceptions, landlords and tenants are on good terms with each other.

7. Relations between Government and the people continue to be satisfactory. The relief given during the time of distress was highly appreciated and meetings were held in the Hoshangabad district, in which the people declared their loyal attachment to Government.

8. The number of sanads granted during the year for improvements made was 67 against 71 in the previous year. The improvements effected were mostly in the way of construction of wells for agricultural purposes.

9. The total amount outstanding at the close of the previous year was Rs. 1,19,007. This included a small sum of Rs. 728 on account of consolidated loans granted free of interest in the Hoshangabad district. The advances of the year aggregate Rs. 4,35,180 as compared with Rs. 91,838 in the previous year. The great bulk of these loans was taken in the Betul and the Nimar districts. In other districts also the special circumstances of the year rendered liberal advances necessary. These loans were granted for purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle and also for the relief of distress, under Section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The total demand falling due for recovery during the year was Rs. 75,389, of which only Rs. 24,744 were collected. A large portion of the balance had to be suspended owing to bad crops. The amount of interest collected was Rs. 2,604, falling at 8 per cent on the mean of loan.

10. Land improvement loans were also given out on a large scale, the amount advanced being Rs. 3,21,142 against Rs. 15,415 in the previous year. The demand was greatest in the Betul district, where a sum of Rs. 1,16,288 was paid out for construction of wells. In other districts also considerable amounts were advanced for field embankments, irrigation wells, and clearing of lands. These liberal advances gave employment to poor cultivators and field labourers in a year of distress and were of substantial benefit in enabling them to tide over the difficult time. The loans were generally granted on the joint responsibility of the borrowers in each village, and care was taken to ensure by inspection that the loans were properly utilized for the purpose for which they were granted. The Betul report is silent on this point, but there is no reason to believe that due precautions were not there also taken.

The total demand for recovery during the year on account of principal was Rs. 16,611, of which Rs. 8,881 were collected and Rs. 50 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,680, of which Rs. 5,727 are due alone in the Nimar district. The collection of the balance was not pressed owing to the failure of crops.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

11. During the year a sum of Rs. 74 was added to the kistbandi on account of muafi resumptions, and a sum of Rs. 21 was struck off the demand owing to land acquisition. The net result was a decrease of Rs. 53 and the demand on the 1st October 1908 stood at Rs. 21,63,034.

12. The arrears at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 413, and this sum was collected in full. Of the current demand a sum of Rs. 2,375 was remitted, suspensions, amounting to Rs. 4,60,332, were granted and a sum of Rs. 153 had been collected in advance in the previous year. The net amount for collection was Rs. 17,00,220, of which all but a small sum of Rs. 899 was collected.

The demand of cesses of malguzari villages amounted to Rs. 1,28,803. Of this Rs. 14,037 was suspended and of the net demand Rs. 1,14,740 was collected, leaving a small sum of Rs. 26 for realization.

13. Including a sum of Rs. 8,288, which was remitted in the Nimar district, and which is not included in the demand column in Statement F-III, the total demand of land revenue not on the roll amounted to Rs. 1,24,781, of this Rs. 16,839 was remitted, a sum of Rs. 58,510 was suspended, and Rs. 1 had been collected in advance in the previous year. The net demand for recovery was Rs. 49,431, all of which except a sum of Rs. 725 was collected.

14. The demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue rose from Rs. 20,132 to Rs. 27,695. It consists chiefly of royalties on mineral concessions. No orders have yet been received regarding the royalty due from the Mohpani Coal Mine in the Narsinghpur district, and large arrears are outstanding against this coal mine. In other districts the demand was collected in full, except a sum of Rs. 12, which remained outstanding in the Hoshangabad district.

15. The total number of notices issued in the Division rose from 333 to 408. The number of attachments ordered was 414 against 370 in the previous year, but the attachments actually effected numbered only 86, and out of these in only one single case was the property attached sold. The number of arrest warrants issued fell from 19 to 16, and in all these cases the revenue was paid up and no defaulter had to be sent to the Civil jail. In the Chhindwara district, the absentee malguzars, who live in the Nagpur district, are reported to give the most trouble. During the year sanction was obtained to the sale of some of the villages belonging to the worst defaulters, and although no sale actually took place, the action taken has frightened malguzars and better results may be expected next year. One village in the Nimar district was attached and brought under direct management as the malguzar had absconded. No details have been given of the four cases in which the estates were taken under direct management in the Chhindwara district.

16. Only the Nimar and Betul reports give details of the use made of post offices for remittance of revenue. In both these districts the revenue realized by means of revenue money orders amounted to Rs. 11,366 against Rs. 22,233 of the same districts in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, ascribes the decrease to the revenue of ryotwari villages, which is mostly received by money orders, having been remitted in full, while the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, ascribes it to the fewness of post offices in the Harsud tahsil.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

17. The usual verification of revenue-free grants was made during the year. There was no change in the Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Betul districts. Two muafis in the Hoshangabad district and 8 in the Nimar district were resumed during the year. The entries in Statement H-1 of the Nimar district under "for maintenance of public servants" do not agree with those of the previous year, and the Deputy Commissioner explains that wrong figures were reported in that year. Similarly, the figures reported last year under "on other grounds" in the Hoshangabad district were wrong and have now been corrected.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

18. Private sales of landed property show a rise of 11 in the number of mahals or shares in mahals sold and a fall of 89 in the number of plots sold. Sales ordered by Court decreased in both cases.

Taking the Division as a whole, the price realized was, in private sales, 29 times the revenue against 25 times in the previous year and, in sales ordered by the Court, 14 times against 19 of the year before. The highest price obtained was in the Chhindwara district, i. e., 52 times the land revenue in private sales and 33 times the revenue in sales ordered by Court. The Deputy Commissioner explains that in the Sausar tahsil, to which tahsil apparently most of the cases belonged, the land revenue bears no adequate relation to the value of the land.

19. The number of partition cases pending at the close of the previous year was 58 and 63 new cases were instituted, making a total of 121 for disposal. Of these 54 were disposed of, leaving 67 at the close of the year. The oldest of these was instituted on the 23rd March 1901 and was pending in the Chhindwara district. In this case the parties had been fighting out their right in the Civil Courts till the middle of 1907. The partition proceedings were then completed and submitted for the sanction of the Commissioner, but the partition was not accepted and the whole case was started afresh on the revenue side. The largest number of cases was pending in the Betul district, viz., 29, and the Deputy Commissioner explains that owing to scarcity, and the important work of enquiring into remissions and suspensions to be granted, the partitioning officer had not time to look to these cases. Next comes Chhindwara with 21 cases. In 14 of these partition has been sanctioned since the close of the year. In other districts partition work is not so heavy.

20. The number of cases instituted during the year under certain heads of revenue business exhibited in Statement L fell from 1,004 to 928. Applications by lambardars, under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act, again declined from 96 to 89, and the number in which aid had to be given was only 41 against 56 in the year preceding. Applications by tenants to deposit rent, under Section 8 of the Tenancy Act, fell from 122 to 27. This was the natural consequence of the prevailing distress. The number of applications filed, under Section 45 (2), to transfer *sir* without reservation of cultivating rights was 127. Including the 43 applications pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 170, of which 136 were disposed of. But in only 60 cases was permission granted to transfer *sir* without reserving cultivating rights.

Notices on tenants for enhancement of rent decreased from 54 to 15, and out of these only 3 were successful in whole or in part. Applications for conferral of occupancy rights, under Section 73 of the Tenancy Act, rose from 11 to 44. All these applications were filed in the Narsinghpur district. But this need not be taken as an index that the provisions of this section were not made use of in other districts. In Hoshangabad, although no application was made to a Revenue Officer, occupancy rights in as many as 70 cases were purchased by tenants privately from the malguzars. In the Nimar district the occupancy right is the prevalent one under Section 44. Applications for execution of decrees by ejectment, rose from 268 to 341, but of the 334 applications disposed of only 175 were successful.

Suits for arrears of rents increased from 2,223 to 2,510. The most marked increase was in the Narsinghpur district, 1,157 against 842 in the previous year, and the Deputy Commissioner assigns the rise to the bad crops, which rendered collection of rents difficult.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

21. Land acquisition work shows satisfactory disposal in all districts. There were no cases during the year in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts. The number of cases pending in the Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul districts was respectively 4, 3 and 1. All the 4 cases of the Nimar district originated during the year 1908. In the 3 Chhindwara cases only compensation remains to be paid.
- Land acquisition.
22. Sales of landed property ordered by Civil Courts during the year were less by 69 than in the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal by Revenue Officers was 877 against 1,016 in the preceding year. In 177 cases sale was averted by payment of claim or temporary alienation. 143 cases were struck off in default or otherwise, and in 2 cases sale was refused. In 85 cases against 110 in the previous year shares of villages or malik-makbuza plots were sold. Taking the Division as a whole the price realized was more than 18 times the land revenue. The highest price was obtained in Chhindwara, *viz.*, 118 times the land revenue.
- Collector's cases.
23. The lambardari system is reported to have worked well during the year. The number of cases in which the lambardars applied for aid for the recovery of land revenue from their co-sharers was less than in the previous year.
- Lambardars.
24. Mukaddams as a class are reported to have acquitted themselves of their responsibilities satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, reports that they did very useful work in organizing private charity. Mukaddam-gomashtas are adequately remunerated.
- Mukaddams.
25. The kotwars are also reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily. They had some difficulty in recovering their dues owing to the failure of the crops, and, where necessary, assistance was given them in this respect. Gratuitous relief was also given to kotwars of villages where they had not been able to recover their dues.
- Kotwars.
26. The total number of revenue cases instituted during the year was 24,608 against 20,284 in the previous year. The increase was contributed by all the districts except Narsinghpur and was due to a large number of taccavi cases having been registered. The pending file decreased from 2,013 to 1,670, which was due to the prompt disposal of taccavi cases.
- General revenue business.
27. The B. Volumes of the Central Provinces Gazetteer have been brought up to date in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul. The Narsinghpur Report is silent on the point.
- B. Volumes of Central Provinces Gazetteer.
28. All the Deputy Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars appear to have done a sufficient amount of touring work, and all the Tahsil offices were inspected during the year by the Deputy Commissioners or their Sub-Divisional Officers. My predecessor inspected all the District offices and all the Tahsil offices, except Sausar during the year.
- Tours.
29. The occupied area decreased from 346,270 to 345,711 acres. The decrease is due partly to relinquishments owing to the unfavourable circumstances of the year and partly to the action taken to eject the non-resident and non *bona fide* cultivators. As a result of this action the area sub-let by patels decreased from 695 to 527 acres, and that sub-let by ryots from 8,627 to 6,924 acres. In spite of the decrease in area the revenue has risen from Rs. 1,05,810 to Rs. 1,11,826. Almost all this increase is in the Nimar district. No explanation has been given, but it is apparently due to
- Progress of the ryotwari Estate.

the revision of assessment. In consequence of the bad crops of the year Rs. 16,839 of the ryotwari revenue was remitted, and a sum Rs. 58,510 was suspended.

The following amounts were advanced to the patels and ryots under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts :—

		Agriculturists.	Land Improvements.
		Rs.	Rs.
Hoshangabad	...	10,625	
Nimar	...	54,726	28,260
Chhindwara	...	2,190	1,333
Betul	...	13,334	200

The water-supply was further improved during the year by the construction and repairs of wells, and the following amounts were spent :—

		Rs.
Hoshangabad	...	5,087
Nimar	...	14,665
Chhindwara	...	1,200
Betul	...	3,606

30. Having joined the Division after the close of the year to which the report relates, I am not in a position to remark on the work of the individual officers, but I bring to the favourable notice of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner the names of the several officers mentioned in the District Reports.

7th December 1908.

H. M. LAURIE,
Offg. Commissioner.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1907-08,

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Administration Report for the year 1907-08.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

The monsoon rainfall began in time or only a little late throughout the Division. The rainfall was exceptionally heavy and continuous in the month of August, but by the end of that month, though some damage had been done in the cotton-juar tract by the water-logging of the soil and the stoppage of weeding and in the rice tracts by the bursting of embankments and the retardation of transplantation, crop prospects were as a whole excellent. From that time however rain practically ceased, but South and East Chanda and to a less extent parts of Nagpur and Bhandara received a fair amount of rain mostly in the earlier part of the month. October was rainless and so was November until the very end of the month, when a most useful and fairly general fall was received. Cold-weather rains were generally slight and hailstones were less in evidence than usual.

2. A season such as that above was naturally unfavourable for every important crop. Light early ripening rice generally reached maturity, but ordinary rice on unirrigated land gave a miserable outturn. This failure most affected North Bhandara and Balaghat. The heavy falls of August had filled reservoirs, when it did not breach them, and irrigated rice generally did fairly well. Cotton and juar were generally poor as the result of excessive rain followed by its premature stoppage, but there were great variations between villages in the same tract and some tracts such as that along the Wardha River in Wardha had not much short of a normal outturn. In Sironcha all crops did excellently. The early withdrawal of the monsoon rendered rabi sowings a matter of difficulty, especially in Balaghat, where only 76,000 acres were so sown as against 188,000 in the preceding year. Germination was better than might have been expected, except in the case of linseed which was almost a total failure, and the rain in November, though too late for resowings, helped the crop on the ground immensely. Wheat outturns vary from 35 per cent in Bhandara to 75 and 80 per cent in Nagpur and Wardha. Ringni-juar was generally a good crop. In May a bumper harra crop afforded congenial employment to the aboriginals in Balaghat at a time when such employment was most welcome.

3. If a decrease of some 140,000 acres in Chanda, owing to the transfer of the 4 zamindaris to the Drug district is allowed for, there has been an increase of some 5,000 acres in the total area included in holdings in the Division. Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat have remained practically stationary in this respect, a result which considering the character of the season may be held to be satisfactory. In Nagpur and Wardha there are increases of over 2,000 acres each which shows that the steady progress in these districts of bringing all cultivable waste available under cultivation has not been checked by the season. The variations in area under the different tenures exhibit the usual tendencies. The tendency towards the gradual extinction of malik-makbuza rights through purchase by proprietors will now cease in consequence of the Judicial Commissioner's recent ruling, occupancy rights continue to be valued chiefly in the Nagpur and Wardha districts. Statement B shows that the area held by patels and ryots in Chanda increased by some 2,900 acres. That held by ryots in Balaghat decreased by a nearly similar amount, but the Deputy Commissioner explains that number of holdings actually increased.

4. The total rental demand of the Division is almost identical with that of the preceding year. The drop of Rs. 6,000 in Wardha is not explained by the Deputy Commissioner, but probably owing in part to proprietors obtaining possession of tenant land

which they are always keen to do in that district. But the real rental demand for collection was not that shown in Statement A from which the rental the collection of which was suspended by orders under Section 18 of the Tenancy Act along with land revenue, should have been deducted. If this deduction is allowed for, it will be seen that the rental collections made were satisfactory enough. Thus in Balaghat, rental collection was made practically in full as 44.3 of the rental demand was collected as compared with 45 per cent of the revenue demand. In Bhandara the respective figures are 55 per cent of rental collected as compared with 62 per cent of land revenue. The other districts return percentage of rent collection of 84 and over.

5. The intensity of the crop failure in parts and the high pitch reached in the prices of food-grain everywhere subjected the people to a severe strain. All the District reports indicate the very satisfactory resisting power exhibited by cultivators and labourers in meeting the effects of a season which a few years ago would, at least in parts, have involved extensive expenditure on famine relief. In the Balaghat report the Deputy Commissioner says with confidence that practically every cultivator was found to have some money or grain in reserve though they availed themselves freely of help from Government loans. In Bhandara it is remarked that the people met the situation in a manner very different from previous calamities. The high prices secured were no doubt a direct gain to those who had crops to sell and they were not a few. But no doubt on the whole there has been some increase of the indebtedness of agriculturists which of late especially in the cotton tracts has been on the decline. Such a result was inevitable, especially as marriages were pushed on owing to the approach of "Singhast," but with a few good seasons the effect will disappear. A widespread misfortune was the very heavy mortality of cattle during July and August 1908, due partly to poor nourishment during the hot weather, but chiefly the continued rainfall which in many places was accompanied by a plague of caterpillars that as specially injurious to the grazing. Fairly liberal help in the way of taccavi will be needed on this account in the current year. The condition of the labouring classes remained satisfactory throughout. It is described as one of "blatant prosperity" in the Wardha report. There does not seem to have been even any general fall in wages, except in respect of manganese carting. Government Public Works Department, Irrigation and Forest Departments works were expanded, but even in Bhandara and Balaghat the demand for labour was often in excess of the supply.

6. The relations of landlords with their tenants stood the test of a bad season well, and are reported to have continued to be generally satisfactory. Exceptions mostly occurred where the landlord was represented by an agent. Malguzars acted very well in the difficult task of distributing water amongst their tenants, though there are some complaints of their conduct in this respect in Bhandara. They are also reported to have behaved well in allocating the collection of rents between their tenants where differentiation was permitted between unirrigated and irrigated land as was done in some rice villages in Bhandara and Balaghat. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, notes that Kunbis are gradually asserting themselves as the predominating cultivating class and they are generally good malguzars.

7. The attitude of the agricultural classes towards Government was generally eminently satisfactory, and I think it may be safely said that there has been no deterioration in this respect. No doubt, there has been anti-Government agitation in the guise of the themes of swadeshi, boycott and swaraj carried on mostly under Brahmin influence, but this has been confined to the larger towns and to the products or material of our schools and colleges, and has had no vogue amongst the genuine agricultural classes. The generous help given by Government in the shape of suspensions of revenue and grant of loans and in parts of weaver relief and the organisation of cheap grain shops has been appreciated. But the Indian peasant is as inarticulate in his expressions of gratitude as in most other matters concerning himself. The year was not very favourable for progress in the direction of agricultural improvement, but indications of some results are given in several of

the District reports. The provision of more stable irrigation is no doubt the greatest incitement to improvement of all. During the year tussar cultivation was started in the Garchiroli tahsil, but it is too early to give an account of the results.

8. The number of sanads granted for improvements was 76 as compared with 119 in the preceding year. In the Nagpur district 40 were granted mostly for wells as compared at 22 in the preceding year. The falling off occurred in Balaghat where only 9 were granted as compared with 80. The Deputy Commissioner explains that the people busied themselves mostly with small embankments not eligible for sanads, in preference to work on tanks whose liability to breach had been freely demonstrated and also that a number of improvements in the ryotwari estates have been held over for enquiry during resettlement. In Bhandara too it is noted that sanad cases are pending enquiry.

9. The feature of the year is the large amount of new loans under both Acts paid out during the year. These aggregated Rs. 5,18,000 as compared with Rs. 63,000 in the preceding year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 3,27,000 as compared with Rs. 45,000 under the Land Improvement. This distribution proved of the utmost value in tiding the agriculturists over a bad season and the loans were generally promptly and systematically distributed on the lines suggested in the Chief Secretary's letter of the 6th January 1908. Besides the above help a special allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 under the agriculturists' loans was distributed in October 1908 to help the difficulty in preparing land for the rabi harvest caused by the heavy cattle mortality mentioned in paragraph 5. The largest share of the loan money was naturally allotted to the districts of Bhandara and Balaghat where the crop failure was severest, but there was a brisk demand in all districts except Wardha. Enquiries as to the manner in which loans were spent have not been completed; but the matter in all districts is receiving due attention. So far it would seem that very few cases of misapplication of loans have come to light, and no doubt the system of granting taccavi on joint responsibility is to some extent a preventive of misapplication of loans. Several districts refer to an exceptionally large amount of expenditure having been incurred on land improvements in addition to the amount received from Government loans, specially on field embankments. As regards collections of instalments of former loans due, a considerable amount of suspension was allowed, especially in the Balaghat and Bhandara districts, where only 28 and 36 per cent respectively of the instalments due under the agriculturists' loans and 36 and 45 per cent of those under the land improvement loans were collected. In Wardha the small amount outstanding under the Land Improvement Act was recovered in full and in that district and in Nagpur and Chanda the same percentages varied from 82 to 99. Only 31 rupees of arrears under the Agriculturists' Loans Act had to be written off and the accounts generally are in a satisfactory condition, though some correction in the amount of balance shown in last year's statement for Chanda has now to be made.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

10. The total on the roll has increased from Rs. 27,77,826 to Rs. 27,84,664. The changes are not of importance and are mostly of the usual nature, *viz.*, increases owing to resumptions of muafis and decreases owing to acquisition of land for public purposes. The revenue of the Lower Taluqs of Sironcha has once more been restored to the roll and the figure brought forward in Statement E for 1906-07 requires correction on this account.

11. If allowance is made for the suspension of revenue mentioned in the next paragraph, it will be seen that the current demand was collected in full in Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. The Divisional return is marred by an outstanding of Rs. 753 in Wardha of which Rs. 10 is on account of an error in the accounts mentioned in last year's report, and Rs. 743 is due by the

ex-ward of the Hingni estate whose special difficulty in revenue payment I do not understand. I presume that the arrear has been paid by now. The only other arrear balance is an amount of Rs. 115 in Chanda due from villages under direct management. Cesses were suspended in accordance with paragraph 23 of Revenue Book Circular I-14 except in the Wardha district, where their collection was permitted by the Chief Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, says that he now thinks that this suspension was unnecessary and I agree with him. The amounts concerned though petty individually amount in the aggregate to a serious consideration to District Funds, their collection does not necessarily involve harassment of the revenue-payer and the latter, even though the whole of his rent may be suspended, is not necessarily in distress. I think that the orders on the subject should be made more elastic.

12. The main feature of the year, besides the liberal grants of taccavi mentioned in paragraph 9, is the amount of suspension of revenue and of rents ordered on account of crop failures. Rs. 4,84,479 of current revenue was suspended as compared with a nominal amount in the preceding year. Rs. 2,15,000 were suspended in Bhandara and Rs. 1,23,000 in Balaghat. The adequacy of these concessions is, I think, best shown by the fullness with which not only revenue but rent, as noted in paragraph 4, was collected. The rapidity with which the cotton and juar prospects have deteriorated since the close of the year under report and the losses of cultivators owing to heavy cattle mortality will to some extent delay the full recovery of the suspended revenue, but with ordinary good fortune it should all be recovered by next year.

13. With revenue concessions in the air it might be expected that considerably more stimulus to prompt payment would have been needed. But Statement G shows that coercive processes had to be used in an appreciably greater scale than in the preceding year only in the Nagpur district where a tendency to inexcusable slackness in payment is habitual. There 630 attachments were ordered as compared with 310 in the year before. On the other hand, in Balaghat only 68 warrants of attachment were issued as compared with 86 and in Bhandara attachments increased only by 6. No defaulters were imprisoned; only one sale was carried out in each of the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda and four in Bhandara. On the whole the collection of land revenue presented no difficulty.

14. The current demand from ryotwari villages in the Chanda district has increased by Rs. 1,000 through development of the estate. Excess collections owing to collection of rents in the villages of Kunghada and Nawegaon at the old rates were adjusted by the remission of Rs. 2,503-1-2. Except for an arrear item of Rs. 260 which has not been explained by the Deputy Commissioner, the balances shown are covered by suspensions except for the amount for all but Rs. 5-4-3. In Balaghat there are no arrear balances and the current balance shown apparently represents suspended revenue. There is a small fall of Rs. 236 in the current demand there. In Nagpur the increase is mainly caused by the recovery of arrears of land revenue due from the resumption of the Tharsa muafis.

15. Under miscellaneous land revenue the demand for the Division has increased from Rs. 43,278 to Rs. 1,06,388. The main increase is from royalty levied on manganese ore in the Nagpur, Balaghat and Bhandara districts. Had prices anything like those of the preceding year prevailed the increase in receipts would have been still more marked. But a unit-rate of little better than 9d prevailed throughout the year, involving a royalty of only 1 anna per ton and the figure reached is evidence of the magnitude of the output. The demand was collected in full.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

16. Muafi grants were duly verified, except in respect of the usual residuum, where the enquiry has been delayed owing to the muafidars living in distant places. In Balaghat an assignment

of Rs. 15 of revenue was granted to Ramo Patel of Bakigada for special help given in the detection of a murder case, a form of reward much appreciated in suitable cases. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat notes that several ryotwari kotwals have surrendered their land for lack of plough-cattle. It would be well to afford deserving men help in this respect. A revised muafi register for the Chanda district has now been received in manuscript and after check it will be sent to Press.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

17. It would not seem that the season has had any appreciable effect in the statistics of alienation of land. There has in fact on the whole been a fall in the area and value (as shown by the assessment) of land transferred by private sale and a still more substantial fall of area and value in respect of land transferred by court sales, while there has been an increase in the amount shown as consideration in the last class of transfers. The figures as far as they go are reassuring, though it may possibly be that the effects of the season of 1907-08 may be more reflected in the transfers statistics of the current year.

18. There has been a substantial reduction of the pending files of partition cases, *viz.*, from 111 to 72. The reduction is most marked in the Wardha and Nagpur districts where this work is often difficult. The largest pending file, *viz.*, 34 is now in the Bhandara district. Revenue concessions and taccavi work were specially heavy in that district which may have interfered with disposal of partition work. But the oldest case dates only from 1906 and is one of a number concerning the Chiche-wara zamindari. The delegation of the powers of confirmation in these cases to Deputy Commissioners seems to have expedited their disposal.

19. It might have been expected that in a year of scarcity much larger recourse would have been had to the provisions of Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue. But it will be seen that the increased use of this section is practically confined to the Nagpur district where revenue-payers of all kinds generally require more stimulus than elsewhere. As regards the provisions of the Tenancy Act it is satisfactory that so little occasion was found to use the penal clause Section 10 for the levy by a landlord of anything in excess of the rent legally payable. The variation shown in the recourse had to the other sections of that Act are not very significant. The fall in the number of cases in which the power to enhance tenant's rents was used seems to reflect consideration for the poor season on the part of landlords. There were also fewer successful applications by landlords for the execution of rental decrees by ejectment of tenants. There has also been a decrease in the number of applications to transfer sir land without reservation of occupancy rights, which is satisfactory as hard times might have been expected to cause an increase in such applications. The single case under Section 13 for enhancement of rent owing to an improvement made by a landlord was in the Balaghat district, and was decided in the landlord's favour. This section is of most importance in irrigable tracts, and the Deputy Commissioner considers that a change in the law and procedure is necessary before landlords can be expected to use this section freely.

20. The returns show that less use than ever was made by ordinary tenants of the provisions of Section 73 of the Tenancy Act for the conferral of occupancy rights, *viz.*, only 18 cases as compared with 42 in the preceding year. But it is the exception for tenants to have recourse to the Revenue Courts under this section and the purchase is almost invariably arranged privately between the parties concerned. This transaction which the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, personally considers to be a remarkably poor investment and which the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, also decries is very popular in Nagpur and Wardha districts. The fact that it is so amongst the more advanced agricultural classes is the best indication that the superiority of the right acquired is worth its valuation according to law.

21. Suits between landlords and tenants for arrears of rents increased in number. But it will be seen that the increase is confined to the districts of Nagpur and Wardha where it was probably partly due to tenants keeping back their payments of rents on

the chance of suspensions of rent. Sale in execution was actually effected in fewer cases in Wardha than in the preceding year, and the total number of such sales in Nagpur is only 9. There was a general decrease in the number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

22. Land acquisition work was heavy in the Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat districts, but generally satisfactory progress has been made, though the number of fresh institutions in the last two quarters of the year in Nagpur has swollen the pending file. The Bhandara report omits mention of the subject. In the important case of the acquisition of land for the Ramtek Irrigation project the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner were obtained for a departure from the rules laid down in the Book Circular for the calculation of the landlords' share of compensation for tenant land acquired where whole villages are acquired. It was recognized that the valuation of land must necessarily turn to a large extent on the amount bought.

23. The statistics of sales of land ordered by Civil Courts show singularly little variation from those of the preceding year. The number dealt with in the Nagpur district is actually identical with that of the year before and in the whole Division there is a difference of only five in the number. The pending file has been slightly reduced in all districts except Wardha where it is not large. It is somewhat notable that in Bhandara in a poor year like the one under report a much larger number of sales were averted by the judgment-debtors paying the decretal debt than in a good year like the preceding one. Five more villages or shares of villages were actually sold in that district in the preceding year, but in other districts there has been a decrease in this respect. The theoretical deduced price in Wardha has been still further inflated by the sale of a valuable mukasa village, which fetched a very high price.

24. The number of cases for disposal has everywhere been raised by the very large number of taccavi enquiries that had to be held. In Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat there has been an increase in the pending file which is considerable only in Bhandara where the circumstances of the year threw much extra work on the staff. If Collector's cases are excluded the number of old cases pending is nowhere large. The remarks of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in paragraph 13 of last year's Resolution regarding the statistics of English correspondence shown by the different District officers did not reach me until after the close of the year and I have not yet had an opportunity of going fully into the matter. Issue correspondence generally has increased while, except in Bhandara receipts have tended slightly to decline. For the Division as a whole the figures for issues and for receipts very nearly balance each other, but the figures for the different districts show curious differences in this respect. The inequality is less marked in Bhandara than in the preceding year, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that care has been taken not to register correspondence with subordinate officers and to avoid needless correspondence. In that district correspondence in connection with mineral concessions is no doubt heavy and an excess of issues over correspondence is shown too for the Balaghat district where the same is the case. But the same feature is seen in the Wardha returns where the subject of minerals is conspicuous by its absence. It would seem that Deputy Commissioners show in these returns all the correspondence that is registered in their English offices while only English letters in the Revenue Department are concerned with the report. The subject will receive my attention. The draft office manual for District offices prepared by Mr. Rangabhashiam is still under consideration.

25. There is little that is new reported on the subject of village officers and servants. The tenor of the reports is generally satisfactory and as usual the least satisfactory functionary is the mukaddam-gomashta especially when he represents an absentee non-agriculturist proprietor. Punishments of mukaddams were heavy in Nagpur, and in 42 cases in Wardha fines were inflicted for failure to mend boundary marks. That

patient and hard-working village servant the kotwal was severely tried with dues paid in cash and food-grain at famine prices and he has come well out of the trial. A very limited amount of assistance in cash doles was granted to the poorer kotwals, but it is probable that this would have been needed on a much larger scale, but for the severe cattle mortality in the rains which, though disastrous to agriculturist, afforded abnormal perquisites to kotwals in the shape of hides.

26. I consider that it is desirable that District officers should retain a direct share in the matter of the appointment and dismissal of village officers and servants in their own district. Owing to the growth of business and the grant of additional powers to their assistants, they have been relieved of the duty of passing original orders on these matters. But in order that they may keep in touch with the matter, they should exercise appellate authority and this can be easily effected by delegation.

27. The small ryotwari estate in Nagpur is prosperous and stable. There were no relinquishments in the year and revenue was recovered in full. A small programme of well improvements is being carried out.

Management of Government estates, Nagpur.

28. Considering the unfavourable nature of the season the results may be regarded as satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner reports that there is a growing demand for land in the district and that the conditions of the ryotwari tenure are appreciated by cultivators. The number of surrenders slightly exceeded that of allotments, but a comparison of area and revenue is not given. The area regularly settled increased owing to the settlement of some new villages. 10 out of the 20 rice-rule villages remaining were resumed. Only a few of the remainder may merit confirmation. Non-resident tenants have given some trouble in Rudrapur and Junona where there is good irrigation, but they are being dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is prepared to delegate the power of allotment even to specially selected patels to avoid the delay unavoidable owing to the large area of the district. This would, I think, be justifiable only in very exceptional cases, but some regular delegation of authority to the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors seems desirable. Revenue was recovered satisfactorily after allowing for suspensions and the great bulk was recovered by patels without tahsil agency for which they duly received commission. Two tanks and 10 wells were constructed and 5 tanks and 2 wells repaired from the improvement grant. Expenditure in a good deal restricted by want of labour. The Deputy Commissioner has very properly repressed any tendency to interference by Forest subordinates in ryotwari villages. The Ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar underwent training in Baihar tahsil and also in tank work in which he prepared a project. But the ryotwari area is too scattered for one man to be of much real use to all the Tahsildars concerned and the Deputy Commissioner is submitting proposals for a second Ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar.

Chanda.

29. The ryotwari villages of Baihar stood the bad harvest of 1907 very well. There has been a fall in occupied area, but an examination of details shows that the position is really stronger. The number of holdings actually increased, while the area under rice, and under small millets as compared with that of the year 1904-05 has been transposed. Rice now stands at 26,000 acres as against 19,000 acres under small millets, 177 families of good cultivating castes were newly settled. The brisk traffic in harra profited patels and ryots, and the estate did not require more relief than other parts of the district. 7 new wells and 15 irrigation tanks, some of which are reported to be excellent, were constructed from the improvement grant. Good progress was made with the Baihar-Topla road and with three of the irrigation works. The Siharpat fair was successfully held and stimulated interest in agricultural improvements. The prospects of the estate are quite promising.

Balaghat.

30. The B volumes of the District Gazetteers have been brought up to date in all districts except Bhandara where this will shortly be completed.

31. As was required by the circumstances of the year, a very full amount of touring has been done generally by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants and by Tahsildars and Naibs. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has as usual been tied a good deal to head-quarters, but his staff have done sufficient touring. Tahsils have been duly inspected by Sub-Divisional officers and also by Deputy Commissioners except in Nagpur and Bhandara. In the latter district Mr. Rustomjee had deferred inspection until he had acquired familiarity with the Central Provinces revenue system and has since the close of the year made careful and detailed examinations of two of his tahsils. I held charge of the Division up to the 1st May and for the rest of the year Mr. Napier was in charge. The District offices of Bhandara, Wardha, Chanda and Balaghat were inspected as well as most of the tahsils.

32. All the Deputy Commissioners have done good work and have shown zeal and discretion in carrying out the policy of the administration in dealing with the apprehension of distress from the special circumstances of the year. The share of the services of Mr. A. K. Smith, Assistant Commissioner, that was available for district work in Wardha has been very helpful in the administration of that district and Mr. Waterston has shown promise in Balaghat. The work of most of the Provincial service officers has been favourably noticed in the District reports. The names of Rao Bahadur Ramkrishnarao in Nagpur, Rai Bahadur Anantlal in Balaghat, Rai Saheb Sunderlal in Wardha are again perhaps the most noticeable. The work of most of the Tahsildars is commended in the District reports. The names of Messrs. Vaidya and Shaukat Ali, Nagpur, Venkatesh Narhar, Chanda, Digraskar, Bhandara, and Babu Singh, Balaghat, may be singled out, while Messrs. Kekre and Pande seem to have justified their selection for promotion. Several of the Naib-Tahsildars show promise.

J. WALKER,

Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

ANNEXURE D. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1907-08.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Chhattisgarh Division for the year ended the 30th September 1908.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

In the greater part of the Chhattisgarh Division the course of the monsoon in 1907 was generally favourable up to the early part of September. It began, not too violently, before the middle of June, and was well established by the end of that month. Throughout July and August and in the first week in September copious rain fell, varied by occasional short and, on the whole, opportune spells of dry weather. At this point, however, a marked change occurred. Before the middle of September the rain abruptly ceased and not a drop fell again till the very end of November. Portions of the Division did not wholly share even the favourable conditions which prevailed generally up to September. In a considerable portion of the Drug District there was a protracted break in July and August, while in the Bilaspur District in the western portion, which includes the Pandaria Zamindari, and in all the northern Zamindaris the advent of the monsoon was much delayed, and even after it arrived the rainfall was in a marked degree deficient. A few tracts, notably the Mahasamund tahsil of the Raipur District, were fortunate enough to receive some good showers in the latter half of September. Among these were the northern Zamindaris of the Bilaspur District, but here the rain was too late to compensate to any considerable extent for the previous drought. Showers fell in most places in the Division at the end of November, in the middle of December, and again in February; and some places had showers in January also.

2. In the conditions above described there was up to the end of the first week of September promise of a bumper kharif harvest. In fact, when September came and abundant rain continued to fall, in numerous places the cultivators, whose fields were then full of water, began to fear lest their crops should be damaged by excessive moisture. Any thought of drought was far removed from their minds. Accordingly they made haste to let the water out, most ill-advisedly as the event proved. In a very short time the situation was completely changed; and under a scorching sun the crops rapidly began to fail for lack of moisture. Eventually in place of the bounteous yield joyfully anticipated a few weeks before a distinctly poor harvest was reaped. The outturn of rice, which is by far the most important crop in all three districts of the Division, was (in American notation) 50 in Drug, 75 in Raipur and 45 in Bilaspur. That of kodon, which comes next in importance, was 35 in Drug, 45 in Raipur and 50 in Bilaspur, while that of til was 40, 33, and 51 respectively. The drought of September and October, which prevented the kharif crops from coming to full maturity, naturally also led to a very considerable diminution in the sowings of the rabi crops. The area sown with wheat was 41 per cent less in Drug and 30 per cent less in Bilaspur than in the previous year. Similarly, that sown with linseed was 63 per cent less in Drug and 60 per cent less in Bilaspur. However, the actual outturn on this diminished area was very fair, the crops apparently having been much benefited in many cases by the showers which fell at intervals during the cold weather. Wheat yielded 90 in Drug, 90 in Raipur and 80 in Bilaspur, while gram yielded 100, 100, and 75 respectively. Linseed was not so good, the outturn being 60, 70, and 45 respectively. It will be seen that the harvests in Raipur, poor as they were, were decidedly better on the whole than in either of the other two districts.

3. The area included in holdings increased in all three districts—in Raipur by more than 5,000 acres, in Bilaspur by more than 18,000, and in Drug by no less than 1,61,286. The magnitude of the last-mentioned increase is due to the transfer of four Zamindaris from the Chanda District to the Drug District on the first day of the year under report. Indeed, this large accession of territory has affected nearly all the statistics in Statement A for Drug. But, even if these four Zamindaris be left out of consideration, there was an increase in the occupied area.

of the district. This general increase in the occupied area is merely the continuation of a tendency which has been observable for some years past. In parts of the Chhattisgarh plain cultivators have been driven by increasing families and restricted holdings to seek fresh land elsewhere. In a recent tour I noticed that many cultivators from certain villages of the Drug Tahsil, where cultivation has practically reached its limit, had during the past few years taken up land in the eastern portion of the Ambagarh-Chauki and Panabaras Zamindaris. Apparently a similar state of things is to be found in some of the Raipur Zamindaris.

4. The statistics relating to the area held by the several classes of land-
Area held by the several
 classes of landlords and tenants. lords and tenants show that the area held by malguzars as *sir* increased appreciably in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts, the increase being accompanied in both cases by a still larger decrease in their khudkasht land. Settlement operations are responsible for this result. In the non-zamindari portion of Drug, on the other hand, where settlement operations were going on in only a very small area, malguzars' *sir* decreased and their khudkasht land increased. In the Zamindaris there was an enormous increase in both kinds of land. This is of course due—as are the increases in land of all kinds—to the inclusion of new Zamindaris in the district, to which reference has been made above. There was some increase in the area of malik-makbuza plots in the non-zamindari portion of Raipur and in the Zamindaris of Bilaspur, due to settlement operations, and a slight decrease in the non-zamindari portion of Drug, due apparently to escheat. The area of absolute-occupancy holdings decreased everywhere, as usual. The area of occupancy holdings increased everywhere, except in the non-zamindari portion of Drug and in the Bilaspur Zamindaris where there was a slight decrease. Presumably the increase was due partly to the conversion of *sir* land, retained by expropriated malguzars, into tenancy land, and, in Bilaspur, partly to extension of holdings in the Chandrapur-Padampur Taluka, where all tenants have occupancy rights. It may also have been partly due to the correction of the village records in the course of settlement operations. In no district did any ordinary tenant apply for the purchase of occupancy rights; and there is no evidence that occupancy rights were privately purchased in any case. The area of ordinary holdings and of land held by superior tenants in ordinary right increased everywhere—a natural concomitant of the increase in the occupied area, commented on above.

5. Statistics of rental collection are not available for Raipur and Bilaspur.
Rental collection. But it is believed that the collection of unsuspended rents was good in both districts. In Drug too the collection of rent was apparently good, the considerable falling-off in the total amount collected being due to suspension and remission.

6. In consequence of the very inferior kharif harvest the condition of the
Condition of the cultivating
 classes. cultivating classes was naturally worse than it was in the previous year. But the extent of their deterioration was astonishingly small. The gratifying feature of the situation was that people generally showed far more staying power than could possibly have been anticipated from the history of the last 10 or 12 years. It is true that cultivators, whose crops yielded anything at all, were in some measure compensated for a diminished outturn by the high prices prevailing, and that the previous year's kharif harvest had been superabundant. But after making full allowance for these two comparatively favourable circumstances there was nothing in the experience of the recent past to suggest that they would display the resource actually displayed by them. It now seems, however, that the lessons of the late famines have really been taken to heart. Even so the people could hardly be expected to pass, wholly unaided, through the ordeal with which they were confronted. Accordingly such action as seemed necessary was taken by Government to mitigate the effects of the widespread failure of crops. Revenue was suspended in villages where inquiry showed the need for suspension; and the suspension was announced in good time. In a few places, revenue, which had been suspended in previous years, was remitted. Large sums were advanced for the improvement of land, a larger amount being given out than had ever before been

given out in the Division for this purpose. Large sums were also advanced, when the time for kharif sowings approached, for the purchase of seed and cattle. The Public Works Department programme of works was expanded in order to provide employment for labourers who might be in search of it. District Councils from their limited resources spent all that they could on public works. The Court of Wards was not behindhand in rendering aid to ease the situation. In the four northern Zamindaris of the Drug District, which are under the Court of Wards, the forests were thrown open for the free extraction of fruits and roots and head-loads of firewood. This example was followed in that district by Zamindars managing their own estates. Indeed, in many parts of the Division material assistance was given by private individuals who, with or without the help of *takari* constructed tanks and field embankments and other works. In these various ways the necessity for measures of actual famine relief was avoided throughout the Division except in a very restricted area in the Bilaspur District. In the northern Zamindaris of Drug, where there was a marked failure of rice and kodon, actual distress was averted by a good mahua crop. But in the northern and western parts of Bilaspur, where there was an equally bad failure of rice and kodon, the mahua crop also failed; and distress ensued. In the rainy season it was found necessary to distribute gratuitous relief here. But the total period for which relief was given nowhere exceeded three months: the total amount spent in relief was less than Rs. 6,500; and the total number of persons in receipt of relief at any one time never reached 1,750.

7. Some advance was made during the year in the improvement of agriculture. In all three districts the Agricultural Associations continued to take an interest in the subject, but, though this attitude was something to the good, not much was effected through their agency. More was done by means of the Government farm at Labhanidih near Raipur, where improved methods of cultivation continued to be successfully demonstrated. By the results shown at the farm in rice cultivation certain malguzars were induced to substitute transplantation for the customary practice of *biasi* in their own rice cultivation, and the experiment was a great success. In Raipur, where the area under transplanted rice appreciably increased and was far greater than in either of the other two districts, the crop gave a full outturn, whereas rice grown in the usual way gave considerably less than a full outturn. It may reasonably be expected that this practical proof of the superiority of transplantation will lead to its more extensive adoption in the near future, though any very rapid progress in this direction must not be looked for. The greatest advance in the improvement of agriculture has been effected by the irrigation tanks constructed by Government, which have brought home to the people the great benefits accruing from systematic irrigation. The character of the year of course conduced to an extensive resort to irrigation. Naturally when the rain failed in September all available sources of irrigation were utilized to the utmost. Practically every village has a tank, and from most of these tanks some irrigation can be effected. But it is generally of a very restricted kind. Water can be led to only a few fields which lie immediately below the tank, and as a rule these fields belong to the malguzar. So for the tenantry as a body the village tanks supply very scant facilities for irrigation. A very different state of things exists where Government tanks have been made. These of course irrigate all the lands not only of one village, but of several villages. The advantages of irrigation have thus become widely known; and irrigation is now eagerly availed of wherever it is obtainable. It is of course beyond the means of the bulk of agriculturists to construct for themselves tanks of the size of the Government tanks. But so keenly is irrigation now appreciated that on every side cultivators are doing what they can for the retention of moisture in their fields. Field embankments are everywhere being constructed, and these are generally of a more effective kind than they used to be.

8. In connection with the grant of sanads for improvements I wrote last year that it was probable that the number of sanads would increase considerably in the near future. But there was no increase in the year under report. On the contrary there was a decrease. In Drug and Bilaspur only 1 and 10 sanads were granted respectively as in the previous year: in Raipur only 5 were granted instead of 14. It

is admitted that in Drug the number would probably have been very much larger if the Land Records staff had been more alert in bringing improvements to notice. With regard to Raipur and Bilaspur it is intimated that the works of improvement so extensively undertaken in all parts of those districts during the year were not completed by the end of the year; and a large increase is anticipated in the number of applications for sanads in the current year. But I suspect that in these districts too the smallness of the number of sanads actually granted is due, partially at any rate, to remissness on the part of the Land Records staff. Of the numerous improvements taken in hand many must have been, and undoubtedly were, finished before the rainy season began.

9. The relations between malguzars and tenants were in most places satisfactory. It could hardly be expected that all malguzars should show themselves to be model landlords. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in the Bilaspur report certain malguzars in the Mungeli Tahsil are denounced as being thoroughly oppressive. There is, I fear, no tahsil in the Division in which at least one harsh and tyrannous malguzar will not be found. Moreover not a few malguzars, even if they are not actively oppressive, are led by selfishness to take advantage of their position of superiority and to deprive the tenants of rights to which they are justly entitled. I am informed that in some villages in Drug the malguzar would not allow any tenant to take water for irrigation from tanks constructed in the famines at the cost of Government, even when the water had to pass through the fields of many tenants to reach the malguzar's. On the other hand, it certainly cannot be said that all tenants are immaculate. For instance, in the Raipur Tahsil some Chamar tenants appear to be keeping up their unenviable reputation for unruliness. In referring last year to their objectionable practice of resorting to violence to regain possession of land from which they have been ejected by order of a Civil Court, I remarked that the practice had been greatly checked. The statement was, I believe, justified by the facts. But it is clear that the practice has not yet been entirely stamped out. At the same time lawlessness of this kind on the part of tenants is happily exceptional. The bulk of tenantry are law-abiding and peaceful. Similarly the majority of malguzars, even if they are not inspired by much sympathy for their tenants, at any rate treat them not inconsiderately. On the whole during the year malguzars throughout the Division probably did more to assist their tenants than they have ever done before. At the time when the not too plentiful supply of food derived from an indifferent harvest was likely soon to be exhausted and in consequence a demand for employment rose in every quarter, the malguzars promptly provided employment by opening works throughout the country side. It may be quite true that in this action most of them were prompted more by self-interest than by altruism. But I have no doubt that many were also actuated by a genuine desire to help the tenants in their straits. Anyhow, whatever the motive, the effect was excellent: for the ties between them were thereby drawn closer and their relations rendered more cordial.

It is matter for regret that, in the Bilaspur District at any rate, the Zamindars, from whom, as owners of large estates and men of position and influence, much might have been expected, did not show that disposition to come to the aid of the tenants which the malguzars showed. The Zamindar of Pandaria was, however, an honourable exception. In the Raipur District most of the Zamindars are in the Mahasamund Tahsil where the crops fared best and where the tenants did not need much help. In the Drug District 8 out of the 13 Zamindars are under the Court of Wards. In only 4 of these 8 was the failure of crops severe; and in those 4 the Court of Wards took various measures to alleviate the effects of the failure, constructing works of improvement, throwing open the forests, and even feeding indigent persons. As I have already said, the example thus set was followed, as far as might be, by the Zamindars of the neighbouring Zamindaris.

10. It is gratifying to be able to say with some confidence that the people throughout the Division, even in the towns, are practically unaffected by political agitation, and are untouched by the seditious movement, which has been so prominent

Attitude of the people towards Government and Government measures.

of late in certain parts of India. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur lays stress on certain incidents in the year's history of his district—such as the transparently genuine gratitude of the people for the measures taken by Government to mitigate the effects of the widespread failure of the crops, and the readiness of the inhabitants of the town of Raipur, when plague broke out there, to follow the advice of Government Officers in the matter of remedial action—which furnish clear evidence both of the goodwill felt by the people towards Government and of the trust reposed by the people in the benevolence of Government towards them. Similar evidence is forthcoming in abundance from all other parts of the Division.

11. * Very considerable sums were advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—nearly a lakh and a half of rupees in Bilaspur, about a lakh and a third in Drug, and rather more than a lakh in Raipur. The money was made to go as far as possible. For instance, in Drug no less than 10,500 persons received loans, each recipient getting on an average Rs. 12-8-0. Probably no cultivator, who could not have obtained seed without the assistance of a loan, was left out, though it is reported that in Bilaspur some cultivators, who declined loans, subsequently found that they were unable to sow the whole of their land.

In all three districts it was found necessary to suspend a portion of the demand on account of such loans: in Raipur a small sum of Rs. 48 was also remitted. In Drug after suspension only a small sum of Rs. 42 remained for collection, and this was collected. In Raipur and Bilaspur there were larger amounts to be collected, and Rs. 411 and Rs. 1,285 respectively remained uncollected.

12. I have already said above that a far larger amount was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the Division than was ever advanced before. In Bilaspur Rs. 83,246 were advanced, in Drug Rs. 80,150 and in Raipur Rs. 67,150. Details of the actual kinds of improvements for which loans were taken have been given only in the Drug report. No less than 399 loans were taken for field embankments, 19 for the improvement of existing tanks, 14 for the construction of new tanks, and one for the construction of a water-channel. Due supervision was exercised in all three districts to see that the money borrowed was not improperly spent. Only one case of misapplication was discovered in Drug, and none in the other two districts. However, it has come to my notice that one case of misapplication has recently been detected in Raipur. But it seems certain that on the whole very little indeed of the money borrowed was improperly spent.

Some suspension was necessary of the demand on account of loans of this kind also in all three districts. In Drug and Raipur the whole of the unsuspended demand was recovered: in Bilaspur a sum of Rs. 671, over and above the suspended amount, remained uncollected.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

13. Changes in the demand on account of land revenue on the roll were few. In Bilaspur there was no change. In Raipur the few changes were comparatively unimportant and resulted in a net reduction of Rs. 16. In Drug the chief change was the addition of Rs. 3,695 on account of the takoli of the four zamindaris transferred from the Chanda District. The resumption of a revenue-free grant gave a further addition of Rs. 50, while remissions of revenue with respect to land acquired for public purposes involved a counterbalancing diminution of Rs. 69. Thus there was a net increase of Rs. 3,676 in the total demand.

14. In all three districts there was an arrear demand at the beginning of the year on account of land revenue on the roll, consisting of the amount left suspended at the close of the previous year. In Raipur, the greater part of this amount was remitted, and out

of the balance of Rs. 1,015 left for collection Rs. 666 were collected. In Drug, not quite half was remitted, and the balance remained suspended with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 104 which was collected. In Bilaspur, Rs. 50,361 were remitted out of Rs. 67,210, the balance remaining suspended with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 557 which was collected. With regard to the current demand substantial suspension was rendered necessary. In Raipur, Rs. 1,39,311 out of Rs. 5,67,689, in Drug, Rs. 1,55,500 out of Rs. 4,77,171, and in Bilaspur, Rs. 1,44,967 out of Rs. 4,16,130 were suspended. In Raipur a small sum of Rs. 110 was also remitted. The whole of the unsuspended demand was collected. Part of the demand on account of cesses too was suspended. The balance was realized in full. The figures relating to the collection of land revenue not on the roll and of miscellaneous revenue are explained in the district reports and do not call for further remark. The amount of land revenue paid in by means of money orders decreased both in the Drug District (from Rs. 61,236 to Rs. 47,541) and in the Bilaspur District (from Rs. 39,748 to Rs. 34,815). A decrease was only natural in the circumstances of the year. But it is curious that in the former district the number of persons, who used this method of paying, actually increased by 25 per cent.

15. In Raipur and Drug the number of coercive processes used for the collection of revenue increased appreciably. In view of the character of the year some increase might naturally be expected. But in Bilaspur the number actually decreased. Notices of demand, which were by no means numerous in the previous year, were only three. The number of defaulters arrested fell from 8 to 2. There was no increase in the attachments of property. And there was no sale of property, whereas there was one in the previous year. It was only in attachments of property ordered that there was any increase, and even this increase was a very slight one from 206 to 208. It must be remembered, however, that a larger proportion of the land revenue demand was suspended in Bilaspur than in either of the other two districts. Anyhow it cannot be said that in these two the resort to coercion was excessive. No defaulter was imprisoned and only in one case was property actually sold in the whole Division.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

16. The prescribed annual verification of revenue-free grants was made in all three districts. One revenue-free grantee died during the year in the Bilaspur district. But final orders on the case were not passed during the year. In the Drug District a portion of a village, held revenue-free, was sold for the realization of arrears of *takavi*. The revenue-free grant in the rest of the village had been resumed in the previous year. As I mentioned in last year's report, a suit which had been instituted in the Civil Court for the ejectment of the mahant of a temple in Drug, for the maintenance of which certain villages had been granted revenue-free, abated during the year, to which this report relates, owing to the death of the defendant.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

17. Transfers of proprietary rights were considerably more numerous than in the previous year. Both private sales and Court sales of mahals and shares of mahals increased in every district, the increase being most marked in Drug; and private sales of plots increased in Bilaspur and Drug. Court sales of plots neither increased nor decreased in any district. This general increase of transfers was only natural in a lean year. The prices obtained in the sales were appreciably better in Raipur than in the previous year, slightly worse in Bilaspur, and very much worse in Drug. But, as has often been said before, a comparison of the prices obtained in different years is of little value in the absence of exact information as to the extent of the encumbrances. However it is satisfactory to note that among the purchasers agriculturists appear to have held their ground. It is true that in Raipur it is reported that most of the purchasers were money-lenders. But no details are given. In Bilaspur 81 per cent of the private sales of mahals and 92 per cent of the private sales and 67 per cent of the Court

sales of plots were in favour of agriculturists. Of Court sales of mahals 62 per cent were in favour of money-lenders; but the number of these sales was only about one-fourth of the number of private sales of mahals. In Drug, 152 of the 162 mahals, which changed hands by sale, passed to agriculturists and the remaining 10 to persons combining agriculture with money-lending, while 22 of the 25 plots sold were bought by agriculturists.

18. Again in Raipur and Bilaspur no partition work was done by the Deputy Commissioners or their Assistants as settlement operations were still in progress. In Drug there were 47 cases for disposal altogether of which 27 were disposed of. Of the 20 left undisposed of at the end of the year only one has been pending any great length of time. This one dates from 1904, and has probably been disposed of by now. The other 19 were all instituted during the year, 6 of them, pertaining to one family, having been instituted only in August last.

19. The total number of cases for disposal under the various heads of revenue business shown in Statement L again decreased (from 964 to 890). For this decrease applications to deposit rent are mainly responsible. In Raipur such applications fell from 110 to 49 and in Drug from 102 to 84. In Bilaspur they rose from 5 to 16. This increase is difficult to explain. But the decrease in the other two districts is probably due to the liberal suspension of rents which was granted. In Raipur 17 claims of thekadars to protected status and in Drug 4 were under inquiry: but not one was successful. In Bilaspur no such claim was preferred. Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act was not much used in any district. In Raipur 3 out of 11 applications disposed of under that Section, in Drug 1 out of 2, and in Bilaspur 11 out of 14 were successful. In applications under Sections 10 and 12 of the Tenancy Act, 5 out of 17 disposed of were successful in Raipur, and 5 out of 16 in Drug, while the only one disposed of in Bilaspur was unsuccessful. The number of applications for sanction to transfer *sir* land was much the same in all three districts as in the previous year. In Raipur 45 out of 61 disposed of were successful, in Drug 25 out of 40, and in Bilaspur 5 out of 13. Of applications to set aside transfers made by occupancy and ordinary tenants not one was successful in Bilaspur, though 32 were disposed of, while in Raipur and Drug 13 and 8 respectively out of 33 and 34 were successful. There was an enormous decrease in the number of applications for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant in Raipur, a slight decrease in Bilaspur, and a very slight increase in Drug. In Bilaspur the applicants were successful in all the 4 cases disposed of, while in Raipur and Drug they were successful in 14 and 18 cases respectively out of 28 and 29 disposed of. Applications by tenants for re-instatement after illegal ejectment decreased very slightly in Raipur and to a larger extent in Bilaspur, but increased appreciably in Drug. The measure of success attained by the applicants was, as usual, comparatively small in all three districts.

20. Suits for recovery of arrears of rent fell from 588 to 551. In Raipur the number decreased by 28 and in Drug by 66; but in Bilaspur it increased by 57. I should myself have expected a decrease in all three districts. For presumably the rents of those tenants, who owing to the failure of the crops might find great difficulty in paying their rents, would be suspended. At the same time, as it is revenue which is suspended in the first instance and rents are suspended only consequently, it is practically impossible to arrange that the suspension of rents shall be exactly proportioned to the requirements of each particular case. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession increased considerably in all three districts. But plaintiffs were somewhat unsuccessful, especially in Raipur.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

21. The number of land acquisition cases for disposal again increased. In Raipur there were 24, of which 15 were disposed of; in Drug 40, of which 28 were disposed of; and in Bilaspur 8, of which two were disposed of. The three cases which have been pending longest are in Drug. They date from April and July 1906. All three cases relate

to roads; and in all of them delay has been caused by the discovery after a considerable interval that a revised notification was required before any progress could be made. A fourth case in Drug has been pending since October 1907; and in this too delay was due to the necessity for a revised notification. None of the other cases dates further back than May 1908. In Raipur the oldest case dates from July 1907. In Bilaspur the two oldest cases date from July and August 1907. On the whole land acquisition work is promptly done.

22. There were 189 cases of decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Deputy Commissioner for disposal—21 fewer than in the previous year—and 120 of them were disposed of. In only 15 of these was the attached property sold, and in 10 of them the property consisted of absolute-occupancy holdings. Of the 15 cases 13 were in Raipur, one in Bilaspur, and one in Drug. In the four cases in Raipur and the one case in Bilaspur, in which villages were sold, the price represented 34 years' purchase. In three of these cases the ex-proprietors retained the *sir* land in occupancy right.

23. The number of revenue cases of all kinds for disposal increased considerably in all three districts from 3,485 to 4,976 in Raipur, from 2,769 to 4,301 in Bilaspur and from 2,626 to 3,789 in Drug. The increase is chiefly due to the much larger number of cases under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. At the end of the year the pending file was larger in all three districts than at the end of the previous year. In Raipur the number of pending cases rose from 202 to 304, in Bilaspur from 121 to 141, and in Drug from 65 to 194. The total number of cases pending more than three months in the whole Division was 197 against 119 in the previous year. Considering the increased volume of work to be disposed of, I venture to think that this result cannot be regarded as bad. I may note that in the matter of correspondence the number of issues was smaller than the number of receipts in Drug, where in the previous year the issues had greatly exceeded the receipts.

24. All the district reports refer to the work done by *lambardars*, *mukaddams*, and *kotwars*. But there is nothing new in the remarks made, and I do not consider it necessary to say anything further on the subject.

25. As I said last year, the ryotwari estate of this Division is unimportant. However, a considerable amount of attention has been paid to it by all the Deputy Commissioners. Of the 21 villages in Raipur two have been made over and a third is about to be made over to the Forest Department. Provision has been made in the current year's budget for certain improvements in some of the others. In Bilaspur there are only five ryotwari villages. A well in one of them was improved and the digging of a new well in another was begun. It is in contemplation to construct an irrigation tank in a third in the current year.

District Gazetteers.

26. The statistics contained in the B Volumes of the District Gazetteers have been brought up to date in all three districts.

27. Details of the touring done by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, by the Tahsildars and their Naibs are given in the district reports. I am of opinion that the amount of touring done was generally adequate everywhere. All Tahsil Offices were inspected by the Sub-Divisional officers. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur inspected all the Tahsil offices in his district, and also the District Office. The Deputy Commissioner of Drug inspected two out of three Tahsil Offices in his district and also the Criminal Courts at head-quarters. I inspected the Tahsil Offices of Baloda Bazar, Mungeli, and Bilaspur, and the District Office of Drug. Mr. Mayes was Deputy Commissioner of Raipur and Mr. Turner was Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur throughout the year. Mr. Mahdi Hasan was Deputy

Commissioner of Drug throughout the year except for a few days at the beginning and a few days at the end. I was in charge of the Division till the 26th August 1907 when I went on short leave. Mr. deBrett relieved me and held charge for the remainder of the year.

28. All my Deputy Commissioners have again done exceedingly good work, and I am greatly indebted to them. They, all speak highly of the work done by their Sub-Divisional Officers. Munshi Wali Muhammed, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, is selected for special mention by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur. Among Tahsildars Gokul Prasad of Dhamtari and Raghunath Prasad of Janjgir and among Naib-Tahsildars Abdur Rahman of Raipur and Jiwan Chandra Gupta have been specially commended by their Deputy Commissioners.

RAIPUR:

The 2nd March 1909.

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,

Commissioner,

Chhattisgarh Division.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 2 & 3.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the (1).—DETAILS OF

District.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by malguzars.			Land held by
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Saugor	1,174,725	124,384	89,120	18'18	3,238
Damoh	728,249	86,332	49,818	18'70	2,992
Jubbulpore	1,406,839	143,727	100,173	17'00	7,866
Mandla	801,723	39,755	37,316	9'6	307
Seoni	949,717	132,094	89,405	23'00	364
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	5,061,253	526,292	365,832	17'62	14,767
Narsinghpur	729,078	83,819	46,953	18'00	889
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa ...	1,166,842	182,362	74,886	22'04	933
{ Jagir ...	8,253	775	39	9'86	...
Nimar	785,306	51,611	33,201	11'00	13,271
Betul	1,058,135	63,813	49,756	10'73	362
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa ...	968,013	113,399	94,258	21'00	366
{ Jagir ...	247,528	13,300	9,885	9'00	...
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,963,155	509,079	308,978	16'48	15,821
Wardha	1,174,897	129,497	105,054	20'00	4,214
Nagpur	1,640,668	179,842	89,106	16'39	8,851
Chanda ... { Khalsa ...	938,986	80,009	38,034	13'00	4,845
{ Zamindari ...	108,551	8,821	5,295	13'00	100
Bhandara ... { Khalsa ...	757,677	118,128	41,911	21'00	4,766
{ Zamindari ...	330,207	46,603	18,067	19'00	417
Balaghat ... { Khalsa ...	348,870	55,561	18,754	22'00	675
{ Zamindari ...	123,539	18,787	5,052	19'00	52
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,423,395	637,248	321,273	17'67	23,920
Raipur ... { Khalsa ...	1,561,167	216,606	163,771	24'00	1,566
{ Zamindari ...	817,622	93,588	63,538	19'00	16
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa ...	1,281,210	161,198	132,580	23'00	3,587
{ Zamindari ...	544,843	76,966	32,133	20'00	6
Drug ... { Khalsa ...	1,293,471	231,872	140,068	29'00	1,359
{ Zamindari ...	424,308	52,314	29,710	19'00	192
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	5,922,621	832,544	561,800	23'54	6,726
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,370,424	2,505,163	1,557,883	19'01	61,234
For preceding year ...	21,259,250	2,493,516	1,594,286	19'23	60,731

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1908.
PROPRIETORS.

Malik-makbuzas.			Land held completely or partially revenue-free.			Total area held by proprietors, i. e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).		
7	8	9	10	11	11 (a)	12	13
Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
37,052	25,060	880	8,407	4,512	97	258,963	
29,160	16,733	394	2,652	2,193	3	167,962	
50,599	46,914	2,974	9,470	7,720	298	303,969	
2,922	824	27	39	...	...	88,052	
7,733	3,850	3	64	28	17	229,266	
127,466	93,381	4,278	20,632	14,453	410	1,040,222	
16,165	19,470	126	1,940	1,937	611	148,877	
24,692	19,837	121	1,297	1,157	7	283,237	
...	...	...	...	...	...	814	
172,872	1,67,326	1,168	21,931	26,771	1,767	279,615	
6,699	5,552	82	2,775	600	1,127	123,043	
5,215	2,845	203	2,143	1,260	525	215,015	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,185	
225,643	2,15,030	1,700	30,086	31,725	4,037	1,073,786	
51,108	50,521	505	6,138	5,618	...	291,797	
104,785	1,40,214	674	10,924	13,591	590	384,637	
74,498	43,241	458	8,548	4,915	1,295	201,089	
2,601	971	...	...	...	...	16,717	
56,741	50,985	58	653	328	72	217,433	
7,812	5,782	...	...	...	...	72,482	
10,257	7,983	...	...	...	...	84,572	
1,466	1,031	...	...	...	...	25,245	
309,208	300,728	1,695	26,263	24,452	1,957	1,293,992	
5,878	2,486	18	633	396	...	386,888	
75	8	...	...	...	...	157,201	
28,091	13,061	9	177	...	...	322,046	
87	20	...	...	...	...	109,186	
7,159	2,985	10	93	8	...	379,192	
8,256	1,857	...	...	...	...	90,280	
49,546	20,417	37	903	404	...	1,444,793	
711,863	629,556	1,716	77,884	71,034	6,404	4,852,793	
713,350	6,38,103	8,371	78,166	73,026	7,310	4,879,312	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 2 & 3.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of Landlords and Tenants ending the 31st

(2).—DETAILS

Districts.	Land held by Absolute-Occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary Tenants' Right by Tenants of other Classes.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor	17,736	157,729	1,59,025	1 0 2	30,048	226,482	1,09,910	0 14 1	142,546	1,10,729	0 12 5
Damoh	16,332	115,575	1,12,524	0 15 7	21,004	125,186	1,15,009	0 14 8	83,434	76,990	0 14 9
Jubbulpore	23,932	203,004	2,69,812	1 5 3	42,701	277,966	3,26,770	1 2 9	184,471	1,56,802	0 13 7
Mandla	1,262	11,269	7,575	0 10 9	4,590	63,348	30,619	0 7 9	75,842	23,387	0 4 11
Seoni	2,531	42,551	33,216	0 12 6	10,429	159,849	1,12,995	0 11 4	101,343	55,841	0 8 10
Total Jubbulpore Division	61,793	530,128	5,82,152	1 1 7	108,772	852,831	7,85,303	0 14 9	587,636	4,23,749	0 11 6
Narsinghpur	11,060	141,262	2,38,814	1 11 1	20,540	169,192	2,76,611	1 10 2	58,812	1,03,415	1 12 2
Hoshangabad	15,207	281,539	3,61,880	1 4 7	24,773	290,910	3,52,543	1 3 5	74,521	84,811	1 2 3
	...	...	...	...	197	2,234	1,398	0 10 0	237	183	0 12 4
Nimar	422	5,800	3,941	0 10 10	30,007	423,535	2,40,740	0 9 1	4,425	3,976	0 14 5
Betul	8,787	160,044	1,02,814	0 10 3	21,858	334,064	1,43,975	0 6 11	94,976	32,653	0 5 6
Chhindwara	9,072	103,205	1,06,325	1 0 6	26,801	268,926	1,62,765	0 9 8	129,292	43,533	0 5 5
	...	...	...	...	2,925	69,923	16,819	0 3 10	18,028	4,199	0 3 8
Total Nerbudda Division	44,638	691,850	8,13,774	1 2 10	127,101	1,558,784	11,94,851	0 3 0	380,291	2,72,770	0 11 6
Wardha	9,993	160,338	1,67,470	1 0 8	24,392	415,384	3,90,290	0 15 0	60,573	52,518	0 13 10
Nagpur	19,194	257,175	3,23,539	1 4 2	35,826	548,883	5,56,348	1 0 3	81,101	70,788	0 14 0
Chanda	8,399	114,714	76,551	0 10 8	55,389	603,161	3,84,902	0 10 3	429	185	0 6 11
	209	2,147	1,104	0 8 3	8,238	85,722	25,203	0 4 8	...	...	...
Bhandara	8,293	88,245	92,543	1 0 9	23,830	221,336	2,22,834	1 0 1	56,322	48,962	0 13 11
	2,049	25,014	23,739	0 15 2	8,558	79,486	76,571	0 15 5	27,613	22,271	0 12 11
Balaghat	3,175	30,094	32,184	1 1 1	10,200	78,775	77,000	0 15 8	28,264	24,594	0 13 11
	793	7,950	7,977	1 0 1	3,480	32,357	32,883	1 0 3	10,414	10,815	1 0 7
Total Nagpur Division	52,105	685,677	7,25,107	1 0 11	169,913	2,065,104	17,66,031	0 13 8	264,716	2,30,133	0 13 11
Raipur	14,629	145,566	95,607	0 10 6	39,494	378,392	2,57,078	0 10 10	152,087	93,182	0 9 10
	...	...	...	...	14,059	224,248	54,682	0 3 11	20,759	5,721	0 4 4
Bilaspur	15,421	83,739	51,862	0 9 11	57,068	367,783	1,80,446	0 7 10	144,776	79,911	0 8 10
	...	...	...	...	8,794	93,199	42,260	0 7 3	34,180	9,201	0 4 4
Durg	14,933	154,924	93,183	0 9 7	46,513	327,312	2,12,776	0 10 5	114,227	73,241	0 10 3
	75	2,139	747	0 5 7	6,209	144,451	53,880	0 6 0	25,194	12,709	0 8 1
Total Chhattisgarh Division	45,058	386,368	2,41,399	0 10 0	172,137	1,535,385	8,01,122	0 8 4	491,173	3,73,965	0 8 11
Grand Total	203,594	2,294,023	23,62,432	1 0 6	5,77,923	6,012,104	45,47,307	0 11 2	1,723,816	12,00,617	0 11 2
For preceding year	204,363	2,300,792	23,67,758	1 0 5	557,421	5,997,844	54,21,023	0 12 1	1,695,544	11,97,078	0 11 4

and also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year May 1908.—(Concl'd)

OF TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, i. e., total of columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total rental, i. e., columns 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir Land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
50,032	351,651	3,51,709	0 15 7	888,408	8,21,373	0 14 10	4,37,495	55,027	12,846	14,508	6,945	28,595	49,360
35,342	224,225	2,35,816	1 0 10	548,420	5,40,339	0 15 9	2,71,789	24,628	6,056	5,811	4,553	15,806	30,216
70,046	414,044	4,11,354	0 15 11	1,079,485	11,64,738	1 1 3	...	...	12,604	10,781	6,333	30,518	78,753
44,143	559,571	1,75,158	0 5 0	710,030	2,35,739	0 5 4	...	72,430	4,915	6,746	1,500	6,074	2,816
35,567	407,799	2,63,164	0 10 4	711,542	4,65,216	0 10 6	1,99,160	13,058	6,008	2,871	5,339	48,157	23,161
235,130	1,967,290	14,37,201	0 11 8	3,937,885	33,28,405	0 13 1	9,08,444	1,65,143	42,429	40,717	24,670	129,150	1,84,306
23,073	192,792	3,41,892	1 12 4	562,058	9,60,732	1 11 4	6,47,430	1,30,415	8,853	9,290	3,026	29,180	1,14,119
22,703	219,750	2,51,342	1 2 4	866,720	10,50,576	1 3 5	6,80,176	1,01,991	10,418	6,467	5,619	74,546	1,53,072
724	4,594	2,652	0 9 3	7,065	4,233	0 9 7	...	22	291	83	52	324	323
4,085	58,750	49,347	0 13 5	492,510	2,98,004	0 9 8	1,29,284	14,639	3,813	9,368	1,306	11,794	32,529
31,534	332,307	1,23,913	0 6 0	921,391	4,03,355	0 7 0	1,62,560	12,079	2,595	11,106	1,281	11,668	20,578
33,976	245,686	1,10,884	0 7 3	747,109	4,23,507	0 9 1	2,70,414	20,978	4,878	1,011	2,555	46,246	17,988
10,462	129,814	42,086	0 5 2	217,765	63,104	0 4 8	1,084	410	5,270	1,308	380	2,948	885
126,557	1,183,693	9,22,116	0 12 6	3,814,618	32,03,511	0 13 5	18,83,968	2,90,534	36,118	38,633	14,219	176,706	3,39,494
15,665	241,917	2,11,909	0 14 0	878,212	8,22,187	0 15 0	6,82,953	49,017	3,761	1,127	1,815	29,091	1,39,673
23,569	344,583	2,93,384	0 13 7	1,231,742	12,44,059	1 0 2	10,49,790	76,721	2,968	21,304	2,133	39,388	1,88,397
86	419	693	1 10 5	718,723	4,62,331	0 10 4	3,91,665	15,272	11,634	7,540	2,600	18,553	43,337
...	...	...	...	87,869	26,307	0 4 10	21,587	206	1,188	2,777	309	1,365	745
22,669	170,189	1,65,225	0 15 6	536,092	5,29,564	0 15 9	3,24,403	10,588	3,080	1,072	3,541	110,743	1,31,197
24,909	122,827	91,811	0 11 11	254,940	2,14,392	0 13 5	85,723	9,313	1,806	979	1,215	10,533	25,832
21,818	125,607	1,11,870	0 14 3	262,740	2,45,648	0 15 0	1,04,216	3,980	1,232	326	2,877	11,465	31,201
6,587	46,533	42,186	0 14 6	97,254	93,861	0 15 5	46,333	1,490	968	72	1,095	4,197	21,253
115,303	1,052,075	9,17,078	0 13 11	4,067,572	36,38,349	0 14 4	27,09,310	1,66,587	26,637	35,194	15,585	225,335	5,81,635
55,482	469,497	3,14,295	0 10 9	1,145,492	7,60,162	0 10 7	50,112	395	10,356	18,431	10,310	19,046	17,399
39,292	384,653	1,32,690	0 5 6	629,660	1,93,093	0 4 11	1,67,373	1,003	9,375	21,386	5,195	13,072	6,975
73,360	332,331	2,00,638	0 9 8	928,629	5,12,857	0 8 10	...	...	19,004	11,531	6,833	24,169	17,119
38,803	293,551	1,09,036	0 5 11	420,930	1,60,497	0 6 1	...	...	9,965	4,762	6,096	21,718	6,445
45,751	299,415	2,13,499	0 11 5	895,878	5,92,699	0 10 7	3,76,763	10,800	13,771	4,630	9,364	21,567	24,831
15,162	154,601	77,740	0 8 1	326,385	1,45,076	0 7 1	94,400	860	5,847	1,796	2,149	8,734	8,827
267,850	1,934,048	10,47,898	0 8 8	4,346,974	23,64,384	0 8 8	6,88,648	13,058	68,318	62,536	39,947	108,306	81,596
744,840	6,137,106	43,24,293	0 11 3	16,167,049	1,24,34,649	0 12 4	61,90,370	6,25,322	173,502	177,080	94,421	639,497	11,87,031
775,506	6,034,331	42,73,959	0 11 4	16,028,511	1,23,59,818	0 12 4	88,29,998	8,52,581	182,940	168,478	96,858	475,382	11,69,494

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by Patels.			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	2,086	5	300	175	0 9 4
	Damoh	10,347	45	1,512	769	0 8 2
	Jubbulpore	1,533	16	98	75	0 12 3
	Mandla	245,212	651	23,861	8,066	0 5 5
	Seoni	72,530	193	9,608	3,437	0 5 9
	Total	331,688	910	35,379	12,522	0 5 8
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	16,558	47	1,605	651	0 6 6
	Nimar	247,298	202	13,681	5,720	0 6 8
	Betul	54,158	82	3,848	697	0 2 11
	Chhindwara	27,697	68	2,943	671	0 3 8
	Total	345,711	399	22,077	7,739	0 5 7
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	2,333	8	394	330	0 13 5
	Chanda	78,817	261	6,116	2,449	0 6 5
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	102,435	209	13,940	3,102	0 3 7
	Total	183,585	478	20,450	5,881	0 4 7
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	7,593	17	1,106	312	0 4 6
	Bilaspur	1,052	4	117	48	0 6 7
	Drug	457	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,102	21	1,223	360	0 4 8
	GRAND TOTAL	870,086	1,868	79,129	26,562	0 5 4

Classes of Holders in Ryotwari Villages and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sub-let by Patels.		Sub-let by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
167	1,774	858	0 7 9	2	12	2	8	10	598	264
693	8,664	4,634	0 8 7	25	151	92	...	...	56	70
154	1,431	553	0 6 0	4	4	...	...	...	210	312
16,022	216,985	73,734	0 5 5	258	4,366	1,486	287	73	1,377	463
3,610	62,706	19,382	0 4 11	13	216	53	778	222	979	249
20,646	291,560	99,161	0 5 5	302	4,749	1,633	1,073	305	3,220	1,558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
730	14,902	5,057	0 5 6	3	51	13	29	27	854	557
8,920	231,805	86,375	0 5 11	90	1,812	574	267	152	5,062	2,332
2,152	49,799	7,872	0 2 6	33	511	94	18	...	118	39
1,085	24,446	2,743	0 3 1	14	308	56	213	45	890	88
12,887	320,952	1,02,047	0 5 1	140	2,682	737	527	224	6,924	3,016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	1,939	1,174	0 9 8	...	...	...	33	110	66	98
5,758	72,096	30,828	0 6 10	138	605	182	175	106	3,609	4,451
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,527	87,649	18,890	0 13 5	60	846	116	1,012	432	4,447	905
11,396	161,684	50,892	0 5 0	198	1,451	298	1,220	648	8,122	5,454
402	6,483	1,722	0 4 3	2	4	...	1	1	54	54
80	935	355	0 6 1	...	...	...	3	10	57	127
32	457	123	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
514	7,875	2,200	0 4 6	2	4	...	4	11	116	188
45,443	782,071	2,54,300	0 5 2	642	8,886	2,668	2,824	1,188	18,382	10,216

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 4.

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans

(I) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Sangor	29,842	1,52,077	93,351	30,135	93,098	36,405	1,416	37,821
	Damoh	7,396	1,50,584	1,47,200	11,023	(a) 1,43,573	10,496	464	10,960
	Jubbulpore	...	2,24,599	1,84,596	1,489	1,83,107	1,614	...	1,614
	Mandla	7,464	91,387	91,317	549	(b) 98,232	462	...	462
	Seoni	3,325	1,60,000	1,28,357	84	(c) 1,31,598	84	...	84
	Total	48,027	7,78,647	6,44,821	43,280	6,49,568	49,061	1,880	50,941
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	32,349	20,000	19,304	17,001	34,652	(a) 18,677	72	18,749
	Hoshangabad	14,471	81,416	81,416	2,848	93,039	8,265	47	8,312
	Nimar	26,028	1,00,676	1,00,676	389	1,26,315	23,071	80	23,151
	Betul	27,308	1,57,018	1,46,509	1,569	1,72,248	15,746	10	15,756
	Chhindwara	18,123	87,275	87,275	2,718	1,02,680	9,048	69	9,117
	Total	1,18,279	4,46,385	4,35,180	24,525	5,28,934	74,807	278	75,085
NAGPUR	Wardha	2,423	40,000	39,009	859	40,573	984	...	984
	Nagpur	7,841	93,127	93,127	7,940	93,028	9,489	125	9,614
	Chanda	30,322	87,500	62,665	17,764	75,223	17,656	319	17,975
	Bhandara	29,213	1,80,230	1,80,230	4,689	2,04,754	12,964	20	12,984
	Balaghat	(b) 10,582	1,43,500	1,43,500	3,011	1,51,071	10,010	572	10,582
	Total	80,381	5,44,357	5,18,531	34,263	5,64,649	51,103	1,036	52,139
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	30,694	1,10,000	1,04,069	24,970	1,09,793	31,437	48	31,485
	Bilaspur	3,448	1,49,640	1,49,640	1,577	1,51,511	1,458	979	2,437
	Drug	4,386	1,50,000	1,31,339	42	1,35,683	4,119	...	4,119
	Total	38,528	4,09,640	3,85,048	26,589	3,96,987	37,014	1,027	38,041
	GRAND TOTAL*	2,85,215	21,79,029	19,83,580	1,28,657	21,40,138	2,11,985	4,221	2,16,206

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the Year ending 30th September 1908.

INTEREST.

of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,608	547	980	8,233	1,819	55	2'9	JUBBULPORE DIVISION. (a) Includes Rs. 550 which were suspended during the year under report. (b) Includes Rs. 2,758 which were suspended during the year under report. (c) Includes Rs. 2,426 which were suspended during the year under report.
10,915	63	45	...	775	2	1'0	
1,489	...	...	125	69	...	0'08	
...	87	462	...	4	...	0'1	
84	...	...	...	5	...	0'07	
41,096	697	1,487	8,358	2,672	57	0'8	
17,001	...	...	(a) 1,748	1,784	...	5'53	NERBUDDA DIVISION. (a) Includes Rs. 1,358 suspended by the Deputy Commissioner. (b) Of this Rs. 21,981 are suspended.
2,848	...	...	5,464	339	...	0'63	
389	...	...	(b) 22,762	33	...	0'04	
1,569	...	...	14,187	234	...	0'23	
2,718	...	...	6,399	214	...	0'4	
24,525	...	...	50,560	2,604	...	0'8	
859	...	...	125	82	...	0'38	NAGPUR DIVISION. (a) Suspended. (b) Increased by Rs. 8 on account of excess collections which were deducted from the outstanding balance in previous years but which cannot be set off as they were purely excess collections. (c) Of this Rs. 7,558 are suspended.
7,940	...	...	1,674	517	...	1'03	
17,670	94	...	305	1,605	...	3'04	
4,689	...	...	(a) 8,295	523	...	0'44	
2,985	...	26	(c) 7,571	96	1	0'12	
34,143	94	26	17,970	2,823	1	0'87	
24,922	...	48	6,515	930	...	1'3	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. (a) Suspended.
1,568	9	...	(a) 869	92	...	0'12	
42	...	...	(a) 4,077	2	...	...	
26,532	9	48	11,461	1,024	..	0'5	
1,26,296	800	1,561	88,349	9,123	58	0'75	

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act

(2) LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	728	...	...	219	509	304	...	304
	Nitmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	728	...	...	219	509	304	...	304
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	940	...	...	383	557	364	34	398
	Bhandara	(a) 7,168	...	...	1,015	6,153	7,065	5	7,070
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,108	...	...	1,398	6,710	7,429	39	7,468
Chhattisgarh	Baipur	(a) 2,378	...	...	1,967	411	...	(a) 2,378	2,378
	Bilaspur	3,632	...	...	...	3,632	...	1,285	1,285
	Drug	14	...	...	...	14	14	...	14
	Total	6,024	...	...	1,967	4,057	14	3,663	2,677
	GRAND TOTAL	14,860	...	...	3,584	11,276	7,747	3,702	11,449

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 4.

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal.					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	(a) 57,697	63,942	54,417	12,259	99,855	9,997	...	9,997
	Damoh	18,440	1,61,593	1,61,593	10,200	(b) 1,69,833	1,302	...	1,302
	Jubbulpore	8,257	1,14,161	1,12,431	948	1,19,740	908	...	908
	Mandla	8,709	1,17,840	1,10,287	2,702	(c) 1,16,294	387	...	387
	Seoni	2,569	76,614	76,269	461	(d) 78,377	215	...	215
	Total	95,672	5,34,150	5,14,997	26,570	5,84,099	12,809	...	1,12,809
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	15,165	13,636	13,636	4,820	23,981	5,122	25	(a) 5,147
	Hoshangabad	3,530	70,125	70,125	1,030	72,625	879	...	879
	Nimar	28,497	66,312	67,792	1,977	94,222	7,704	...	7,704
	Betul	6,127	1,25,982	1,16,288	1,215	1,21,200	2,191	11	2,202
	Chhindwara	7,777	42,087	42,087	90	49,774	679	...	679
	Total	61,006	3,21,142	3,09,928	9,132	3,61,802	16,575	36	16,611
NAGPUR	Wardha	3,628	25,000	16,145	1,430	18,343	1,430	...	1,430
	Nagpur	20,693	82,133	82,133	5,097	97,729	5,772	...	5,772
	Chanda	34,654	42,000	42,423	3,567	73,510	3,590	...	3,590
	Bhandara	(a) 1,13,169	95,900	96,900	3,929	2,06,140	8,275	358	8,633
	Balaghat	45,869	25,000	89,000	2,045	1,33,724	5,655	...	5,655
	Total	2,18,013	2,71,033	3,27,501	16,068	5,29,446	24,722	358	25,080
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	(a) 9,565	10,000	67,150	1,830	74,885	1,375	100	1,475
	Bilaspur	19,641	83,296	83,245	4,340	98,547	4,009	355	4,364
	Drug	4,409	80,000	80,150	3,708	80,851	4,781	...	4,781
	Total	33,615	1,73,296	2,30,546	9,878	2,54,283	10,165	455	10,620
	GRAND TOTAL	4,08,306	12,99,621	13,82,972	61,648	17,29,630	64,271	849	65,120

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1908.

INTEREST.

of Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
9,177	3,082	...	820	1,116	...	1'42	(a) Increased by Rs. 22, vide Comptroller's No. T. A.-1038, dated the 26th February 1908.
1,302	8,898	...	...	470	...	0'5	(b) Includes Rs. 1,478 suspended.
808	140	...	100	244	...	0'38	(c) Includes Rs. 1,168 suspended.
337	2,315	50	...	492	7	0'08	(d) Includes Rs. 1,285 suspended.
215	246	...	...	32	...	0'8	
11,899	14,681	50	920	2,354	7	'7	
4,770	...	50	(a) 327	908	...	4'65	
829	201	...	50	212	...	0'56	
1,977	...	...	5,727	641	...	1'04	
1,215	...	...	987	270	...	0'43	
90	...	...	589	69	...	0'2	
8,881	201	50	7,680	2,100	...	1'00	
1,430	...	...	...	212	...	1'93	NAGPUR DIVISION.
5,097	...	...	675	1,236	...	2'09	(a) This is the correct figure which has been arrived at after overhauling the account.
3,542	25	...	48	1,748	...	3'23	(b) Suspended.
2,860	1,069	...	(b) 5,773	1,462	...	0'91	
1,995	50	...	(b) 3,660	1,230	...	1'37	
14,924	1,144	...	10,156	5,888	...	1'57	
1,130	350	(b) 350	(c) 245	578	87	1'4	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
3,880	460	...	(d) 484	1,112	...	1'88	(a) Excludes Rs. 1 due to adjustments made in Comptroller's office.
1,681	2,927	...	(e) 3,100	296	...	0'69	(b) Includes Rs. 250 on account of principal not due for recovery during the year under report.
6,691	2,837	350	(c) 3,829	1,986	87	1'31	(c) Excludes Rs. 250 on account of principal not due for recovery during the year under report.
42,335	18,863	450	22,585	12,328	94	1'15	(d) Of this Rs. 445 are suspended.
							(e) Of this Rs. 100 are suspended.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 4.

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans

(2) LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery of		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	(a) 597	...	...	597	...	597	...	597
	Damoh	154	...	...	154	...	...	154	154
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	125	...	...	70	55	70	...	70
	Total	876	...	...	821	55	667	154	821
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	265	...	...	75	190	105	...	105
	Chanda	(a) 28,272	...	...	4,166	24,106	4,224	258	4,482
	Bhandara	(b) 47,618	...	...	5,845	41,773	11,219	241	11,460
	Balaghat	(c) 22,319	...	...	769	21,557	6,878	124	7,002
	Total	98,474	...	...	10,848	87,626	22,426	623	23,049
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2,989	...	...	2,384	605	1,071	293	1,364
	Bilaspur	9,634	...	...	3,647	5,987	4,223	945	5,168
	Drug	(d) 4,717	...	...	437	4,280	1,400	...	1,400
	Total	17,343	...	...	6,468	10,872	6,694	1,238	7,932
GRAND TOTAL		1,16,690	...	...	18,137	98,553	29,787	2,015	31,802

* Vide footnotes (a) and (b) of

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1908.

INTEREST.

Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due,	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. °	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
369	...	228	...	...	...	...	JUBBULPORE DIVISION. (a) Increased by Rs. 213, vide Deputy Commissioner's No. 4860, dated the 7th December 1907.
...	...	154	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	
439	...	382	...	...	...	...	NAGPUR DIVISION. (a) The amount of Rs. 105 was transferred to the Drug District when 4 zamindaris of Chanda district were transferred to that district, hence the item has been deducted from the demand. (b) This is the correct figure which has been arrived at after overhauling the account. (c) Increased by Rs. 14 on account of excess collection which was deducted from the outstanding balance in previous years, but which cannot be set off as they were purely excess collections. (d) Of this Rs. 6,232 are suspended.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. (a) Includes Rs. 279 on account of principal not due for recovery during the year under report. (b) Excludes Rs. 279 on account of principal not due for recovery during the year under report. (c) Of this Rs. 889 are suspended. (d) Includes Rs. 105, received on transfer from the Chanda District. (e) Suspended.
75	...	...	30	...	...	...	
4,166	...	...	316	...	...	...	
5,845	...	...	5,615	...	...	...	
754	8	...	(d) 6,248	...	...	...	
10,840	8	...	12,209	...	...	...	the Chhattisgarh Division, (a) Includes Rs. 279 on account of principal not due for recovery during the year under report. (b) Excludes Rs. 279 on account of principal not due for recovery during the year under report. (c) Of this Rs. 889 are suspended. (d) Includes Rs. 105, received on transfer from the Chanda District. (e) Suspended.
991	741	(a) 742	(b) ...	...	...	...	
3,647	...	...	(c) 1,521	...	...	...	
407	30	...	(d) 993	...	...	...	
4,955	771	742	(b) 2,514	...	...	...	
16,234	779	* 1,124	* 14,723	...	...	...	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the Demand of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1908.

Division.	District.	Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1907.	Increase during the year.				Decrease during the year.			Net result.		Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1908.
			By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	From any other cause.	Total of column 4 to 6.	By revision of assessment.	From other cause.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Increase (column 7 minus column 10).	Decrease (column 10 minus column 7).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	Rs. 4,93,662	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 476	Rs. 476	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 476	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,94,137
	Damoh	... 3,48,962	...	10	77	87	...	8	8	79	...	3,49,041
	Jubbulpore	... 8,65,344	...	...	111	111	...	123	123	...	12	8,65,332
	Mandla	... 1,06,001	5,503	...	41	5,544	436	...	436	5,108	...	1,11,109
	Seoni	... 2,64,238	...	...	...	...	...	58	58	...	58	2,64,180
	Total	20,78,207	5,503	10	705	6,218	436	189	625	5,593	...	20,83,799
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	... 6,27,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,26,597
	Hoshangabad	... 6,77,408	...	...	10	10	...	15	15	...	5	6,77,403
	Nimar	... 2,88,736	...	...	64	64	...	2	2	62	...	2,88,798
	Betul	... 2,74,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,984
	Chhindwara	... 2,94,256	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	2,94,251
	Total	21,62,981	...	...	74	74	...	22	22	52	...	21,63,033
NAGPUR.	Wardha	... 6,44,218	...	...	609	609	...	...	...	609	...	6,44,827
	Nagpur	... 9,93,061	...	...	1,644	1,644	...	170	170	1,474	...	9,94,535
	Chanda	... 3,41,804	...	...	50	50	...	3,913	3,913	...	3,863	3,37,941
	Bhandara	... 5,69,398	...	...	122	122	...	79	79	43	...	5,69,441
	Balaghat	... 2,33,254	4,902	...	...	4,902	141	95	236	4,666	...	2,37,920
	Total	27,81,735	4,902	...	2,425	7,327	141	4,257	4,398	2,929	...	27,84,664
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	... 5,67,703	...	...	175	175	...	191	191	...	16	5,67,687
	Bilaspur	... 4,16,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,16,130
	Drug	... 4,73,475	...	...	3,745	3,745	...	69	69	3,676	...	4,77,151
	Total	14,57,308	...	...	3,920	3,920	...	260	260	3,660	...	14,60,968
GRAND TOTAL		84,80,231	10,405	10	7,124	17,539	577	4,728	5,305	12,234	...	84,92,464

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.

PART I (a).—Land Revenue on the Roll—Arrears.

Division.	District.	Demand.					Collections.	Balance.			Explanations.
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during year.	Balance for collection.				Suspended.	Unsuspend- ed.	Total.	
				Snsuspended.	Unsuspend- ed.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	29,427	29,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damoh ...	4,341	4,290	...	51	51	51	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni ...	358	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	34,126	34,075	...	51	51	51	...	...	...	
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara ...	414	...	...	414	414	414	...	...	...	
	Total ...	414	...	...	414	414	414	...	...	...	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	
	Nagpur ...	996	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	126	...	...	126	126	11	...	115	115	
	Bhandara ...	30	...	...	30	30	30	...	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,162	996	...	166	166	41	...	125	125	
CHHATTIS- GARH.	Raipur ...	6,054	5,039	1,015	...	1,015	666	349	...	349	
	Bilaspur ...	67,210	50,361	16,849	...	16,849	557	16,292	...	16,292	
	Drug ..	11,550	4,707	6,039	401	6,843	104	6,749	...	6,739	
	Total ...	84,814	60,107	24,603	104	24,707	1,327	23,380	...	23,380	
GRAND TOTAL		1,20,516	95,178	24,603	733	25,338	1,833	23,380	125	23,505	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1908.

PART I (b).—Land Revenue on the Roll.—Current.

Division.	District.	Demand.						Balance.				Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted.
		Demand according to Kistbandi.	Abatement or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (Total of colr. 4, 5 and 6).	Net demand for collection.	Collection.	Suspended.	Unsus-pended.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	4,93,662	...	1,57,943	297	1,58,240	3,35,422	3,35,132	1,57,943	290	1,58,233	154	96	250
	Damoh ...	3,48,962	...	1,35,214	58	1,35,272	2,13,690	2,13,690	1,35,214	...	1,35,214	52	113	165
	Jubbulpore ...	8,65,343	71,774	1,49,437	791	2,22,002	6,43,341	6,43,341	1,49,437	...	1,49,437	...	638	638
	Mandla ...	1,06,001	66,436	...	190	66,626	39,375	39,375	...	...	...	253	173	426
	Seoni ...	2,64,238	68,647	35,174	775	1,04,596	1,59,642	1,59,642	35,174	...	35,174	...	470	470
	Total ...	20,78,206	2,06,857	4,77,768	2,111	6,86,736	13,91,470	13,91,180	4,77,768	290	4,78,058	459	1,490	1,949
NARRUDA.	Narsinghpur...	6,27,597	2,359	44,960	...	47,319	5,80,278	5,80,278	44,960	...	44,960	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad.	6,77,408	15	1,26,458	15	1,26,488	5,50,920	5,50,920	1,26,458	...	1,26,458	...	171	171
	Nimar ...	2,88,736	1	87,780	9	87,790	2,00,946	2,00,162	87,780	784	88,564	...	...	...
	Betul ...	2,74,984	...	1,24,604	...	1,24,604	1,50,380	1,50,264	1,24,604	116	1,24,720	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	2,94,256	...	76,429	129	76,558	2,17,698	2,17,698	76,429	...	76,429	...	392	392
	Total ...	21,62,981	2,375	4,60,231	153	4,62,759	17,00,222	16,99,322	4,60,231	900	4,61,131	...	563	563
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	6,44,218	...	20,472	154	20,676	6,23,592	6,22,949	20,472	753	21,225	15	133	148
	Nagpur ...	9,93,061	...	92,323	38	92,361	9,00,700	9,00,700	92,323	...	92,323	...	320	320
	Chanda ...	3,41,804	3,909	33,824	275	38,008	3,03,796	3,03,796	33,824	...	33,824	26	543	569
	Bhandara ...	5,69,398	...	2,14,914	24	2,14,938	3,54,460	3,54,460	2,14,914	...	2,14,914	...	271	271
	Balaghat ...	2,33,254	...	1,22,945	100	1,23,045	1,10,209	1,10,209	1,22,945	...	1,22,945	51	23	74
	Total ...	27,81,735	3,909	4,84,478	591	4,88,978	22,92,757	22,92,114	4,84,478	753	4,85,231	92	1,290	1,382
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	5,67,689	110	1,39,311	1,143	1,40,564	4,27,125	4,27,125	1,39,311	...	1,39,311	...	1,283	1,283
	Bilaspur ...	4,16,130	...	1,44,967	1,095	1,46,062	2,70,068	2,70,068	1,44,967	...	1,44,967	...	1,503	1,503
	Drug ...	4,77,170	43	1,55,500	604	1,56,147	3,21,023	3,21,023	1,55,500	...	1,55,500	26	1,358	1,384
	Total ...	14,60,989	153	4,39,778	2,842	4,42,773	10,18,216	10,18,216	4,39,778	...	4,39,778	26	4,144	4,170
GRAND TOTAL.		84,83,911	2,13,294	18,62,255	5,697	20,81,246	64,02,665	64,00,832	18,62,255	1,943	18,64,198	577	7,487	8,064

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.

PART II.—Cesses, other than Patwari Cess, assessed on the Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	Rs. 1,708	Rs. 28,540	Rs. 28	Rs. 30,220	Rs. ...	Rs. 21,275	Rs. 1,708	Rs. 7,237	Rs. 44
	Damoh ...	12	20,294	19	20,287	12	13,929	...	6,346	22
	Jubbulpore ...	...	51,670	98	51,572	...	44,467	...	7,105	62
	Mandia ...	...	6,001	...	6,001	...	3,452	...	2,549	13
	Seoni ...	...	14,035	14	14,021	...	14,021	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,720	1,20,540	159	1,22,101	12	97,144	1,708	23,237	141
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	35,275	7	35,268	...	34,174	...	1,094	7
	Hoshangabad ...	...	39,526	9	39,517	...	36,529	...	2,988	8
	Nimar ...	4	26,031	...	26,031	...	21,612	...	4,419	...
	Betul ...	...	15,275	...	15,275	...	10,380	...	4,895	...
	Chhindwara ...	20	17,558	...	17,578	20	15,067	...	2,491	4
	Total ...	24	1,33,665	16	1,33,669	20	1,17,762	...	15,887	19
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	...	36,985	42	36,943	...	36,949	...	...	17
	Nagpur ...	80	59,820	19	59,890	65	57,583	15	2,227	180
	Chanda ...	...	22,073	12	22,061	...	21,316	...	745	21
	Bhandara ...	2	32,156	6	32,152	2	25,934	...	6,216	22
	Balaghat ...	...	14,057	...	14,057	...	8,775	...	5,282	10
	Total ...	82	1,65,100	79	1,65,103	67	1,50,557	15	14,470	250
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	...	37,074	30	37,044	...	34,564	...	2,480	447
	Bilaspur ...	4,156	27,469	114	31,511	3,131	21,741	1,025	5,614	119
	Drug ...	636	25,094	9	25,721	265	25,085	371	...	9
	Total ...	4,792	89,637	153	94,276	3,396	81,390	1,396	8,094	275
GRAND TOTAL		6,618	5,08,942	407	5,15,149	3,495	4,46,853	3,119	61,688	685

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collection during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.

PART III.—Land Revenue not on the Roll.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus to all of columns 5 and 8).	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	...	1,583	...	1,583	...	1,098	...	485	60
	Damoh	...	6,509	...	6,509	...	1,134	...	5,375	3
	Jubbulpore	...	1,968	6	1,962	...	1,759	...	203	6
	Mandla	...	84,014	44	83,970	...	15,276	...	68,694	173
	Seoni	...	24,510	148	24,362	...	10,850	...	13,512	155
	Total	...	1,18,584	198	1,18,386	...	30,117	...	88,269	397
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	518	...	518	...	518	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	6,689	...	6,689	...	1,185	...	5,504	...
	Nimar	7	1,03,568	...	1,03,575	7	43,488	...	60,080	...
	Betul	...	8,551	...	8,551	...	...	...	8,551	...
	Chhindwara	...	5,448	1	5,447	...	3,307	...	2,140	2
	Total	7	1,24,774	1	1,24,780	7	48,498	...	76,275	2
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	481	...	481	...	481	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	10,746	...	10,746	...	9,302	...	1,444	...
	Chanda	2,790	37,798	36	40,552	2,530	35,639	260	2,123	515
	Bhandara	...	544	...	544	...	544	...	...	...
	Balaghat	17	23,663	7	23,673	17	9,719	...	13,937	907
	Total	2,807	73,232	43	75,996	2,547	55,685	260	17,504	1,422
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	52	3,014	19	3,047	41	2,664	...	342	...
	Bilaspur	250	425	...	675	148	239	102	186	...
	Drug	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	...	...
	Total	302	3,639	19	3,922	189	3,103	102	528	...
GRAND TOTAL		3,116	3,20,229	*261	3,23,084	2,743	1,37,403	362	1,82,576	1,821

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collection during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.

PART IV.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3-7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 & 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	...	1,652	...	1,652	...	1,652	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	...	888	...	888	...	888	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	...	11,775	497	11,278	...	11,278	...	...	...
	Mandia ...	...	896	9	887	...	887	...	...	15
	Seoni ...	...	2,061	...	2,061	...	2,061	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	17,272	506	16,766	...	16,766	...	...	15
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	13,444	9,627	...	23,071	...	627	13,444	9,000	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	1,277	43	1,234	...	1,222	...	12	33
	Nimar ...	...	2,661	...	2,661	...	2,661	...	...	...
	Betul ...	...	1,445	...	1,445	...	1,445	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	12,685	...	12,685	...	12,685	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,444	27,695	43	41,096	...	18,640	13,444	9,012	33
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	...	1,081	...	1,081	...	1,081	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	...	46,552	...	46,552	...	46,552	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	7	1,889	...	1,896	...	1,889	7	...	...
	Bhandara ...	...	19,695	...	19,695	...	19,695	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	...	37,171	...	37,171	...	37,171	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	1,06,388	...	1,06,395	...	1,06,388	7	...	...
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur ...	14	2,808	31	2,791	10	2,415	4	362	127
	Bilaspur ...	...	3,257	...	3,257	...	3,257	...	...	...
	Drug ...	...	780	...	780	...	780	...	...	...
	Total ...	14	6,845	31	6,828	10	6,452	4	362	127
GRAND TOTAL		13,465	1,58,200	580	1,71,085	10	1,48,246	13,455	9,374	175

STATEMENT G.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93

Division.	District.	Notice of demand under Section 93.			Arrest under Section 94 (a).		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Amount of revenue involved.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.			Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	2,145	176	81,378	4	...	853
	Damoh	1,465	77	23,333	5	...	2,067
	Jubbulpore	2,568	98	423	5	...	380
	Mandla	1,968	...	...	6	...	126
	Seoni	1,725	23	2,478	3	...	898
	Total	9,871	374	1,07,612	23	...	4,324
NARSUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,309	90	58,344	6	...	2,265
	Hoshangabad	1,455	66	14,073	...	...	35
	Nimar	829	3	1,665	9	...	1,560
	Betul	1,191	144	13,369	1	...	837
	Chhindwará	1,431	105	13,453	...	...	...
	Total	6,215	408	1,00,904	16	...	4,697
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,883	86	17,114	8	...	1,135
	Nagpur	2,762	436	81,261	36	...	7,715
	Chanda	1,732	77	9,441	4	...	768
	Bhandara	1,600	146	23,138	9	...	1,944
	Balaghat	1,442	18	6,777	2	...	577
	Total	9,419	763	1,37,731	59	...	12,139
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	2,164	117	23,910	4	...	1,031
	Bilaspur	3,491	3	5,012	2	...	66
	Drug	1,663	44	4,250	2	...	162
	Total	7,318	164	33,172	8	...	1,259
	GRAND TOTAL	32,823	1,709	3,79,419	106	...	22,419

and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.

Attachment and Sales of property under Section 94 (b).				Attachment, Transfer, or Sale of Estate in respect of which arrears accrued, or of other immoveable Property belonging to defaulter, Section 94 (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).					Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates or properties sold [clauses (f) and (g)].	Amount of Revenue involved.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.					Rs.	
118	17	...	17,145	...	...	...	...	...	
324	22	...	72,191	...	...	...	...	...	
524	127	1	1,14,148	1	...	...	...	108	
97	1	...	3,349	...	...	...	...	...	
370	10	3	32,449	...	...	...	...	..	
1,433	177	4	2,39,282	1	...	...	...	108	
87	38	...	41,391	...	...	...	...	...	
78	20	..	12,456	...	...	...	...	...	
31	4	..	3,401	1	...	...	..	206	
66	3	...	6,492	...	...	...	...	...	
152	21	1	13,086	4	...	...	...	1,210	
414	86	1	76,806	5	...	...	...	1416	
132	31	1	24,050	...	...	...	...	...	
630	34	1	155,480	...	..	...	...	...	
360	20	1	35,072	...	..	...	...	...	
394	54	4	1,03,391	...	...	...	...	...	
68	13	...	14,926	...	...	...	..	...	
1,584	152	7	3,32,919	...	...	..	...	...	
191	12	1	36,200	...	...	...	...	...	
208	5	...	21,288	...	...	...	...	...	
212	21	...	26,093	...	..	...	...	...	
611	38	1	83,581	...	...	...	...	...	
4,042	453	13	7,32,608	6	...	...	...	1,524	

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments

Division.	Districts.	For maintenance of public servants.			
		Number.	Area.	Revenue.	
				Assessable.	Realizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	15	80	31	4
	Damoh	24	151	92	...
	Jubbulpore	3	22	29	...
	Mandla	258	4,366	1,486	...
	Seoni	13	216	53	...
	Total	313	4,835	1,691	4
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	3	51	13	...
	Nimar	91	1,812	595	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...
	Total	94	1,863	608	...
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	60	846	116	...
	Total	60	846	116	...
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...
	Drug	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		467	7,544	2,415	4

existing at the end of Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.

On other Grounds..						Remarks.
Assigned.	Number.	Area.	Revenue.			
			Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
27	593	72,991	33,494	1,254	32,240	
92	295	105,276	21,141	4,103	16,838	
29	3,250	317,792	83,951	22,416	61,535	
1,486	32	9,477	1,228	199	1,029	
53	112	151,944	29,258	1,480	27,778	
1,687	4,282	657,480	1,69,072	29,654	1,39,420	
...	151	31,649	13,475	4,139	9,236	
13	140	67,317	37,040	3,506	33,534	
595	1,207	208,211	64,408	6,722	57,686	
...	81	20,365	3,743	2,014	1,729	
...	262	98,931	28,038	18,642	9,396	
608	1,841	426,473	146,604	35,023	111,581	
...	289	75,956	44,016	18,283	25,733	
...	775	230,606	1,24,312	43,539	80,773	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	122	57,151	20,590	8,152	12,438	
116	...	...	...	...	...	
116	1,186	363,713	188,918	69,974	118,944	
...	44	53,983	10,088	70	10,018	
...	40	34,968	10,051	1,313	8,738	
...	22	15,755	4,843	275	4,568	
...	106	104,706	24,982	1,658	23,324	
2,411	7,415	1,552,372	5,29,576	1,36,307	3,93,269	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

STATEMENT J.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or year ending the

Division.	District.	Private Sales.				
		Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE	Sangor	No. 115	No. 61	Acres. 41,020	Rs. 11,607	Rs. 2,12,954
	Damoh	74	26	17,880	2,928	71,517
	Jubbulpore	182	175	41,488	20,718	3,04,172
	Mandla	21	2	12,449	922	63,475
	Seoni	57	5	19,711	3,821	1,25,321
	Total	449	269	1,32,518	40,276	8,67,929
NARRUDDA	Narsinghpur	25	7	10,860	3,291	75,147
	Hoshangabad	31	22	14,677	6,016	97,071
	Nimar	47	417	13,810	6,724	2,24,512
	Betul	46	17	33,432	2,841	1,01,667
	Chhindwara	83	3	15,527	2,267	1,19,495
	Total	232	466	78,284	21,157	6,28,792
NAGPUR	Wardha	68	54	10,511	3,700	1,40,320
	Nagpur	70	107	0,800	5,922	1,71,405
	Chanda	36	122	12,006	2,442	31,830
	Bhandara	47	169	14,800	3,189	84,532
	Balaghat	37	22	18,551	5,371	45,154
	Total	251	564	64,677	20,714	4,73,241
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	81	11	39,120	8,416	2,20,022
	Bilaspur	82	84	29,070	4,712	1,35,815
	Drug	143	24	43,393	11,413	1,41,639
	Total	306	119	1,11,592	24,541	4,97,486
	GRAND TOTAL	1,238	1,418	3,87,071	1,06,688	2,467,448

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

STATEMENT K.—Showing Progress made in disposal of Partition Cases

Division.	District.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number adjusted, withdrawn, or struck off in default, &c.	Number disposed of by actual partition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE	Sangor	17	16	33	8	15
	Damoh	4	4	8	6	1
	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	2	...
	Mandla	...	2	2	...	...
	Seoni	11	23	34	3	11
	Total	32	47	79	19	27
NARRUDDA	Narsinghpur	6	11	17	9	3
	Hoshangabad	8	9	17	5	3
	Nimar	9	7	16	1	3
	Betul	4	19	23	3	5
	Chhindwara	18	21	39	15	7
	Total	58	63	121	33	21
NAGPUR	Wardha	28	24	52	13	25
	Nagpur	29	6	35	9	8
	Chanda	5	1	6	2	3
	Bhandara	27	21	48	9	5
	Balaghat	23	14	36	17	14
	Total	112	66	177	50	55
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	1	1	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...
	Drug	10	37	47	21	6
	Total	10	38	48	22	6
	GRAND TOTAL	211	214	425	124	109

Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue 30th September 1908.

Sales by order of Court in Foreclosure or in Execution of Decrees.					Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.				
Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
33	12	18,750	2,755	84,227	24	6	8,898	2,405	8,876
25	1	4,806	1,170	14,523	9	9	1,498	400	4,440
37	19	15,823	4,737	60,008	21	39	6,623	4,020	13,962
29	1	10,478	857	27,024	2	...	2,642	105	220
9	...	3,143	1,068	13,860	9	...	3,823	506	2,650
128	33	43,569	10,587	1,09,813	65	54	23,574	6,466	40,211
12	6	5,704	3,694	28,660	12	11	10,608	5,120	32,256
13	1	3,614	2,494	28,300	14	8	5,538	3,254	12,850
11	36	2,027	1,397	22,777	10	46	3,078	1,463	24,102
8	...	3,370	625	18,190	10	...	2,938	450	12,140
15	...	4,010	397	13,131	1	...	78	21	400
59	43	19,735	8,605	1,22,007	47	65	22,320	10,420	81,818
18	17	5,867	1,750	49,130	6	5	2,569	1,858	3,123
5	19	2,770	911	17,962	5	29	4,088	2,108	12,159
10	5	3,304	545	7,866	9	7	2,231	521	1,916
10	40	4,417	1,788	29,100	3	3	794	72	135
4	2	240	82	560	3	1	627	309	4,116
47	83	16,318	5,276	1,05,028	26	45	10,369	4,928	21,479
29	...	19,207	5,374	1,14,222	4	...	178	46	...
21	3	12,429	2,207	53,993	9	1	6,837	877	821
9	1	4,384	1,524	22,664	10	...	7,144	2,578	8,718
59	4	36,110	9,105	1,50,264	20	1	14,157	3,511	9,542
303	163	1,15,532	33,773	6,17,111	158	165	70,370	25,324	1,53,050

under the Land Revenue Act during the year ending the 30th September 1908.

Total of columns 6 and 7.	Number pending at close of year.	Date of institution of oldest case pending.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
			Number of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
8	9	10	11	12	13
23	10	16-11-06	15	48	13,048
7	1	16-5-07	3	5	1,758
2	...	...	...	...	...
14	20	8-7-08	11	25	12,504
46	33	1-5-07	28	78	28,310
12	5	19-1-07	3	8	1,666
8	9	23-7-07	6	11	3,430
4	3	17-8-07	3	3	5,487
8	29	4-7-07	2	2	5,716
22	21	23-3-01	7	7	6,520
54	67	...	21	31	22,869
38	14	27-7-03	22	52	33,349
17	18	21-12-04	8	21	8,295
5	1	21-1-07	3	7	5,148
14	34	26-2-06	5	15	3,372
31	5	20-8-06	14	88	11,024
105	72	...	52	133	61,271
...	...	...	...	...	...
27	20	9-11-04	6	17	6,339
0	20	...	6	17	6,339
233	192	...	107	259	118,789

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.

Heads of Business.	Division.	Number of Cases.			Particulars of Disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default, as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Land Revenue Act.							
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekaders to protected status under Section 65 (a) [Section 132 (i)].	Jubbulpore	4	5	9	3	4	2
	Nerbudda	...	5	3	...	3	...
	Nagpur	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Chhattisgarh	5	16	18	...	18	...
	Total	10	26	31	3	26	2
II.—Application by lambar-dar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116).	Jubbulpore	7	25	28	7	8	13
	Nerbudda	15	89	93	12	40	41
	Nagpur	12	137	150	14	31	85
	Chhattisgarh	1	33	27	1	11	15
	Total	35	284	278	34	90	154
Tenancy Act.							
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8).	Jubbulpore	4	26	30	3	1	26
	Nerbudda	10	27	37	1	8	28
	Nagpur	2	48	47	6	11	30
	Chhattisgarh	...	149	149	1	14	134
	Total	16	250	263	11	34	218
IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Jubbulpore	4	44	25	3	10	12
	Nerbudda	1	8	9	1	1	7
	Nagpur	...	40	38	6	19	13
	Chhattisgarh	3	33	28	9	10	9
	Total	8	125	100	19	40	41
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Jubbulpore	3	10	8	...	7	1
	Nerbudda	12	16	24	3	14	7
	Nagpur	...	11	9	3	5	1
	Chhattisgarh	2	4	6	...	5	1
	Total	17	41	47	6	31	10
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13).	Jubbulpore	2	2	4	...	2	2
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	4	6	...	3	3
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 14).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	3	2	...	...	2
	Nagpur	...	3	3	...	3	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	5	...	3	2
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Jubbulpore	3	51	50	1	33	16
	Nerbudda	2	34	24	2	9	13
	Nagpur	2	8	8	...	7	1
	Chhattisgarh	2	14	74	2	12	60
	Total	9	167	156	5	61	90
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	4	4	1	2	1
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	5	5	2	2	1
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Jubbulpore	5	121	91	2	26	63
	Nerbudda	13	45	50	15	20	15
	Nagpur	11	28	24	3	12	9
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	1	...	1	...
	Total	29	196	166	20	59	87

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH II.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1908.—(Concl'd.)

Heads of Business.	Division.	Number of Cases.			Particulars of Disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default, as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XII.—Application to transfer of land [Section 45 (2)].	Jubbulpore	57	183	192	7	60	125
	Nerbudda	43	127	136	13	63	60
	Nagpur	64	155	174	8	59	107
	Chhattisgarh	28	125	114	5	34	75
	Total	192	591	616	33	216	367
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Jubbulpore	...	16	11	5	5	1
	Nerbudda	1	15	15	6	6	3
	Nagpur	24	57	61	8	46	7
	Chhattisgarh	18	74	64	13	38	13
	Total	43	162	151	32	95	24
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	2	...	1	1
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nerbudda	2	3	4	...	4	...
	Nagpur	7	7	12	3	8	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	11	17	3	13	1
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Jubbulpore	13	38	47	1	43	3
	Nerbudda	...	15	15	1	11	3
	Nagpur	32	170	193	9	51	133
	Chhattisgarh	...	3	3	2	...	1
	Total	45	226	258	13	105	140
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejectment of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement [Section 65 (2)].	Jubbulpore	...	21	14	4	10	...
	Nerbudda	...	4	4	...	4	...
	Nagpur	7	130	101	59	3	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	155	119	63	44	12
XVIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71).	Jubbulpore	4	12	12	4	6	3
	Nerbudda	2	11	13	...	10	3
	Nagpur	6	25	23	12	10	1
	Chhattisgarh	4	39	35	7	20	8
	Total	16	87	83	23	46	14
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of Section 73.	Jubbulpore	...	3	2	1	...	1
	Nerbudda	2	44	37	...	4	33
	Nagpur	(a) 1	18	11	...	6	5
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	65	50	1	10	39
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 78).	Jubbulpore	...	2	1	...	...	1
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4	2	1	...	1
XXI.—Application for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant (Sections 82 and 85).	Jubbulpore	60	181	205	16	43	144
	Nerbudda	71	341	334	67	92	175
	Nagpur	33	207	200	54	59	87
	Chhattisgarh	16	56	61	13	12	36
	Total	180	785	800	150	208	442
XXII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (Section 92).	Jubbulpore	78	233	263	50	119	24
	Nerbudda	27	135	133	34	60	39
	Nagpur	23	92	94	25	35	34
	Chhattisgarh	31	771	177	28	108	41
	Total	159	636	667	137	322	208

(a) Last year's figure (4) was wrong.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 12.

STATEMENT M.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the ending the

Division.	District.	Suits for arrears			
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Saugor	44	300	103	1
	Damoh	31	210	118	...
	Jubbulpore	48	740	287	13
	Mandla	6	85	41	...
	Seoni	11	132	47	...
	Total	140	1,467	595	14
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	132	802	223	...
	Hoshangabad	69	625	108	41
	Nimar	18	104	47	...
	Betul	16	95	36	...
	Chhindwara	12	104	39	...
	Total	247	1,810	453	41
Nagpur	Wardha	124	407	46	4
	Nagpur	75	600	266	9
	Chanda	30	155	76	1
	Bhandara	35	261	111	...
	Balaghat	10	87	30	...
	Total	280	1,512	529	14
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	16	100	68	...
	Bilaspur	12	125	57	...
	Drug	6	91	34	...
	Total	34	358	159	...
	GRAND TOTAL	701	5,147	1,737	69

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 13.

STATEMENT N.—Giving details of land sold by Collector under prece

Division.	District.	Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			Villages, shares of villages and malik-makpuza plots.	Absolute-occupancy holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore	Saugor	74	89	163	34	1	7	9
	Damoh	46	54	100	8	...	2	6
	Jubbulpore	105	149	254	6	1	3	2
	Mandla	8	9	17	3	...	1	...
	Seoni	29	24	40	7	...	7	11
	Total	255	325	580	58	2	20	28
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	99	122	221	38	15	4	19
	Hoshangabad	151	147	298	41	29	17	32
	Nimar	85	141	226	28	5	60	(a) 6
	Betul	19	33	52	...	...	2	1
	Chhindwara	27	51	80	10	11	2	5
	Total	381	496	877	117	60	85	63
Nagpur	Wardha	65	79	144	35	10	2	9
	Nagpur	(a) 127	(a) 130	(a) 257	(a) 42	20	5	(a) 22
	Chanda	63	60	123	27	(b) 15	1	14
	Bhandara	101	139	240	85	3	21	12
	Balaghat	71	32	103	20	...	3	...
	Total	427	440	867	209	48	32	58
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	35	48	83	29	...	4	9
	Bilaspur	19	22	41	15	1	1	...
	Drug	21	44	65	27	...	...	1
	Total	75	114	189	61	1	5	10
	GRAND TOTAL	1,158	1,375	2,533	451	111	142	159

Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue Year 30th September 1908.

of rent.			Suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of <i>sir</i> land or under Section 52 (b).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
Decrees.			Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
Transferred to Collector under Section 84.		Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 85	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Total number transferred.	Number in which sale held by Collector during year.							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	...	39	...	...	...	9	19	24
11	...	64	...	...	...	3	8	13
36	...	134	...	...	...	2	28	22
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	28	25
58	...	261	...	18	...	16	68	82
48	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	...	904	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Civil Courts during the Revenue year Ending the 30th September 1908.

Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Result of sales of Revenue-paying property.				Number of years' purchase (Column 16 on Column 13).	Remarks.
			Amount of Land Revenue assessed on property transferred. (Column 8 only).	Price realized.	Add amount of incumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Theoretical deduced price (Total of Columns 14 and 15).		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	44	68	Rs. 889	Rs. 12,078	Rs. 375	Rs. 12,453	14'01	(a) Include 8, 26, 28, 2, 10, 10 and 6 cases regarding the sale of occupancy and ordinary field. (b) Cases shown in Column 13 include cases shown in Column 7.
...	11	73	46	1,000	300	1,300	28'26	
...	59	181	321	3,566	...	3,566	11'00	
...	5	16	1,048	22,455	405	22,860	22	
...	...	...	14,444	4,495	...	18,939	27'25	
2	121	349	5,009	53,543	5,375	59,118	19'05	
...	46	99	836	11,010	1,000	12,100	14'5	
...	44	133	2,849	35,598	6,700	42,298	14'8	
...	20	107	1,110	23,781	7,359	31,140	28'00	
...	15	24	100	1,811	300	2,111	31	
...	18	44	40	4,465	250	4,715	118'00	
2	143	407	4,935	76,665	15,699	92,364	18'31	
...	15	73	426	28,401	12,200	40,601	95'00	
...	17	63	66	8,507	4,735	13,242	19'53	
...	23	95	2,595	8,726	14,439	23,165	9'00	
...	13	67	93	1,111	...	1,111	11'95	
1	119	415	3,858	32,911	31,536	84,447	21'90	
...	16	25	433	7,947	...	7,947	34'31	
...	5	23	722	24,525	...	24,525	38'07	
...	15	23	...	...	...	...	215'00	
...	36	69	955	32,687	...	32,687	34'23	
6	419	1,240	12,757	2,15,806	52,510	2,68,316	21'00	

STATEMENT O.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue, excluding Cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUBBULPORE	Saugor ...	1,465	469,371	2,077	3,37,005	549	5,556	6,105
	Damoh ...	932	285,326	1,396	2,19,900	280	4,946	5,226
	Jubbulpore ...	1,987	680,585	2,537	6,45,188	565	12,247	12,812
	Mandla ...	1,422	318,400	(a) 2,048	56,671	159	3,031	3,190
	Soni ...	1,447	327,709	1,640	1,69,573	330	4,090	4,420
	Total	7,253	2,081,591	9,698	14,28,337	1,883	29,870	31,753
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur ...	995	315,518	1,104	5,80,796	330	3,244	3,574
	Hoshangabad ...	1,511	446,585	1,395	5,57,609	311	4,129	4,440
	Nimar ...	1,339	329,615	1,065	2,96,233	1,015	9,353	10,368
	Betul ...	1,396	285,363	1,253	1,58,931	148	3,714	3,862
	Chhindwara ...	1,746	407,927	1,875	2,23,145	209	4,168	4,377
	Total	6,987	1,785,008	6,692	18,16,714	2,013	24,608	26,621
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	1,697	385,103	1,372	6,24,073	298	4,033	4,331
	Nagpur ...	2,279	751,844	2,220	2,03,275	470	6,629	7,099
	Chanda ...	1,418	554,105	3,196	...	192	4,313	4,505
	Bhandara ...	1,485	663,062	1,815	3,55,004	325	7,499	7,824
	Balaghat ...	775	32,5345	1,191	1,33,882	287	5,615	5,902
	Total	7,654	2,679,459	9,794	13,16,234	1,572	28,089	29,661
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	3,559	1,258,392	2,095	4,30,172	302	4,976	5,178
	Bilaspur ...	2,734	917,240	3,443	2,70,743	121	4,180	4,301
	Drug ...	2,520	676,313	2,886	3,21,223	65	3,724	3,789
	Total	8,813	2,851,945	8,424	10,22,138	388	12,880	13,268
GRAND TOTAL		30,707	9,398,003	34,608	55,83,423	5,856	95,447	1,01,303

during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1908.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.		Remarks.
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,637	468	25	32	11	27	1,802	2,780	JUBBULPORE DIVISION. (a) 6 villages have been amalgamated with other villages and hence the difference.
5,069	157	4	19	1	23	2,376	3,163	
12,123	689	45	39	32	52	4,796	4,830	
3,035	155	2	...	...	6	1,956	2,470	
4,127	293	6	5	3	13	1,790	2,110	
29,991	1,762	82	95	47	121	12,720	15,353	
3,210	364	40	16	7	43	2,324	3,065	
4,148	292	52	21	4	51	3,513	3,981	
9,749	619	53	15	10	184	3,672	4,434	
3,711	151	38	18	7	19	2,276	3,045	
4,133	244	22	5	10	20	3,197	3,735	
24,951	1,670	205	75	38	317	14,982	18,260	
4,051	280	29	18	2	51	5,052	4,781	
6,599	500	91	22	13	63	7,468	8,699	
4,330	175	36	7	9	27	3,884	4,384	
7,328	496	61	58	13	44	7,310	5,848	
5,571	331	77	10	1	55	5,053	4,891	
27,879	1,782	294	115	38	240	28,767	28,603	
4,874	304	50	16	31	14	5,203	5,439	
4,160	141	16	11	2	9	2,865	3,746	
3,595	194	25	8	7	8	3,912	4,112	
12,629	639	91	35	40	31	11,980	13,297	
95,450	5,853	672	320	163	709	68,449	75,513	



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